

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

#### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + Make non-commercial use of the files We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + Maintain attribution The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + Keep it legal Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

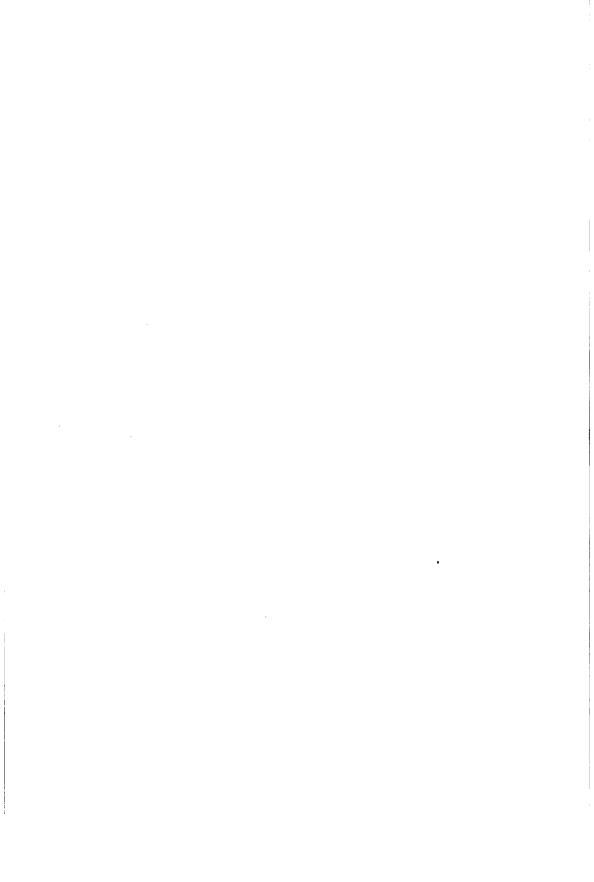
	·	·	
-			

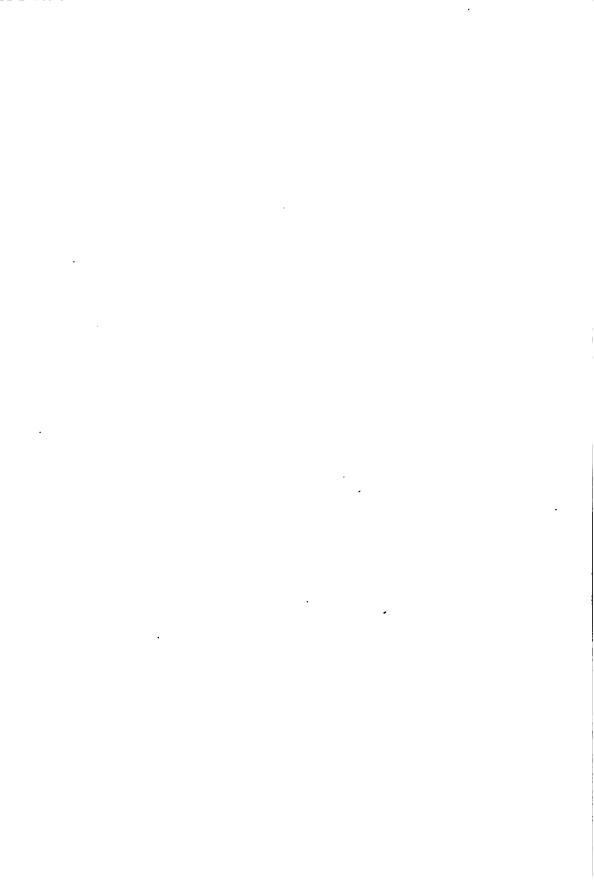




	•







•		
	•	

. . • 11294-51922

# THE AMERICAN REVIEWS

### AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

VOLUME XLV

JANUARY-JUNE, 1912

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY:
New York: 30 Irving Place

### INDEX TO THE FORTY-FIFTH VOLUME OF

## THE AMERICAN REVIEWS

### JANUARY-JUNE, 1912

Attention is called to the following headings in this Index, under which are grouped related articles, some of which might otherwise be searched for under other titles: Arbitration, Canada (including Reciprocity); China, Congress, France, Germany, Great Britain, Labor, Politics.

Pp. 1-128, January pp. 129-256, February; pp. 257-384, March; pp. 385-512, April; pp. 513-640, May; pp. 641-76,8 June.

Yuan Shih-kai and the clos-ADACHI Kinnosuke. Yuan Shih-ling days of the Manchus, 177. Africa, Division of territory in. 284. Alcohol, World-wide fight against, 374. America's share in nation making, 131. Amundsen discovers the South Pole, 413, 434. Anthracite Conciliation Board, Work of the, 322. Arbitration treaties with England and France, 132. Archives, the National, Necessity for proper preservation of, 209. Arizona, a new commonwealth, and its first State election, 14. Army, United States, Condition of, 481. Art: A Louvre of Eastern art (Boston Museum of fine arts), 62. Japanese and Chinese art collections at Boston Museum of fine arts, 62. Asia in history, 150; Asia in 1912, 151-152. Asia, The partition of, 150. Asphalt-what it is and where it comes from, 613. Australian labor legislation, 621. BAHAISM as the uniter of all religious faiths, 748. Bailey, Frank. Waste in borrowing on real estate, 85. Baldwin, Elbert Francis. The background of the opium conference at The Hague, 214. Balfour and Bergson discuss philosophy, 107. Barr, G. Walter. Harnessing the Mississippi to electric generators, 443. Beef packers' trial, 18. Bergson and Balfour discuss philosophy, 107. Bigelow, John, 130. Joseph Conrad, a master of Pjörkman, Edwin. literary color, 557; Maurice Maeterlinck, 250. Books, The New, 114, 122, 127, 253, 380, 505, 632, 758, 762, 766. Borrowing on real estate, Waste in, 85. Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 62. Bourne, Jonathan, Senator, defeated, 656. Bowles, Gilbert, An American apostle of peace in Japan, 173. Brandes, Georg, Celebration of 70th birthday of, Business and the laws, 5-6; The business outlook,

Business and Investment Notes, 111, 245, 375, 500,

Butler, Nicholas Murray. The World's peace and the Panama-Pacific exposition, 300.

By, John, Ottawa's long-forgotten founder, 612.

15.

627, 754.

CAMP fire girls of America and their aims, 577. Canada: Anti-Trust and immigration laws in, 26. Conditions in, 405. Politics in, 405-403. Position of, in the British Empire, 135. Reciprocity plot, Canada and the, 667. Royalty's opening week in Ottawa, 352. Tariff question in, 25. Cardinals, New American, at Rome, 36. Cartoons of the Month, 41, 165, 294, 418, 544, 680. Central America, Affairs in, 26. Champlain, Lake, Presentation of bust for, by France, 670. Children's Bureau, Federal, Enactment of bill for establishment of, 527. Chiles, Rosa Pendleton. Are the National Archives in Peril? 209. China: Causes of the Revolution in, 158. China and its independence, 135. Election of provisional president in, 156. Famine sufferers, Aid for, 287-288. Manchu dynasty, Abdication of, 277.

Monarchy versus republic in, 34-36.

Monarchy or Republican government for, 156. Railway development in, 219, Republic proclaimed, 277-278. Troublous conditions in, after Yuan Shih-kai's election, 411-412. Yuan Shih-kai elected President, 411-412; first Presidential message of, 674; Yuan Shih-kai's message to Christianity, 537; Yuan Shih-kai's cabinet, 536. Chinese missions and the Chinese revolution, 90. Chinese Republic, 368. Chinese thought, Leaders of, 91. Chinese wanted in Hawaii, 106. Churches' need of the efficiency engineer, 350. Cincinnati's boss rule, Breaking of, 348. Civilization, Progress of, 3-5. Clark, Champ, as Presidential candidate, 645-647; Champ Clark, and the kind of Democrat he is, 733. Clark, George A. The fur seals and their enemies, 315. Cleveland, Frederick A. Causes of waste and inefficiency in the national government, 466. Coburn, Frederick W. A Louvre of Eastern art, College, The, and the man, 191. Colleges, The cultural needs of, 736.

Collins, Francis A. Eliminating the middleman,

Colonial politics and compromises, 136. Colombia's commercial revival, 364. Comedy, Modern, in Spain, 240.

Commerce, National Chamber of, 661.

Commission government in the United States, 82. Confucius, The great historical significance of, 241. Congress:

Cummins' speech on the appeal of the independent tobacco companies, 518.

Democratic activity in, 524.

Hearings on regulation of business before Senate Committee on Commerce, 7.

Income tax proposal, 400-401.

Legislation and politics, 21. Money trust investigation, 274.

Peace treaties in the Senate, 403.

Pension bill passed, 659.

Proceedings in (Chronological Record) 37, 160, 288, 414, 540, 675.

Senate, Personnel of, 525.

Senators by popular election; amendment adopted by both houses, 659.

Sugar on the free list, 400.

Tariff revision and the tariff board, 137.

Tariff, Revising the iron and steel schedules of, 273-274.

Tobacco trust: Passage of bill allowing independent companies to appeal from re-organization plan, 658.

Conrad, Joseph, a master of literary color, El7. Conservation in the German Colonies, 483. Constitutions, Amending of, 396.

Conventions, celebrations and expositions of 1912, 696.

Co-operative banks and American farmers, 615. Corporation inquiry by the Interstate Commerce

Commission, 302. Corporations, Regulation of, 5-7. Cost of Living in France, 587.

Courts as a barrier to progress, 607.

Craig, Edward Gordon, on the art of the theatre, 379

Cuba, Presidential campaign in, 519.

Cuba, Trouble over the civil service law in, 280. Cuban canal, A, to supplement Penama, 752. Cummins, Senator: See also under Politics.

Cummins, Senator, and the corporation inquiry 302; speech on appeal of independent tobacco-companies, 518; speech on iron and steel tariff, 657-65R

Curtis, Henry S. New games for the people, 582.

DAVENPORT, Homer, cartoonist, 686. Denmark, Death of Kirg Frederick VIII, 673. Denmark's life problem, 485.

de Régnier, Henri, the latest French immortal, 487.

Dickens, Charles, Centenary of, 288.

Dickens, Charles, and John Forster, 353; The loves of Dickens, 354.

Divorce law, uniformity in, Necessity and desirability of, 372.

Dow, Charles M. A great living tree museum, 203 Drama in America, Outlook of the, 103.

Drama, The schools and the, 367.

Dunn, Arthur Wallace. Campaigning for the

Presidential nomination, 427.
Dunning, James Edmund. The cost of living in France, E87.

EARTHQUAKES, The worldwide study of. 95. Economy Commission appointed by President Taft, Report of, 140.

Education: The New Normal College for Women in Leipsic, 610.

Egypt-will it become the seat of the Caliphate?

Egyptian exhibit in Metropolitan Museum, New York, 60.

Electrical treatment, Effect of, on Swedish school children, 236.

Elliott, Charles B. Philippine trade in 1911, 78. Ellis, William T. An American apostle of peace in Japan, 173.

Elson, Henry W. The Fourth Constitutional Convention of Ohio, 337.

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation, National commission on, 146.

Employers' liability law of 1908 held constitutional by Supreme Court, 145.

Equitable Life Assurance Society building destroyed by fire, 146-147.

Europe and Asia in history, 150.

European alliances, 530.

Evans, Mrs. Glendower, a leader in the minimum wage movement, 442.

Evans, Rear-Admiral Robley D., 175.

FARWELL, Arthur. Oscar Hammerstein, a character sketch, 183.

Fiction, popular, The trend of, 757.

Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago, and its extension work, 570.

France:

Colonies of, and Japan's empire, 152.

Ministry ratifies Franco-German agreement on Morocco, 285.

Moroccan situation in the Cabinet, 149.

Poincaré and the new National Ministry, 317. Frederick the Great and what he did for Germany, 482. Funk, Dr. Isaac K., 539.

Fur seals and their enemies, 315.

GAMES, New, for the people, 582.

Garden city movement and German women, 239. Gaynor, Mayor, as Presidential candidate, 649. Gems, Manufacture of, 99.

German sea power, its past and its future, 229. German woman, modern, Changing ideals of, 231. Germany and England, Rivalry between, 281, 534. Germany:

Elections in, 32-33; £4; 150.

Frederick the Great and what he did for Germany, 482.

Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Italian appreciations of, 358.

Reichstag, Assembling of, by the Kaiser in per-

Socialist plurality in the elections, 286,

Von Bieberstein appointed Ambassador to England, 671.

Gilbertson, H. S. The short ballot in American cities, 82.

Gompers, Samuel, and the Civic Federation, 11. Grant, Gen. Frederick D., Death of, 538-539.

Grau, Robert. The moving-picture show and the living drama, 329.

Graves, Louis. A preventive of strikes, 322.

Gray, Sir Edward, and England's foreign policy. 193.

Great Britain:

Armament reduction, Discussion of, 284. Coal strike, The, 406-407; The import of, 479; End

of, 534; 598. England as the world's leading nation, 619.

England's advance in Europe and Asia, 151-152.

Egypt, Britain in, 480. George, King, Crowned Emperor of India, 29-30.

Germany, England's rivalry with, 281-282. Germany, Relations with, over the Morocco

question, 27-29. Haldane, Viscount, and his visit to Germany.

India, Problems of, 479.

Ireland, Home rule for, 284-285; 305; 477; 535-536. Labor party, Genesis of, 409.

Labor troubles and sentencing of Tom Mann,

Liberal policies, Discussion of, 476.

Lloyd-George's discussion of armaments, 282-283.

Minimum wage principle proposed, 407-409; minimum wage law, 534; 598. Naval budget, 534. Parliamentary activities, 149. Parties and leaders in England, 259. Party government, Failure of, 410; 474. Persia, Britain in, 486. Settlement of the coal strike and adoption of minimum living wage, 598.
Suffrage, Manhood, in, 31; woman suffrage in, 32: 410: 478. Trade and politics, 409. Welsh Church, Disestablishing the, 478. Woman Suffrage, Activities in, 32; 410; 478. Greece, Affairs in, 532-533.

tional Ministry, 317. HAIL, The problem of, 498. Hammerstein, Oscar, a character sketch, 183. Harmon, Governor, as Presidential candidate, 644. Harmon, Governor, on special privilege, 346. Harnessing the Mississippi to electric generators,

Guerlac, Othon. Poincaré and France's new Na-

Hawaii, where Chinese are wanted, 106. Heroism,-Is war essential to? 349.

Hibben, John Grier, New President of Princeton University, 176, 642.

Hibbert Journal, a philosophical religious review that pays, 486.

Hindo theosophy and what it means, 491. Honduran loan treaty, Failure of, 669.

Hook, Judge, and the vacancy on the Supreme

bench, 269-270. Hosmer, G. W. Pulitzer's ideals for the Colum-

bia school of Journalism, 187. Howells, William Dean, celebrates his seventyfifth birthday, 413.

Humidity a friend, not a foe, 626.

LCEBERGS and search lights, 739. Iceland, The new, 232 Income tax proposed by Congressman Underwood, 400-401. India as a future sovereignty, 135. India, Conditions and changes in, 30-31; 479. India, What the British have done for, 65. Insurance, State, in Italy, 244. International political situation: A German view, 233. Ireland to be saved by intellect, 358. Irish home rule, 284-285; 305; 477; 535-536.

Irish theatre as an exponent of the Irish people, 356. Italian manifesto against war, 98.

Italy, The case for, in the war over Tripoli, 97. Italy: The Palazzo Della Consulta, 360: Italy's civilizing work in Tripoli, 531-532. Italy's war in Tripoli, 33.

JAPAN, An American apostle of peace in, 173. Japanese, American disparagement of, 348. Japanese acquisition of coaling station on Magdalena Bay, Report of, 529. Jenks, Jeremiah W. The German elections, 54. Jordan, David Starr. The fur seals and their Jordan, David Starr. enemies, 315. Journalism, Columbia school of, 187. Judges, Recall of, 269-270.

Judicial decisions, Recall of, 396, 567.

KELLOGG, Frank B. Results of the Standard Oil decision, 728. Keokuk Dam across the Mississippi River, 443. Key, Ellen, A visit to, 226.

Knaufft, Ernest. Egypt in New York, 60. Knox, Secretary, Visit of, to Latin America, 279; 403-404; Return of, 529.

Korea as a colony of Japan, 135.

LABOR:

Coal strike in America, 402.

Dynamite indictments at Indianapolis, 275. Industrial unionism and its ideals, 744. Lawrence, Mass., strike, 274; 402; 746. McNamara Case, 8-12. Labor movement and missions, 732. Position of, 7. Labor problem, 528. Labor problem in the British magazines, 731. Profit-sharing and labor co-partnership, 732. Strikes and lockouts, Fallacies concerning rights to, 747. Strikes, A preventive of, 322.

Working day, Maximum, 625.

La Follette and his campaign for the Presidential nomination, 141.

Language: Decadence in the use of the mother tongue, 617.

Lanier, Robert, skilled craftsman, 552. Latin America, Our friendship with, 279. Leading Articles of the Month, 90, 219, 345, 474,

603, 731. Lee, Gen. Robert E., as college president, 102.

Letchworth Park Arboretum, 148, 203 Library Association, American, elects Mrs. H. L.

Elmendorf president, 662. Lindsay, Forbes. What have we done in Porto Rico? 571.

Lloyd-George, and social reform,-An interview by W. T. Stead, 194.

Los Angeles and socialism, 12-13. Los Angeles Times and the McNamara case, 8-12. Lötschberg Tunnel, 237.

McNamara case, The, 8-12. Maeterlinck, Maurice, 250.

Manatt, J. Irving. The college and the man, 191. Maps and diagrams:

Asia, showing possessions and "spheres of influence" of Russia and Great Britain in 1912, 153

China, Railroads in, 219.

Florida East Coast Railway, Route of, 493. Ireland, showing sentiment on Home Rule, 284. Lötschberg Tunnel, Route of, under the Alps,

Monopoly, map showing field of monopolists of the 15th century, 715.

Persia, showing "spheres of influence," 51 Reichstag, Statistics of elections of, 1871-1907, 57. South America, First transcontinental railway

South Polar regions, Topographical map of. 436. Steel Corporation, showing location of iron ore properties, railroads, and steamship routes, 16; principal manufacturing plants, 17.

"Titanic," showing point in Atlantic Ocean where the vessel hit the iceberg and sank, 551. Toscanelli, Map of (1474), used by Columbus as sailing chart, 714.

Wisconsin, Map of, showing districts and centers in touch with the University at Madison. 465.

Mayer, Mary Josephine. Vocational training in our public schools, 449.

Mediterranean, The empire of. 92. Men and Religion Forward Movement, 528. Mexico, Affairs in, 26; 281; 401; 668-669. Middleman, Eliminating the, 586. Milk supplies for cities, and Pasteurization, 222.

Milwaukee's municipal election, 527. Minimum wage movement, A leader in, 442.

Missions, What a European war would mean for,

Missionaries in the making, 370, Mississippi floods, The. 528; 554; 660. Mitchell. Guy Elliott, The potash search in America. 73.

Monetary Commission, National, Project of, 139-140. Money trust, Congressional investigation of, 138-

Morocco, Affairs in, 671.

Morocco and nationalism in Spain, 495. Morocco as a French protectorate, 533. Moulton, Robert H. Lorado Taft and his work as a sculptor, 721. Moving-picture show and the living drama, 329. Moving-pictures, Posing for, 371.

Municipal: Commission government, 82.
Music students, American, and why they should study in America, 496.

NATIONS as equal and sovereign, 131. Navajo Indian tribe, Prosperity of, 487. New Zealand, Prohibition in, 480. Nicaragua loan treaty, Failure of, 669.

OBITUARY, 40, 163, 293, 417, 543, 678. Ocean travel today, International regulation of,

Ohio, Fourth Constitutional Convention of, 337. Old young men, A quartet of, (W. D. Howells, John Burroughs, Gen. Horace Porter, J. P. Morgan), 537.

Optum conference at The Hague, 214. Oplum traffic, Regulation of, 287.

Orvis, Mary Burchard. A university that goes to the people, 457.

Pacific, The peace of the, 279.

Panama-Pacific exposition, The world's peace and, 300.

Parker, Professor Leonard F., of Iowa College, 191.

Passports, American, in Russia, 23-25; 136-137; 154. Patent owners, The rights of, 734.

Peace of the Pacific, 279.

Prace treaties amended by the Senate, 403.

Peace, World, Financiers and Socialists as workers for, 282,

Peace, World's, and the Panama-Pacific exposition, 300.

Pedrell, Felipe, and modern Spanish music. 618. Perkins George W. and his view of the progressive movement, 425.

Persia, British and Russian policy in, 34.

Persia, England and the rights of, 134.

Persia, Russia's penetration of, 221.

Persia, Russia and Shuster, 49.

Persia's fate, Turkey's interest in, 109.

Persia's struggle against Russia for independence. 154-156.

Philippine exposition, The first, and what it accomplished, 726.

Philippine trade in 1911, 78.

Philosophy discussed by Bergson and Balfour, 107. Pitney, Mahlon, appointed to the Supreme Court, 398.

Poincaré and France's new National Ministry, 317

Poles. North and South,-what the world gains by their discovery, 740.

Politics:

Administration efforts for a renomination, 111.

Pryan, Chances for his nomination, 650. Business control of politics, 387.

Campaigning for the Presidential nomination.

307: 427. Candidates and policies as discussed in the magazines, CO3, 607.

Cincinnati's boss rule, Breaking of, 348.

Convention system and Presidential primary. 143; F61.

Cummins, Senator, Candidacy of, 266.

Democratic candidates, 525.

Democratic party rules, characteristics and candidates 642-650.

Democratic outlook, 398; 660.

Democratic plans for the Convention, 142. Flectorate The organization of the, 472. Hughes, Justice, as a possible candidate, 21.

Hilnois primaries, 519.

Insurgent Republicans, Persecution of, 262.

La Follette's nomination campaign, 141.

Massachusetts primaries, 733.

National Conventions and their organization,

New York primaries, 521-522.

News, The faking of, 393.

Party politics and machinery, 259.

Pennsylvania primaries, 519; overthrow of machine rule in, 655.

People rersus politicians, 515.

Politicians' trust, The, 390.

Politics at the National Capitol, 19.

Politics in the magazines, 733.

President, The, and the party, 200.

Presidential primaries and the need for them, 143.

Primaries, Struggle for, 143; 391-393; 561.

Primary frauds in various states, 523.

Progressive movement, Development of, 266; A business man's view of the Progressive movement, 425; Progressive movement and its meaning, 519-520.

Progressives and conservatives in the Repub-

lican party, 263.

Radicals and conservatives, 143.

Republican National Conventions, Southern representation in, 347; 523-524.

Republican party, Controversy in, 387.

Republican sentiment in various states, 19.

Republican strength, Unexpected, 651.

Roosevelt and the nomination, 20; Roosevelt in the public eye, 141; Demand for Roosevelt, 267-268; Roosevelt candidacy, The, 391; The drafting of Roosevelt as party leader, 652-654; Roosevelt and the third term, 699.

Straw ballots, 266.

President Taft, A plea for, 604. Taft campaign, Management of, 271-272.

Taft's fight against his party, 651-653.

Taft, President, 264-265. Efforts of, for a renomination, 141. Securing delegates for, 264-265. Unit rule and the two-thirds rule in the Demo-

cratic party, 705.

Uprising of the voters, 390. Wilson, Woodrow, as a Democratic favorite, 272; Attacks on, 273.

Porto Rico, Progress in, 529; Ten years under American control, 571.

Portraits:

Abbas, Hilmi, Khedive of Egypt, 31. Abdul Baha, 749.

Aberdeen, Earl of, 305; Lady Aberdeen, 305.

Adalbert, Prince, of Prussia, 229,

Aldrich, Chester H., Governor, 268.

Aldrich, Nelson W., 140.

Alexander, George, 13,

Alexander, Miriam, 763.

Alexandrine, Queen, of Denmark, 673.

Allen, William H., 253.

Amundsen, Roald, Capt., 434, 435, 711,

Archbold, John D., 37.

Arendt, Otto, 55.

Ashurst, Henry F., 160. Askwith, George, Sir, 410.

Bading, Gerhard H., 527.

Bakmetleff, George, 25.

Baldwin, Simeon E., Governor, 648. Bankhead, John H., Senator, 431.

Barelay, W. W., 726. Barnes, William, Jr., 517.

Barrett, John. 27.

Bass, Robert P., Governor, 268,

Bassermann, Ernst, 59.

Bebel, August, 54.

Bennett, Arnold, 114.

Bérard, M., 318. Bernhardt, Sarah, 332.

Besnard, M., 318. Beveridge, Albert J., 393.

Bigelow, Herbert S., Rev., 278, 394.

Bigelow John, 130.

Birmingham, G. A., 764.

Duell, Charles H., 397.

Dupuy, M., 318.

Birrell, Augustine, 283. Björkman, Edwin, 115. Blavatsky, Madame, 491. Bliss, William H., 4. Boas, Emil, 679. Bonzano, Archbishop, Papal Delegate to the United States, 677. Bordwell, Walter, Judge, 10. Bourgeois, M., 318. Bourne, Jonathan, Jr., Senator, 263. Bowdle, S. E., 270. Bowles, Gilbert, 174. Bowles, Samuel, 189. Briand, M., 318. Brin, Juan, 27. Brint, Juan, 21.
Bristow, Joseph L., Senator, 660.
Brooker, Charles F., 19.
Brown, Elmer E., 4.
Brown, Henry P., 675.
Brown, H. M., 270. Bruschelli, Signor, 361. Bryan, William J., 142, 651. Bryce, James, 132. Burke, John, Governor, 648. Burns, William J., 9. Burroughs, John, 538. Burrows, Herbert, 697. Butler, Nicholas Murray, 4, 393. By, John, 613.
Calderon, Ignacio, 27.
Calero, Manuel, 668.
Calvo, Joaquin Bernardo, 27. Carroy, Joaquin Bernardo, 21.
Canfield, Dorothy, 759.
Carey, J. M., Governor, 269.
Carnegie, Andrew, 4, 138.
Carson, Edward, Sir, 312.
Castrillo, Salvador, 27.
Catron, Thomas B., 526.
Cecilie, Crown Princess, of Germany, 359. Chaumet, M., 318. Chesterton, Gilbert K., 760. Chiari, Señor, 403. Chisholm, Hugh J., 327. Choate, Joseph H., 4. Churchill, Winston Spencer, 313. Clark, Champ, 399, 646. Claxton, P. P., 661. Clews, Henry, 4. Colton, G. H., 270. Colton, Henry B., 675. Connell, W. L., 323. Conrad, Joseph, 557. Cooper, Hugh L., 447. Cottrell, Charles A., 433. Coudert, Frederic R., 4. Craig, Edward Gordon, 379. Crespo, Gilberto, 27. Cummins. Albert B., Senator, 6, 303, 658. Cutler, Henry C., Colonel, 24. Darrow, Clarence S., 11, 290. Davenport, Homer, 686. David, M., 318. De Gama, Domicio, 27. Delcassé, M., 318. Dempsey, John, 323. Denmark, Frederick VIII, of, 672, Denmark, King of, 673, Deneen, Charles S., 520. Depew, Chauncey M., 522. Dexter, E. G., 575. Dickens, Charles (surrounded by some of the characters from his works), from a painting, Dickinson, Jacob M., 675. di San Giuliano, Marquis, 361. di San Severino, Bernardo Quaranta, Baron, 97, Dixon, Joseph M., Senator, 430, 653. Doty, E. W., 270. Dow, Charles M., 148. Dryden, Forrest F., 161.

Dubois, Frederick T., 431.

Dwyer, Dennis, 270. Edmunds, George F., 2. Egypt, Khedive of, 31. Ellison, J. F., Captain, 22. Elmendorf, H. L., Mrs., 662. Elson, H. W., 270. Envir Bey, 159. Erskine, Payne, 765. Ettor, Joseph, 745. Evans, Glendower, Mrs., 442. Evans, Robley D., Rear-Admiral, 175. Fahy, John, 323. Falconio, Diomede, Cardinal, 36. Falconio, Diomede, Cardinal, 36.
Fall, Albert B., Senator, 526.
Farley, John M., Cardinal, 36.
Fess, S. D., 270.
Flagler, Henry M., 276.
Flinn, William, 520.
Foss, Eugene N., Governor, 648.
Franklin, P. A. S., 664.
Frederick VIII., of Denmark, 672.
Frederick the Great of Prussia. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, 482. Fredericks, John D., 10. Freidenwald, Herbert, 24. Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Germany. Funk, Isaac K., 539. Galsworthy, John, 632.
Gaynor, William J., Mayor, 649.
George V., King of England, 31, 150, 151.
Gladden, Washington, 394.
Glasscock, William E., Governor, 269.
Goldfogle, Henry M., 24.
Goldschmidt, Henrietta, 610. Gompers, Samuel, 11.
Gordon, Robert P., 431.
Grant, Frederick D., Major-General, 539.
Gregory, Augusta, Lady, 356.
Grey, Edward, Sir, 28, 201, 283. Grey, Zane, 762. Guffey, James M., 144. Guist'hau, M., 318. Hadley, Herbert S., Governor, 268. Hagenbeck, Carl. 484. Haldane, Lord, 283. Hammerstein, Oscar, 184. Hardinge, Lord, 30; Hardinge, Lady, 30. Harmon, Judson, Governor, 644. Harris, N. W., 570. Harris, W. S., 270. Hayward, William, 20, 745. Hearst, William R., 650. Hedges, Job E., 522. Herbert, Hilary A., 768. Herrick, Myron T., 289. Hibben, John Grier, 176, 642. Hill, John F., 19, 20. Hilles, Charles D., 264. Howells, William Dean, 413. Ismay, J. Bruce, 664. Jacks, L. P., 487. Johns, George S., 188. Johnson, Hiram W., Governor, 208. Johnson, Owen, 760. Johnston, William, 227. Jonsson, Björn, 233. Jost, Henry L., 527. Joubert, Emilio C., 27. Kennedy, Charles Rann, 633. Kern, John W., Senator, 650. Key, Ellen, 227. Kilpatrick, W. B., 270. Klein, Abbé, 117. Kleine, George, 335. Klotz, M., 318. Knight, G. W., 270. Knox. Philander C., 27, 132, 279, 403, Koenig, Sam, 521. Koo, V. K. Wellington, 537. Kunz, George F., 148.

La Follette, Robert M., 143. Lampson, E. L., 270. Lanier, Robert S., 552. Lathrop, Julia C., Miss, 662. Lawson, Victor F., 189. Lebrun, M., 318. Lee, Robert E., General, 102, Lee, Robert E., Mrs., 634. Letchworth, William Pryor, 148. Lindabury, R. V., 675. Lindbergh, Charles A., 139. Lister, Lord, 293. Li Yuan Heng, General, 35. Lloyd-George, David, 4, 195. Loew, Marcus, 335. Loomis, Francis B., 4. Lubin, David, 615. Lubin, Sigmund, 336 McCarthy, Justin, 767. McCombs, William F., 278-433. McCormick, Medill, 430. McKelway, St. Clair, 189. McKinley, William B., 272, 429. Mackenzie, Compton, 764. Maeterlinck, Maurice, 251; Mrs. Maeterlinck, 251. Mann, Tom, 670. Marconi, Guglielmo, 531. Maria Theresa at the age of three, 119. Marks, Marcus M., 645. Marshall, Louis, 24. Marshall, Thomas R., Governor, 649. Mary, Queen, of England, 31, 150, 151. Mejia, Frederico, 27. Merrick, Leonard, 761. Mersey, Lord, 663. Messalina, 119. Miller, C. R., 188. Miller, G. W., 270. Millerand, M., 318. Mitchell, E. P., 188. Montessori, Maria, 766. Moore, Charles C., 301. Muir, John, 538. Mujica, Eduardo Suarez, 27. Murphy, Charles F., 516, 521. Murphy, Franklin, 19. Nagel, Charles, 398. Naon, Romulo S., 27. New, Harry S., 19.
Newberry, Truman H., 523.
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, 505. Nicholson, Meredith, 762. Norris, Judge, 270. O'Connell, William Henry, Cardinal, 36. Okey, J. A., 270. Okuma, Count, 174. Osborn, Charles S., Governor, 268. Otis, Harrison Gray, Gen., 8. Pams, M., 318. Pankhurst, Mrs. Emmeline, 32. Parker, Leonard F., 191. Pearsons, D. K., 679. Peck, H. D., 270. Pena, C. M., 27. Perkins, George W., 5, 425. Phelps, William Lyon, 103. Pitney, Mahlon, Justice, 398. Plunkett, Horace. Sir. 307. Poincaré, Raymond M., Premier, 149, 318, 319. Porter, Stephen G., 656. Price, Overton, 148. Reber, Louis, E., Dean, 459. Reed, B. A., 675. Reid, Whitelaw, 189. Restrepo, Carlos E., President of Colombia, 364. Revell, Alexander H., 267. Richards, W. J., 323. Rivero, Antonio M., 27, Roberts, Morley, 126. Roeren, Hermann, 55. Rojas, P. Ezequiel, 27. Roosevelt, Theodore, 388, 394, 596, 653.

Salvini, Tommaso, 333. Sanders, Leon, Judge, 24. Sanders, Newell, 526. Santander, Manuel De Freyre y, 27. Sarala, Devi Chaudhrani, 71. Sarala, Devi Chaudhrani, 11.
Sedgwick, Anne Dougias, 765.
Seligman, Isaac R., 4.
Sherman, James S., 518.
Sherman, Lawrence Y., 519.
Sherwood, Isaac R., 669.
Shuster, W. Morgan, 49.
Skiff, F. J. V., 301.
Smith, Marcus, 14.
Smith, William Alden, Senator, 603.
Smoot, Reed, Senator, 265.
Spahn, Peter, 55. Spahn, Peter, 55. Stead, William T., 514, 689, 690, 691, 693, 691, 696, 696, 697, 698. Stead, W. T., Mrs., 698. Steeg, M., 318. Stillwell, Stephen S., 270. Stimson, Henry L., 21. Stone, Melville, 189. Straus, Oscar S., 24. Strindberg, August, 159. Stubbs, Walter R., Governor, 268. Sulzberger, Mayer, Judge, 24. Sun Yat-sen, Dr., 157. Synge, John M., 357. Taft, Lorado, 721.
Taft, William H., President, 132, 171, 274, 652. Taylor, Charles H., 189. Tennyson, Alfred, 126. Thakore Sahib, 70. Thompson, S. A., 22. Underwood, Oscar W., 400, 647. Untermyer, Samuel, 139. Van Eeden, Frederick, Dr., 767. Van Hise, Charles R., President of the University of Wisconsin, 458. Van Valkenburg, E. A., 657. Vernon, Leroy T., 429. Vessey, Robert S., Governor, 269. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor, 33. Von Bieberstein, Marschall, Baron, 671. von Heydebrand und der Lase, Ernest, 55. von Kiderlen-Wächter, Herr, 18. von Koester, Admiral, 230. von Tirpitz, Admiral, 230. Wagner, Charles, 489. Warriner, S. D., 313. Wasson, Henry C., 656. Watterson, Henry, 4. Wells, Samuel C., 188. Wiggin, Kate Douglas, 634. Williams, Talcott, 424. Wilson, Woodrow, Governor, 273, 432, 645. Winslow, John B., Chief Justice of Wisconsin Supreme Court, 145. Wood, Leonard, Major-General, 21, 481. Woodson, Urey, 144. Wyman, Walter, Surgeon-General, 40. Yanes, Francisco, 27. Yoakum, B. F., 555. Yuan Shih-kai, 105, 179, 277. Yver, Colette, 125. Portuguese republic, Dangers of the, [33 [3]. Postoffice Department and the vanished deficit, 141; Need of reform in, 141. Potash, The search for, in America, 73. Potato culture, America's part in, 215. Potts, C. S. Convention system and Presidential primary, 561. Potts, C. S. The unit rule and the two-thirds rule in the Democratic party, 705. Precious stones, The manufacture of 99 President, Authority and powers of \$15-\$18. Prison experiments in humanity, 34. Progress of the World, 3, 131, 259, 387, 515, 613. Protestantism in France, Decadence of 488. Public work: Contract rersus direct method. 235.

Pulitzer's ideals for the Columbia school of Jour-

nalism, 187.

RACE admixture in America, 622. Railroad over-sea to Key West, Opening of, 275-

276: 492.

Railroad regulation: Interstate Commerce Com-

mission decision in Texas-Louisiana case, 526. Railroad securities, Report of Hadley Commission on regulation of, 17-18.

Recall of Judges, 395-396.

Recall of judicial decisions, 396; a lawyer's comments. 567.

Reciprocity, Canadian, as a party measure, 260. Record of Current Events, 87, 160, 289, 414, 540, 675. Remington, Harold. Mr. Roosevelt's recall of judicial decisions, 567.

Republican National Conventions, The South's representation in, 347.

Rivers and Harbors Congress, National, 22.

Roads, good, Movement for, 662.

Robert, Jeanne. Woman and the wage question, 439.

Roosevelt, Theodore; Address of, before Ohio Constitutional Convention, 269; 393-395.

Roosevelt and his times, 606; Roosevelt, the politician, 733.

Roosevelt: See also under politics.

Rumford Mechanics' Institute and how it was built, 325.

Russia, American passports in, 23; 136-137; 154. Russia, American treaty with, of 1832, 23-25. Russia and Mongolia, 157.

Russia: Passports and the elections, 154.

Russia, Recall of Dr. Tcharikov, Ambassador at Constantinople, 532.

Russia retaliating against the United States, 154. Russian music and Tolstoi's views about it, 611. Russian statecraft, 152. Russia's advance, 151.

Sanitation in the 17th Century, 100. School teachers, Inadequate compensation for, 661. Schools, The need of quiet zones for, 93. Scientific management in governmental departments, 21-22.

Seltzer, Thomas. The growth of Socialism, 341. Singh, Saint Nihal. What the British have done for India, 65.

Shuster, W. Morgan, and his activities in Persia, 34: 154-156.

Shaw, Albert. William T. Stead, 689. Sherman law, Optimism as regards the, 15. Short ballot in American cities, 82. Socialism, The growth of, 341.

Socialist campaign in Los Angeles, 12-13.

Socialist gains in Germany, 150,

South African native Congresses, 228, 623.

South America, The first coast-to-coast railway in. 352.

South Pole discovered by Amundsen, 413; 434. Spain, The awakening of nationalism in, 495. Standard Oil Company, Supreme Court decision

in the case of, and its result, 388-390; 728. Stead, William T., 689; British tributes to, 695.

Stead, W. T. A world's object lesson from the British Democracy, 598; On the eve of the Irish home rule bill, 305.

Steel industry, Revival in, 16-17.

Strikes, A preventive of, 322,

Strindberg, Arthur, Sixty-third anniversary of, 158, 159; August Strindberg, the man, 497; Death of, 674.

Supreme Court, Appointment of Mahlon Pitney to,

TAFT, Lorado, and his work as a sculptor, 721. Taft, President: Address at New York on Lincoln's birthday, 271,

Taft, President, and Canadian reciprocity, 260. Taft, President, and his administration, 200-262.

Taft, President, Official record of, 345. Taft-Roosevelt relations, 605.

Taft, President: See also under Politics. Taft, The forces behind, 603.

Tariff: See also under Congress,

Tariff, Iron and steel, 657-658.

Tariff, Revising the, 261-262.

Tariff revision failure by the Republicans, 516-517. Tariff: Sugar on the free list, 400.

Telegraph, Proposed Government purchase of, 140. Theatre, The art of the, 379.

Thompson, Holland. Big business and the citizen, 712.

"Titanic" disaster and its lesson, 549; Investigation of, by United States Senate, 663-666.

Tobacco Company, American, Supreme Court decision in the case of, 388-390.

Trade, Foreign, in 1911, 15. Travel, Cost of, at home and abroad, 592.

Treaties and international war, 133-134.

Treaties and their value, 132.

Tree museum at Letchworth Park, New York. 148, 203.

Triple alliance and the triple entente, 530. Tripolitan War, Egypt, Turkey and England in,

Trusts: Meaning of the anti-trust law, 110.

Trusts and the people, 711.

Trusts: Big business and the citizen, 712. Trust decisions, (Standard Oil and Tobacco), and

their results, 388-389; 728. Turco-Italian conflicts, ancient, A survival of, 365.

Turco-Italian war, 223; 286-287; 411; 531-532; 671-672. Turkey, The elections in, 532; 750. Turkey, The parliamentary situation in, 242.

Turkey, Troubles of, 158.

Turkey's interest in Persia's fate, 109.

UNDERWOOD, Oscar W. A new leader from the new South, 346; as Presidential candidate, 647-

VIEBIG, Clara, a delineator of German peasant life, 609.

Vocational training in our public schools, 449.

WARS and the United States, 131. War and the world's community of interests, 475. Waste and inefficiency in national government,

466 Weather: Extreme cold in January, 147.

Welfare work: The Rumford Mechanics Institute, 325.

Wiley, Harvey W., Resignation of, as Government chemist 401.

Williams, Talcott. Director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, 424.

Wilson, Woodrow, as Presidential candidate, 645. Wilson, Woodrow. See also under politics.

Wireless telegraphy, Progress in. 22.

Wisconsin, University of,-a university that goes to the people, 457.

Woman and the wage question, 439. Woman, German, Changing ideals of, 231.

Woman, Western, An Eastern view of, 499, Women voting in Los Angeles election, 13.

Wool growing industry from the viewpoint of a sheep man, 742.

Workmen's compensation law in Wisconsin, 145.

YOAKUM, B. F. How to remedy the Mississippi floods, 554,

Yuan Shih-kai, and the last days of the Manchus, 105: 177.

### THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

CONTENTS FO	R	JANUARY, 1912	
Hon. George F. Edmunds Frontispie	ce	Persia, Russia and Shuster	49
The Progress of the World—			
A Civilized World and Its Strivings  The Factors of Disturbance	3	The German Elections	54
The Mission of the Peacemakers	3	With portraits	
Our Own Domestic Problems	4	With portraits	
Harmonizing Laws and Business	5	Egypt in New York	60
The Senate Committee's Work	7	By Ernest Knaufft	
Labor and Its Position	7	With illustrations	
Strikes Less Frequent	7	A Louven of Fostom Ant	•
Turbulence in the Building Trades	7	A Louvre of Eastern Art	62
Dynamite and the Structural Men	8	By Frederick W. Coburn	
The McNamara Case	9	With illustrations	
As to "Men Higher Up"	10	What the British Have Done for India	65
Gompers and the Civic Federation	11	By SAINT NIHAL SINGH	•••
	12	With illustrations	
	12	m, m, 10, 11, 1	
How the Women Voted	13	The Potash Search in America	73
	14	By GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL	
	14	With illustrations	
	15	Dhillenia, Teste Te Des	
		Philippine Trade To-Day	78
	15	By Charles B. Elliott	
	16	The Short Ballot in American Cities	82
	17 18	By H. S. GILBERTSON	82
	18	Dy II. 3. GILBERTSON	
	19	Waste in Borrowing on Real Estate	85
	20	By FRANK BAILEY	
	21	-, <u></u>	
Legislation and Politics	21	Leading Articles of the Month—	
"Scientific Management" at Washington	21	Christian Missions and the Chinese Revolution	90
	22	Leaders of Chinese Thought To-Day	
	22	The Empire of the Mediterranean	
	23	The Need of "Quiet Zones" for Schools	93
Discrimination Against Hebrews	23	The Honor System at the Oregon Penitentiary	94
Abrogating the Treaty	23	The World-Wide Study of Earthquakes	95
Probable Effect of Abrogation	24	The Case for Italy in the War Over Tripoli	97
Fair Play Only	25	An Italian Manifesto Against War	98
Borden, Laurier, and the Tariff	25	The Manufacture of Precious Stones	99
Anti-Trust and Immigration Laws	26	Disinfection in the Seventeenth Century	
Mexican Affairs	26	General Robert E. Lee as College President	102
	26	Outlook of the Drama in America	103
The Averted Anglo-German War	27 29	Yuan Shih-kai, the Last Hope of the Manchus.	
British Enmity Against GermanyGeorge, Emperor of India	29	Where Chinese Are Wanted—Hawaii	
Manhood Suffrage in Britain	31	Bergson and Balfour Discuss Philosophy	
No "Votes for Women" Yet	32	Turkey's Interest in Persia's Fate	
Elections in Central Europe	32	The Meaning of the Anti-Trust Law	110
Italy's War in Tripoli	33	With portraits and other illustrations	
Britain, Russia, and Shuster	34	Notes on Business and Investments	111
Monarchy versus Republic in China	34		
The New Cardinals at Rome	36	Timely Books of the New Year	114
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations		With portraits and other illustrations	
Record of Current Events	37	The Season's Best Fiction	122
	3/	With portraits and other illustrations	
With portraits		you a see one one mass second	
Cartoons of the Month	41	The Season's Books for Children	127

TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico and Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada, Saberibers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in latters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Post-masters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW oy REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stand in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

### EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, AUTHOR OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

During the past month no magazine article has attracted more attention than the Hon. George F. Edmunds' contribution to the North American Review on the subject of "The Interstate Trust and Commerce Act of 1890" (see page 110). The reason for this widespread interest is to be found in the fact that the venerable former Senator from Vermont (now in his eighty-fourth year) was the real author of the Anti-Trust law, although Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, originated the plan of such an enactment, or at least first proposed it in the Senate. It fell to Mr. Edmunds, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to frame the vital provisions of a measure that has given rise to more controversy than any other single act of Congress since the Civil War, with the possible exception of the Interstate Commerce law. For a quarter of a century (1866-91) George F. Edmunds was one of the leading members of the Senate. He was the author of the Utah Anti-Polygamy law of 1882 and had a part in shaping much other important legislation. He served as a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877. In 1880 and again in 1884 he received votes in the National Republican conventions for the Presidential nomination. After his resignation from the Senate, in 1891, Mr. Edmunds engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia.

### THE AMERICA REVIEW OF

Vol. XLV

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1912

No. 1

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORL

straints; and almost the entire mass of people when civil strife might overthrow very much customs accepted in certain parts of the long for millennial days of reason, justice, and world,—are better than others. civilizations have a good deal in common in that they recognize the need of the principle of "live and let live," and the need of maintaining a certain continuity of social and political institutions. The newspapers,—aided of righteous submission to just judgment as by the world-wide extension of telegraph lines, a better way to settle differences than mere cheap international postal services, and other self-assertion and the test of brute power in modern facilities,—are bringing to us all clash of arms. And it is not strange that from the ends of the earth a swift succession there should be efforts in all lands to replace of reports about happenings of a startling the old-time "tyranny tempered by assassinasort. We might well be puzzled and shocked tion" with liberty tempered by patient subif we had no sense of historical perspective, mission to just laws. Nor is it to be wonand no principles or general ideas furnishing dered at that everywhere men are seeking to interpret the current news events.

and of a titanic revolutionary struggle in common welfare. China. We are startled with disclosures of violence and crime in the name of associated wage-earners, and with legal allegations of offense against the public on the part of great

Civilization is a tendency rather moments to be on the point of throwing aside World and its than a fixed fact or a set of estaball restraint and devastating every land with lished rules. There is such a their deadly war struggles. In other great thing as human progress under accepted re- countries, besides China, there come crises now living in the world are definitely acting that has been built up through ages of order and enduring, in recognition of this principle. and restraint; and in the economic world there Most social struggles are meant to better the are moments when fanaticism and prejudice rules, not to abolish them. Some civiliza- seem to be gaining ground as against patience tions,—that is to say, the general rules and and moderation. All these things make men But all universal good will.

It is no wonder that the so-called The Mission of the "peace movement" gains ground, of the Peacemakers "peace movement but of the with its insistence upon methods with its insistence upon methods us the means by which to classify and to bring the great productive forces of capital and labor near together, in order that they may substitute useful compromises for dan-We read of a war in Tripoli, with gerous deadlocks and unrestrained antagoall sorts of diplomatic complica- nism. Civilization is the antithesis of anarchy tions associated with its outbreak, and extreme socialism. Anarchy means the and scandalous and dreadful details of slaugh- unlimited assertion of each individual's will. ter and devastation connected with its actual Civilization means the submission of one's prosecution. We read of troubles in Persia personal will to general rules made for the

In a progressive civilization, one Revising the finds a constant recommendate for a completion of the finds and rules to meet improving ideals combinations of industrial capital. We appear and standards. England, for example, is a to be living in a world that is full of agitation, country in which general rules have been turmoil, and strife. The nations are building revised from time to time because of new conup increasing armaments, and they seem at ceptions. In this new year 1912, it is ex-

of certain new and better rules for the safeguarding of a more perfect civilization.

In our own coun-Our Own try we are enter-Probleme ing upon a new year that must inevitably bring with it much political excitement and intense discussion and feeling as respects many subjects of profound interest. It will be well for us to believe that these excitements and discussions can be made to promote more perfect rules and customs for the guidance of our national life. If the plain, average citizen can hold this view he will find politics more interesting and he will have a principle of his own by which to test and measure public discussions of all sorts. Take, for example, the tariff question. Can we, upon the whole, deal

with that question in a

### SOME OF THE AMERICANS WHO ARE TRYING TO IMPROVE THE MEANS BY WHICH TO PROTECT CIVILIZATION AGAINST WAR

(Speakers at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting of December 12, to advocate the pending arbitration treaties. Those seated are, from left to right: Joseph H. Choate, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Watterson, and Frederic R. Coudert. Standing, from left to right, are. Nicholas Murray Butler, William H. Bliss, Elmer E. Brown, Isaac R. Seligman, Francis B. Loomis, and Henry Clews)

pected that England will adopt full manhood broader and better way in the future than suffrage and abolish the plural voting that in the past? We cannot hope to provide has given property-holders the right to cast ourselves by one sudden effort with an as many ballots as their holdings of certain ideal kind of system for obtaining the neckinds of property in different places. It essary amount of public revenue. We canmust not be thought that the English system hitherto has been seriously unjust or shockingly uncivilized. It has been the English way to reform such things steadily but by degrees and by progressive steps. The past year has witnessed in England a curtailment of the undue authority vested in the House of Lords. This reform has come about in the fullness of time and in a way that shows that the modern democratic trend has no need to resort to turbulence or revolution. Steady discussion and the belief that convictions are worth having and worth expressing are certain in England to accomplish one reform after another. There is much that is of priceless value in the traditions of a noble and ancient country like England; and it would seem better to graft new things carefully upon what is valuable in old things, rather than to seek final and logical solutions for everything all in a moment. Thus, viewed with a little calmness and some sense of perspective, the seemingly turbulent domestic politics of England in the present period may be regarded as nothing else but the establishment

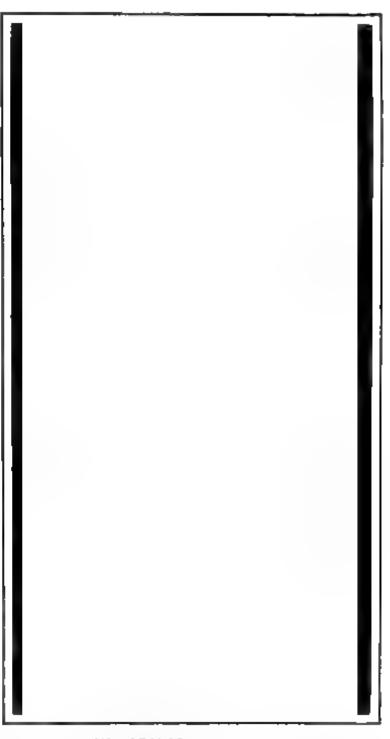
MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER

(Who is leading all along the line in the attempt to improve the standards of social welfare in Great Britain)

not expect, on short notice, after more than half a century of high protective tariffs, to abandon wholly the protective principle. But we can at least decide to abandon the logrolling method of making tariffs. We can adopt the principle of careful and gradual revision, one schedule at a time, giving due notice to all interests that are affected and always allowing a reasonable interval of time if tariff changes would otherwise harm any particular industry. This principle seems to have been fully recognized by the present Democratic House of Representatives, and by the best sentiment of the country, Republican as well as Democratic. Furthermore, when the Democrats shall have scaled down the excessive duties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff the country will insist upon treating the subject in the years to come from the scientific business standpoint rather than from that of political parties.

In the great problem of bringing Harmonizing business enterprise into harmony with wise and just laws, there is opportunity for earnest and nation-wide discussion. In Canada, in France, in Germany, in England, the great bankers, industrial capitalists, and railroad magnates, seem to be respected and leaned upon as props of the Government and of the economic life of the people. In this country all such men seem to be in dread of indictment as criminals. So far as we have been able to observe, the business men of America who head large corporations are of the same moral fiber as those whose enterprises are on a smaller scale. Furthermore, we are not ready to believe that American business men are, upon the whole, who has lately testified before the Senate committee and less desirable citizens than the leading busi- made addresses in different parts of the country) ness men of other countries. Mr. Taft and this administration have been constantly de- to just laws, or that desire to live henceforth manding that business men make their con- as laws unto themselves. They would like to duct square with the law. We cannot find see sound and sensible laws enacted, and fault with such admonition. But if men live would like to conform their practices to just under laws which they do not understand,— rules that would recognize the nature of and if men of good intentions are in danger modern business methods and undertakings. of being prosecuted for law violations when It will probably be seen that the one importhey have earnestly sought to obey the law tant and permanent gain as a result of the and have begged the officials who are enforc- prosecution of the Standard Oil and Tobacco ing the law to assist them in obeying it,— trusts has been the full acceptance, without we have a situation in which it would seem mental reservation, by every business man, that there is more need of reforming the laws of the principle that government is not merely than there is of reforming the conduct of the a coordinate affair when it touches business business community.

Antwol Progress in this country that feel themselves superior out as a consequence.



MR GEORGE W. PERKINS

(Who is one of the most active leaders in the movement to bring corporations under federal license and regulation, and

institutions, but that government is of necessity superior to those business corporations Whatever may have been true in which it creates and protects. Thus the victimes past and gone, we have tory of the Government in its prosecutions is no great corporations remaining of deeper moment than the solutions worked

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York

### HON ALBERT B. CUMMINS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA

(Senator Cummins, as chairman of the sub-committee, has organized and is conducting the Senato's remarkable inquiry into the working of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the best methods for regulating large corporations that are carrying on interstate business. Many witnesses have already appeared before the committee, including heads of corporations, lawyers and economists)

New

Under the present law, it seems to telephone, or the railroad business,—prohave been settled that if your vided its methods are fair and just, and its corporation grows very large you treatment of competitors and of the general may be dragged into court and compelled to public can be promptly reached with legal break the business up into fractions, under remedies if it is in any manner unjust. Our circumstances that may help rather than hurt business standards in this country are not the insiders and large stockholders, while growing worse, but they can and must grow seriously hurting the great majority of small better. The time has come for the full and scattered stockholders. What business national assumption of responsibility over the men are now demanding is a system under sphere of commerce. Bogus concerns, incorwhich a business may indeed grow to be very porated under the careless laws of one State large, even to the extent of being monopolistic or another, have been swindling small inin its tendencies,—like the telegraph, or the vestors throughout the entire country. The

time has come for the sort of national law ment cannot be rightly understood unless one that would check business of this kind in its goes with some patience into a study of its very inception. There are some things that history. It is quite possible that trade can be done at once, and others that can be unionism, in some of its forms and manifesworked out gradually.

Committee on Commerce, in its hearings so as to fit him for citizenship. While it may upon the whole subject of the regulation and not as yet be safe, from the labor standpoint, control of large business enterprises. Senator to give up the strike as a potential weapon, Cummins of Iowa is chairman of the sub- it has become evident that strikes are decommittee that is conducting these hearings. plorable evils and that conciliation and com-Senator Clapp of Minnesota is chairman promise are best for all factors in the sphere of the full committee. The Sherman Anti- of economic production. Combined capital Trust law, as it now stands and as it is in- and unionized labor are making advances terpreted by the courts, is protective neither in their methods of arriving at agreements, of big business nor of little business. It has and are living on fairly good terms. smashed the Tobacco Trust, but it has afforded no satisfaction nor relief to the smaller competitors of that trust who were instrumental in having the suit brought. No one need fear that the small business man, or the now than in former periods. It is true that plain citizen, would suffer anything even from in England and on the Continent we have the absolute repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust recently witnessed some colossal strikes in the law. It will not, of course, be repealed in field of railroads and transportation; but in any case without the substitution for it of this country railroad labor, as a rule, negosomething that would afford a vastly better tiates successfully with the railroad managers. protection to every citizen and to every kind There are some callings in which turbulence of legitimate business enterprise. But even and discord are more likely to be witnessed if it were repealed with no federal law to take than in others. Years ago our worst strikes its place, there is some reason for the view and labor troubles were found in the coalthat every one needing protection or remedy mining fields, both bituminous and anthrawould find himself as safe under the common cite. But the organization of the miners and law as he is at present under the so-called the working out of periodic trade agreements, Sherman statute. It would be absurd to first in the Western bituminous coal fields think for a moment that we have not enough and later in the mining districts of the sense in the United States to reform our cor- East, have brought comparative peace poration laws, differing as they do in half a and order everywhere and reflect great hundred States. The time has come when credit upon the good sense of employers no corporation, great or small, should be on the one side and the leaders of organallowed to do any interstate business what- ized labor on the other side. soever until it has complied with rules and regulations setting a national standard at least as high as the corporation laws of England or of the State of Massachusetts. A Building Trades many cases the action of their step of this kind would remedy a great part unions has seemed to the public to be vexaof our existing business troubles.

**Position** edly work out better arrangements than Thus there is a union known as the Interthose heretofore existing. In like manner, national Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' the efforts to adjust relationships between Association. Its members are found in all capital and labor will not fail to lift us at parts of the country putting up the frames of least a little toward the realizing of better great steel buildings. As a rule, they are men

tations, may be outliving its usefulness. But surely all careful authorities on the subject A service of vast importance is agree that it has done a great deal, in modern The Senate Committee's being rendered to the country at industrial countries, to improve the condithe present time by the Senate tions of labor and to humanize the worker,

> In certain great domains of in-Less Frequent dustry, strikes and conditions of open discord are far less frequent

The building trades have been Turbulence exceptionally turbulent, and in tious and without good excuse. This has been largely due to local conditions, and the From these discussions of the lack of an effective central control. Some relationship between government particular unions in the building trades have and business, we shall undoubt- been less wise and restrained than others. ideals of social welfare. The labor move- of unusual physical strength and of fine cour-

### **EVIEW OF REVIEWS**

to troubles between the National Erectors' Association (an organization of employers) and the structural ironworkers. The employers engaged in this line of business are, in the aggregate, a body possessing vast wealth and power. They have had unlimited means with which to ferret out the criminals. They have employed as many detectives as they needed, and are said to have made a practice of keeping their own spies and informers inside the ranks of the structural ironworkers. It would seem fair to say, in view of the unlimited means and unstinted effort bestowed upon the detection of crime in the ranks of the structural ironworkers, that not very many of these workingmen could have had guilty complicity. Yet the crimes themselves, as committed seemingly in the name of the structural ironworkers' union, were heinous and revolting; and it was of the highest importance that their perpetrators should be brought to justice. Systematic terrorism had been established and was evidently being supported and carried on by men closely connected with the structural ironworkers' union. It was involving the fair name of labor in a policy of infamy.

The most shocking of all these crimes was the destruction of the Los Angeles building of a famous newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, on October 1, 1910. The press has lately republished the details, which we may merely recall to memory. At least twenty men were killed as a result of this terrible explosion. An attempt was made to blow up the beautiful home of the proprietor of the Times, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis. The newspapers of the past few weeks have been full of the subsequent disclosures. A famous detective, William J. Burns, had found indications which enabled him to trace the dynamite to the place where it was manufactured and sold, and one clue after another led him finally to the full knowledge that the dynamite outrages had been carried on as a regular business from the central offices of the Structural Ironworkers' Association, at Indianapolis, and that the secretary of this great international union, John J. McNamara, a man of influence and standing among the labor leaders of the country, was the chief organizer and director of these crimes. One of his principal assistants was his brother, James B. McNamara. The completion of the case against these men, as Burns brought it to its final stages, was assisted by the confession of another accomplice and assistant, named Ortic McManigal.

John J. McNamara was arrested The in Indianapolis on April 22, 1911, and taken to Los Angeles for trial. He had been a prominent figure in the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and his sensational arrest aroused intense excitement throughout the ranks of organized labor. It was claimed that he had been virtually kidnapped, and that his rights in Indiana had been disregarded by those who seized him and took him to California. Whatever might have been the precise truth on that score, it was undoubtedly believed among the members of trade unions that the arrest was made in a high-handed way, and that a citizen of Indiana was being taken to Los Angeles to be tried for his life in an atmosphere of excitement and hostility. It is reasonable to say that these facts might serve to explain the determination of trade unions in general to see that the McNamara brothers had able lawyers to defend them and money enough to procure for them every proper legal advantage. It has been said that organized labor ought to have found means whereby to ferret out these dynamite crimes, in order that it might purge itself from all suspicion. But it must be remembered that the Government, with unlimited resources, is engaged in the detection and punishment of crime, and that, in this particular affair, certain powerful organizations of capital were using every possible effort. That organized labor in general had ever condoned these dynamite crimes, or in any manner apologized for them, cannot for a moment be alleged.

The situation in Los Angeles was such that it seemed almost impossible to agree upon a jury. After weeks and months of difficulty and delay, the case was suddenly ended by the confession of the McNamaras. They entered the formal plea of guilty on the advice of their chief counsel, Mr. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago. James B. McNamara had blown up the Times building, and the charge against him was murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. His confession had cleared up a situation of great difficulty. John J. McNamara confessed guilty complicity in the blowing up of the Llewellyn Iron Works, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. After months of effort, Mr. Darrow had become convinced that it was better for his clients to confess than to stand trial. He not only knew that they were guilty, but he also knew that Detective and obtained a confession from the bomb-placer himself)

Copyright by Paul Thompson, N. Y. WILLIAM J. BURNS

(The famous detective who gathered conclusive evidence against the McNamaras, which precipitated their confessions. Mr. Burns' clues were clock mechanisms which had failed to work, and their accompanying explosives. After much difficulty and many setbacks, he traced these materials to their manufacturers, found out who had purchased them,

brought forward that could lead any fairminded man to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Gompers' emphatic denials. The chief officers of the American Federation of Labor have no more to do with the details of the internal management of the scores of international trade unions that are rather loosely combined in the Federation than the national administration at Washington has to do with the running of the sheriff's office in a Texas county.

\*\*Mr. Gompers could seemingly have had no possible motive for condoning crimes of violence perpetrated in the name of labor 'His public record has been against such things. He is the vice-president of the National Civic Federation, of which the Hon. Seth Low of New York is president. We have in this country no citizen of purer motives, calmer judgment, or more disinterested patriotism than Seth

Photograph from Collect's Weekly

MR. SAMUEL COMPERS

(President of the American Pederation of Labor)

Low. The National Civic Federation is controlled by representatives of the employing class, representatives of organized labor, and well-known men standing as representatives of the general public. One of the chief objects of the Civic Federation has been to improve the relations between capital and labor and to promote peaceful methods of adjusting all disputes. Mr. Low himself has repeatedly acted as arbitrator in difficulties of this kind, and knows his ground. The Civic Federation has regarded Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison, and the other labor leaders who are connected with it as sincerely and loyally devoted to their own cause, while also working with every appearance of good faith to prevent strife and discord and to find peaceable remedies for labor disputes. In the recent annual meeting of the American Federation, held in Atlanta in November, the more extreme and rabid elements in the labor movement did everything in their power to break Mr. Gompers down because of his membership in the Civic Federation and his association with men like Seth Low.

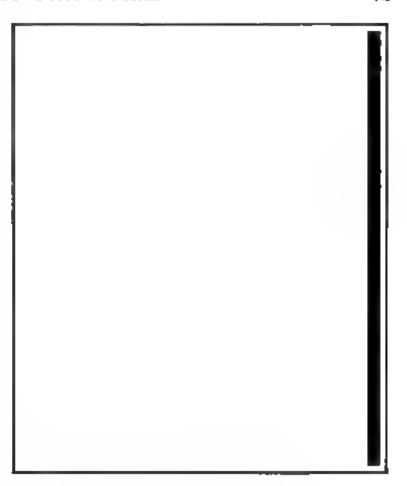
We have in this country certain organizations of employers who are as bitter in their hostility to all forms of labor organization as the most violent of the laborites are fanatical against their supposed enemies. If the men who have uttered charges against Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders have any ground to stand upon, they should lose no time in making their accusations in the courts of justice, where the accused can have an opportunity

to defend themselves. Every good citizen a certain way, was an infinitely more serious and better methods for composing all their of the word and to punish him accordingly. differences. There must be an end of the war spirit in such relationships. There should be mutual respect and a full understanding that each needs the other. Friendly every labor dispute, precisely as friendly di- reelection of Mayor Alexander at the head plomacy and just arbitration ought to settle every difference arising between nations.

The dynamiter is a social enemy. The Enemy He is a far more dangerous person than the ordinary criminal, who offends in the domain of private well-being. The less of a common criminal, the worse he is. When in the name of "labor" the Los Angeles Times building was destroyed, the attack was against the very foundations of civilized society. If a private enemy, having a personal grudge, had attempted to take the life of General Otis, it would have been a serious crime. But an attempt to take his life for the reason that he edited his newspaper in a certain way, and carried on his business in

desires to have the dynamite outrages fully matter. The freedom of the press must be investigated, and to have every guilty person preserved in this country at all hazards. It brought to book, and is glad to know that the must not be thought that a newspaper buildwhole truth is likely to be discovered. Differ- ing can be wrecked with dynamite because ences between employers and workmen must some movement or organization dislikes the be kept strictly subject to the laws of the politics or the economic views of the editor. land. If workmen see fit to go out on strike, Nor must it be thought that an employer's they must use no violence or intimidation factory may be destroyed because he refuses against others who may take their places, to employ union labor, or will not permit a and least of all must they resort to secret walking delegate to dictate to him about his crime. Happily, there is not a large amount affairs. It is a serious question whether capiof crime connected with labor troubles,— tal punishment in the case of an ordinary when one considers how intensely these dis- private murder is in any way desirable. But putes stir up men's emotions. The employer's society must defend itself against enemies business is vital to his prosperity and welfare, who would destroy civilization as such. The on the one hand; and the workman's job, on anarchist who throws a bomb because he the other hand, means shelter, food, and would destroy government is entitled to no clothing for his wife and children. Pro- mercy, whether his bomb kills anybody or tracted strikes and deadlocks are calamities not. If any man deserves to be hung, it is of a frightful sort. It is a wonderful tribute the assassin who strikes at the representative therefore, to our civilization that there is so of public authority, or the dynamiter who little of open violence, and also so little of attacks the fundamental conditions of ecorevengeful secret assault upon life and prop- nomic society. For this reason, the detective, erty, of the kind against which General Otis William J. Burns, has rendered our country in Los Angeles has been contending. Most a public service of inestimable value. Every of our citizens, employers and employees possible effort should be continued to disalike, have accepted the general rules of cover and punish everybody who may have civilization. They wish to assert what they been connected with these crimes, perpetrated believe to be their rights, but they do not wish in the name of a movement. The more it can to become criminals or to go beyond the be shown that the dynamiter is a fanatic, and metes and bounds of the law. Since this is not a crook or a criminal in the ordinary sense true, we have every reason for the encour- of the word, the more dangerous he is, and, aging belief that labor and capital may con- therefore, the more necessary it is to treat him stantly find larger areas of common interest as if guilty of treason in the extreme sense

The Los Angeles municipal cam-Los Angeles paign, about which something Socialism was said in these pages last diplomacy and just arbitration ought to settle month, culminated, on December 5, in the of the Good Government ticket and the decisive defeat of the Socialist candidate, Mr. Job Harriman. In newspaper explanations of the election much was made of the fact that the confessions of the McNamara brothers had been made public only a few days before, and it was very generally assumed that the candidacy of Mr. Harriman, who was of counsel for the condemned men, suffered seriously as a result. It seems probable, however, that the Socialist ticket would have been defeated if the confessions had never been made. The Good Government party in Los Angeles offered the voters practically all that the Socialists have promised in Schenectady, Milwaukee, and other cities where they have been successful. Indeed the municipal ownership program of Mayor Alexander, who is himself a man of ' the highest character and of proved efficiency in office, is more inclusive than any Socialist program that has yet been carried into effect in this country. In Schenectady, last November, many voters supported the Socialist (Reflected last month at the head of a "Good Government" ticket because Dr. Lunn and his followers promised good government. If those same voters had been citizens of Los Angeles, last month, thousands of them would have supported Mayor Alexander for precisely the



MAYOR ALEXANDER OF LOS ANGELES movement which defeated the Socialists)

It is believed that 90 per cent. of Women Voted the women of Los Angeles who were registered as voters actually

same reason. There was no compelling reason exercised the suffrage. This active participawhy Los Angeles should swing over to So-tion of the woman voters in the first imporcialism just at a time when the prospects for tant election to be held in California since progressive government under other auspices the adoption of the suffrage amendment has were especially bright. An ordinance pro- been used as an argument by both friends viding for the establishment of a municipal and opponents of woman suffrage. The newspaper,—the first of its kind,—was sub- suffragists point to it as evidence of the real mitted to popular vote and adopted by a eagerness of the women to avail themselves large majority. A prohibition ordinance, on of the franchise. It seems a good answer to the other hand, was overwhelmingly de- the man who is always saying: "Let her feated. The victorious party favors a munici- have it if she wants it." The anti-suffragists, pal telephone system, and even city-owned on the other hand, maintain that the women bakeries and laundries have been advocated. in Los Angeles who did not believe in woman suffrage felt compelled to come out and vote in order to make the defeat of the Socialists certain. They regard the suffrage as a burden that should not be imposed upon them by the men. Do the women of other cities, they ask, wish to be placed under similar compulsion to vote when the same result would be attained by leaving the duty to the men? Third-party Prohibitionists have always held to equal suffrage as one of the mainstays of their faith; yet it seems certain that if all the women voters of Los Angeles had voted for prohibition the city would to-day be as dry as the Desert of Sahara. Just how big a part the women had in defeating socialism and prohibition in Los Angeles can never be known. It seems not unreasonable to infer

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington HON. MARCUS SMITH (To be United States Senator from Arisona)

Forty-Eight area of 113,000 square miles (including 40,- is already well known, but Mr. Ashurst will 000,000 acres of vacant public lands), begins enter the Senate as a new man in Washingthe year 1912 with a full-fledged State govern- ton public life. Exceptionally shrewd obment. Even leaving the public lands out of servers have been greatly impressed by Mr. account, Arizona has more land over which to Ashurst's platform appearances during the distribute her people than New York State recent campaign. It is said that he achas, with thirty-five times as great a popula- quitted himself with marked ability as a stretches of sage-brush and cactus,—and it is elected as Representative in Congress, is also not all a desert waste by any means,—the a progressive Democrat. The Democrats fact remains that Arizona and New Mexico, were further successful in electing their now organized as States of the Union, com- entire State ticket, headed by the Hon. George plete the articulated political system which W. P. Hunt for Governor, and a majority originated with the thirteen colonies on the of the Legislature. Congress having im-Atlantic seaboard and gradually extended posed as a condition of the State's admisitself across the continent. From the Atlantic sion the rescinding of the judicial recall in to the Pacific, the United States is now a ho- the constitution, the popular vote to that mogeneous nation, made up of forty-eight self- effect was virtually unanimous; but it is said

has complete home rule, so far as its own local affairs are concerned. No part of the territory lying within our national boundaries, save the District of Columbia itself,—is any longer governed from Washington. Alaska and our insular possessions alone remain "Territories" in the accustomed sense of the word. There was a time when the West was cut off from the rest of the country by barriers political as well as geographical. That time has passed forever; the frontier of yesterday has been wiped off the map. Rocky Mountains could not bar the steady advance of those political ideals and methods that we think of as distinctively American, any more than they could stop the onrush of settlement. In the fullness of time the privileges and duties of what we call Statehood had to come to California and Colorado, just as earlier they had come to Ohio and Illinois.

For better, for worse, those privi-Arizona's leges and duties now devolve on First State Election the voters of Arizona, who on that even without their votes Alexander December 12 elected State officers and a legwould have been elected and prohibition de- islature and by advisory vote chose two feated; but however that may have been the United States Senators whom the members women of the city, both the opponents and to the Legislature are pledged to elect at the the advocates of equal suffrage, are deserv- coming session. The popular choice fell on ing of praise for the manner in which they two Democrats, who are classed as progresmet the issue that was presented. Their sives,—the Hon. Marcus Smith, who had conduct has gone far to confirm the confi- served the Territory of Arizona during eight dence of those who have steadily maintained terms as Delegate in Congress, and the Hon. that the American woman is equal to the Henry Ashurst. In sending these men to the fullest responsibilities of American citizenship. Senate, Arizona seems disposed to emulate the good example of Oklahoma, whose repre-The new commonwealth of Ari- sentation in the upper house has been diszona, with a population approach-tinctly creditable from the first. Mr. Smith, ing a quarter of a million and an from his sixteen years' service in the House, Whatever may be said of those vast political speaker. Carl Hayden, who was governing bodies politic, each one of which that most of the members-elect of the Legisla-

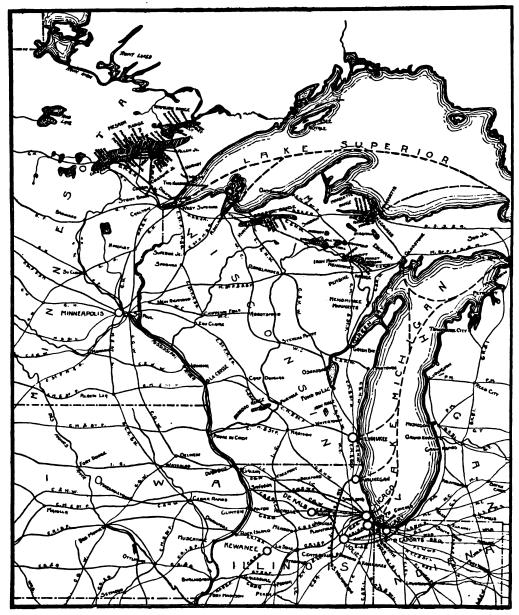
the judicial recall to the people at the first the standpoint of the corporation and the opportunity. There will be nothing to pre- standpoint of the citizen who may feel himvent their voting it back if they so desire, self injured by an offending corporation. It will be remembered that New Mexico Many honest and clear-headed men believe held her first election in November.

The Outlook given in The Outlook last month by Presi- that in the present form of the Sherman dent Vanderlip of the National City Bank of law and the manner of its application there New York is the exception rather than the is no simple formula by which a citizen or rule. Mr. Vanderlip is quoted as saying that business, injured by an offending combi-"every line of business having to do with nation, can obtain relief. capital expenditure—with anything, in fact, other than supplying the day-to-day consumptive needs of the country—is prostrated": and that business has ahead of it one of the most serious situations of the gen- there is an irreducible minimum of business eration. Commenting on this view in the made necessary by our great population Wall Street Journal, bankers, presidents which provides "substantial employment for of boards of trade and business men repre- a large percentage of all our energies in manusenting the sentiment of sixteen States were facture, commerce, transportation, and unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Vander- finance." Nor does it appear that in 1911 lip had exaggerated the seriousness of what- the volume of business had declined to anyever business ills there might be. For exam- where near that minimum. The home marple, a typical Western opinion was that funda- kets undoubtedly were less active than in mental conditions were sound, although not former periods of prosperity, but abroad the so prosperous as they have been many times country's goods were in greater demand than in the past. A Northwestern banker de- ever before. Exports during the year were clared that business in that section was prac- in excess of \$2,000,000,000, this being \$100,tically normal,—that there was nothing in 000,000 above the record mark. And it is sight to cause any serious apprehension. true that imports again reached an enormous And from a Southern bank president came total (less, however, than in 1910), the balthe cheering assertion that "we are not so ance with which to pay our debts to foreigners badly hurt as we thought we were."

Ostimiam Vanderlip failed to take into account the average of \$3,000,000 for every business day fact that much of the anxiety over the Gov- of the month. The total of exports of manuernment's attitude toward the "trusts" had factures ready for consumption was \$52,800,been dispelled by recent events. The final ooo during that period, and of manufactures working out of the Supreme Court's decisions ready for further use, \$26,700,000. These in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco are the largest totals exported in any October trust cases, for instance, is believed, by many in the history of our trade. Indeed they were careful students, to have been accomplished exceeded but once before in any month. in such a way as to justify the conclusion Another encouraging feature of the year's that any further adjustments of "big busi- foreign commerce is that the gain on the ness" to conform to the Sherman law can be export side was widely distributed, indicating effected with a minimum of friction and the successful development of new markets without vital injury to investors or serious by our merchants and manufacturers. Along disturbance of business interests at large. with this encouraging news of increasing for-This diminished fear that innocent investors eign trade there came in November a decided and established industry might suffer disaster improvement in the metal markets, including with the view that the effectiveness of the law known for many months.

ture had already been pledged to resubmit itself should be carefully considered both from that it is highly difficult for some business organizations to know,—even with the aid The new year opens with a better of the best legal advice, and the recent court promise of business confidence. decisions—whether they are doing business Such a pessimistic view as that lawfully or not. On the other side, it is true

One authority who does not con-Foreign sider that business is in a state of Trade in 1911 "prostration" points out that being far from disappointing. It is significant that on the export side, manufactures con-The suggestion is made that in tributed largely to the increase. For example, interpreting the wide range of during October, the latest month for which Sherman Law information at his disposal, Mr. statistics are available, they had risen to an from the Sherman law is entirely consistent a better price for copper than had been

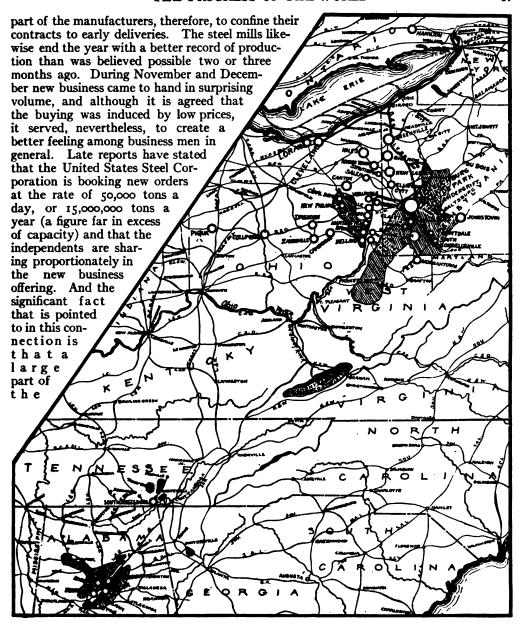


MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE STEEL CORPORATION'S IRON ORE PROPERTIES, IT'S PRINCIPAL RAILROADS (INDICATED BY SOLID, HEAVY LINES), AND STEAMSHIP ROUTES

(The "Great Northern Ore Lands" are in the Mesaba Range of Minnesota)

A Revival Steel Industry cess of earlier expectations. In estimating would be if the level of prices had been the 1911 output of that product at close to higher. But there is no proof that the mar-24,000,000 tons, or but 6 per cent. below the gin of profit has at any time approached the record year 1910, the Iron Age says that danger mark. Moreover, the trade authorithe performance is one "far beyond what the ties have lately been reporting a tendency trade had been willing to believe, as the toward higher prices, and a disposition on the

Iron is most conspicuous among various disappointments of the year have in the industries that closed the year turn disclosed themselves." In this there is with records considerably in ex- less encouragement, of course, than there



THE STEEL CORPORATION'S PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING PLANTS (INDICATED BY THE CIRCLES), SHOWING THEIR PROXIMITY TO THE VAST HOLDINGS OF COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND WEST VIRGINIA

(The properties in and around Birmingham, Alabama, are those of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, acquired by the Steel Corporation during the 1909 panic)

steel companies' new business has come from the railroads. Large orders for new equipment—more cars and locomotives making ready to handle larger traffic.

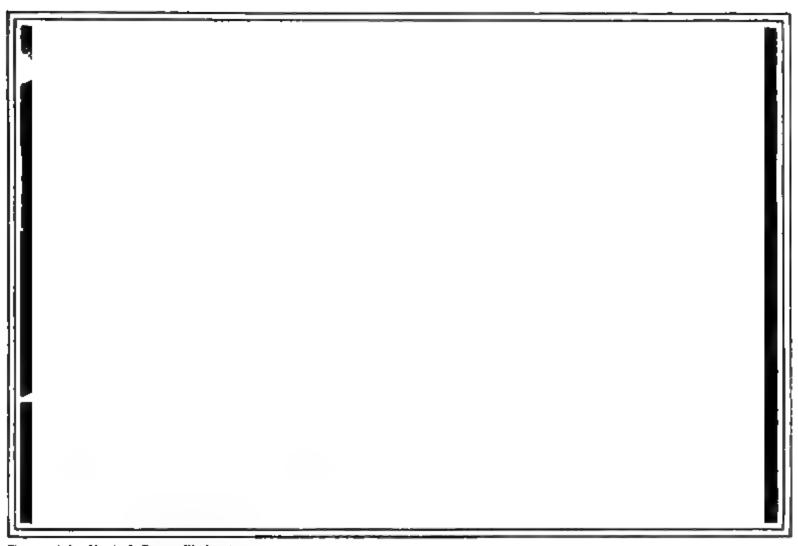
The Report of the Hadley Messrs. Judson, Straus, Fisher and Messrs. and Meyer, composing the comwere "released" during the last two months mission appointed to inquire into governof the year. This is interpreted to mean that ment regulation of the issue of railroad secuthe transportation lines of the country are rities, made their report to President Taft and Congress last month. They are unanimous in their conclusion that it would be any more than the food law can protect conto place the issuance of railroad stocks and wisdom in eating indigestible food." bonds under federal control. In their recommendations, in fact, they do not go farther than to say that complete publicity is the only requirement that Congress ought to seek to enforce. And by that they do not mean the Chicago beef-packers for a stay of their publicity "before the fact," or specific author- trial on the indictments against them chargization in advance of some administrative ing a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violabody (presumably the Interstate Commerce tion of the Sherman law. On the day follow-Commission). That would tend to create an ing, the trial was begun in the United States impression in the minds of investors of a District Court at Chicago. It will be recalled governmental guaranty or recognition of that the basis of the motion for a stay of value which could not safely be given. On proceedings was the contention that the conthe contrary, the Commission believes that stitutionality of the Sherman law, as a crimpublicity would prove a sufficient safeguard inal statute, has been attacked in several against financial abuses. With that in view, cases now before the courts and that the it recommends that a law be passed requir- highest court has never passed on the quesing every railroad doing interstate business, tion. On the same grounds, the packers which issues stocks and bonds, to furnish to applied during November to a lower court for the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the a writ of habeas corpus, and being denied, time of the issue, a full statement of the de- also took appeal from that judgment to the tails of the issue, the amount of the proceeds, Supreme Court, where it is still pending. The and the purposes for which the proceeds are packers' attorneys began by putting a good to be used, followed in due time by a full many obstacles in the way of the speedy accounting for such proceeds; and to compile selection of a jury, and by making it evident for the information of its shareholders all the in other ways that the cases will be more essential facts of every financial transaction. bitterly fought than any similar ones yet

The Securities Commission recom-Regulation mends also that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given certain additional and important powers, among which are the power to investigate all gan on December 4, would have accomplished of the financial transactions reported by the much work of importance before adjournrailroads for the purpose of determining their ment for the Christmas holidays. The atgood faith, and the power to inquire into the mosphere of the capital city during December actual cost, as well as the value, of property was intensely political. The National Reacquired by or services rendered for the pro- publican Committee, which in propriety ceeds of stock and bond issues. It would should have met at Chicago or St. Louis to permit the companies to deal with their credit perform its routine work in preparation for as best they may—that is, it would place no next June's convention, went to Washington, restriction on the price at which securities where it involved itself busily in the personal may be sold. It favors, however, the sug- intrigues of those supporting particular candigestion that capital stock be issued without dates. It is not the function of the National par value. Other phases of regulation the Republican Committee to make nominations Commission would leave to the States, under in advance, or to select a committee of arwhose charters the railroads operate and to rangements in the interest of any particular whose laws they are subject. It would urge candidate. Its obvious duty is to serve the strongly upon the States, however, the desira- Republican party as a whole and not to make bility of a concerted effort to harmonize itself subservient to any individual's ambiexisting requirements. The Commission betion. In one way or in another the Republilieves that it is possible to "standardize" rail- can voters, in their respective States, will find road securities by Federal law to no greater opportunity to express their preferences. If extent than the pure food law standardizes they find that they are not represented in the food. "The Government," it says, "cannot sending of delegates to the national convenprotect investors against the consequences of tion that will meet at Chicago on June 18, their unwisdom in buying unprofitable bonds they will express themselves without restraint

unwise, if indeed not impossible, at this time, sumers against the consequences of their un-

On December 5 the Supreme Chicago Packers Must Court of the United States denied
Stand Irial the motion made by counsel for the motion made by counsel for brought to trial.

It was not to be expected that Politics at the National the first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, which be-



ph by Harris & Ewing, Washington THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 12. MR. HILL OF MAINE, PRESIDING

in the voting booths on November 5. At tial primary. Everywhere there is a growing Washington the National Committee elected demand for unpledged delegations to an oldex-Governor Hill of Maine as temporary fashioned Republican convention, that will chairman, in place of Postmaster-General find a candidate who will best please the party Hitchcock, and it made Mr. New of Indiana and the country. Mr. Taft's strength will be chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Chicago convention. As was expected, the National Committee's proceedings were all conducted with deference to the wishes of President Taft, and upon the supposition that political arrangements already perfected throughout the country have made his renomination certain.

Unfortunately, as it would seem, Republican there has been a vast deal of misdirected energy devoted to the safeguarding of a given result, long in advance. Whatever may have been the bargains with the State machines, the Republican voters will not feel themselves under any bonds or obligations. Even the Republicans of Ohio have made it entirely clear that they feel at liberty to seek a candidate, and to resist having a candidate imposed upon them. The same thing is obviously true of the Republicans of the State of New York. The Republicans of Indiana are in such marked disagreement that the only way to ascertain their views will be through some form of Presiden-

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York MR. BROOKER OF CONNECTICUT, COLONEL NEW OF INDIANA, AND EX-GOVERNOR MURPHY OF NEW JERSEY

(Who are members of the National Republican Committee. Colonel New is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the next Republican national convention)

would like to have the name of Beveridge or that of Fairbanks presented to the convention. Rather than support either Taft or La Follette, Iowa Republicans might prefer to present the name of Cummins.

Behind the scenes, two names are Roosevelt constantly heard where Repub-Nomination licans of experience are in private conference. One is Roosevelt, and the other is Hughes. The Roosevelt-movement seems to be gathering force all over the country. While a Hughes movement under the circumstances is not to be expected, there is talk everywhere of Justice Hughes as a highly available "dark horse." There has been a great deal of talk in the newspapers about the "intentions" of Mr. Roosevelt, and whether he is going to "declare himself" or not. Most of this talk has been instigated for the purpose of confusing the ordinary reader. Mr. Roosevelt is a well-known citizen now in private life, enjoying perfect health and the full vigor of a man in his prime. There is no possible reason why he should not accept the Republican nomination, if the party desires to confer it upon him. He has no machine behind him, whether local or national. He is not holding out his hat asking for anything; and if he were seeking the nomination his very solicitude for it would be a good reason for refusing to let him have The Presidency is too responsible an affair to be sought by any man. But there is at this moment no prominent man in either party who is called upon to announce that very great in the convention, but it is ap- he would not take a nomination from his

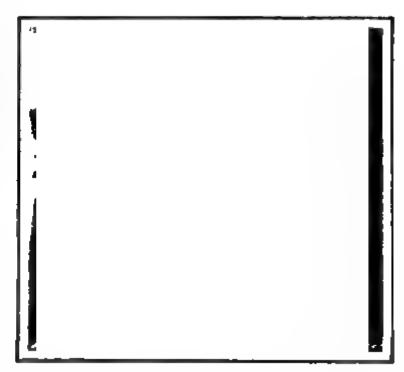
It is presumable that neither Mr. Self-Seeker Roosevelt nor Justice Hughes desires to be nominated. But either date's courage, ability, and radical pro- man is strong enough to take the responsigram. It would be unfair to Mr. La Fol- bility if conferred. Men who are eagerly lette to regard him as a self-seeking candidate. pushing their own claims for the Presidency He was put in the field by the leaders of the show bad taste and doubtful fitness. Mr. progressive movement within the Republican Roosevelt never pushed himself for any high party, who believed that their movement office. He was made Police Commissioner by would better gain ground if it had a Presi- Mayor Strong when he was doing thankless dential candidate of its own. It is well work as head of the Civil Service Board in understood that Mr. La Follette himself Washington. He was nominated for Govstrongly urged Senator Cummins, of Iowa, to ernor of New York after the Spanish war by allow himself to be placed at the head of this a party organization that needed him and movement. Taft and La Follette are the wanted him. He was made Vice-President only Republican candidates in the field. It against his personal wishes, when he preferred may bring forward "favorite sons." Thus obeyed the will of the party, in the year 1900, the stir-up in Indiana may well lead the voters at what seemed to be his own personal disad-

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York EX-GOVERNOR HILL, OF MAINE, THE NEW CHAIR-MAN OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COM-MITTEE, AND MR. HAYWARD, OF NEBRAS-KA, THE COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY

parently a strength that relies upon the own party if given to him. efforts of federal office-holders or local political machines. Mr. La Follette's strength is based upon a very considerable personal following of people who believe in their candiis indeed very possible that particular States to take another term as Governor. of that State to decide whether or not they vantage. The nomination came to him in

1904 as the overwhelming, unquestioned demand of the rank and file of the party. The nomination would have come to him again in 1908 if he had not resisted it in every possible way. If it should come to him in 1912 it will not be through any intriguing on his part, or through anything else except a yielding to the will of the Republican party. There can be no reason whatever for consulting Colonel Roosevelt as to his wishes or intentions. He is in every sense available for the nomination if the Republican party wants him. No statement of any kind is due from Colonel Roosevelt, nor from any other available Republican.

Certainly none is due from Jus-Other Hames tice Hughes. If the Republican convention should unanimously nominate Charles E. Hughes, and then adjourn, it would be proper to allow him Democratic convention is the traditional rule some days in which to make up his mind and that the successful candidate must have a twogive his answer to a notification committee. thirds support rather than a simple majority. There would be no reason or propriety in bothering him in advance. In the Democratic field, there is no indication of a decided preference for one candidate over another. Governor Harmon, Governor Wilson, and Congress in the months preceding a general Speaker Clark are the foremost candidates; election. Even the most sincere advocates of while Mr. Underwood, Mr. Folk of Missouri, decisive action against the Russian treaty on Mr. Marshall of Indiana, Mr. Bryan and Mr. account of the passport question would admit Hearst, as well as Governor Dix and Mayor that the stirring action of the House in passing Gaynor, are among those whose names one the Sulzer bill with only one opposing vote constantly hears. The difficulty in a Repub- had its political aspects. The same thing lican national convention is the control of a would apply to the passing of the Sherwood great block of Southern delegates through Pension bill through the House, although that



SECRETARY STIMSON AND MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD, FROM A RECENT SNAPSHOT

Legislation

recess.

It is impossible to persuade the

country that the political motive

and Politica does not enter into the actions of the use of federal patronage. The trouble in a subject is one which ought never to be dismissed without very careful analysis of all the leading facts and details. There will be ample time for the country to go into this question carefully before the Senate has finished the debate that will not begin for several weeks. The tariff question is already in the very storm center of politics; but the precise way in which it will emerge for campaign discussion has yet to be decided. The report of the Tariff Board on the wool schedule was not ready for transmission to Congress in time to be used or considered before the holiday

> The demand for greater indus-" Scientific Management" trial efficiency that has made itat Washington self heard of late in our workshops, in our engineering schools, and even in our colleges and universities, is echoed in more than

> pects to revise several leading schedules on the same general plan as adopted in the Un-

derwood bills last spring.

The Democratic House fully ex-

TEACHER TAFT: "NOW, BOYS, WORK HARD AND KEEP YOUR EYES OFF THE CLOCK' The boys at the front are La Follette, Cummins, Champ Clark, Hourne, and Underwood) From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle)

#### EVIEW OF REVIEWS

and to Congress, urging the adoption by the Government of a broad, comprehensive, systematic, and continuous policy of waterway improvement and the continuance of annual Congressional appropriations for rivers and harbors. It was further recommended that the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission be enlarged to the end that there may be more effectual regulation of competing land and water carriers, as well as provision for the interchange of traffic. The importance of starting the work of providing ade-'quate and properly equipped terminal facilities was recognized by the convention, and towns and cities situated on navigable water courses were urged to undertake this work at once. Representative Sparkman, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, predicted that within the next fifteen years the national Congress, by a legislative plan, will have provided for the development of every available river and harbor in the United States.

Marconi rejoiced when, in 1897, Progress he succeeded in sending a wireless message a distance of three miles. By 1907 he had established regular wireless communication across the Atlantic. Since then vessels have been "picked up" at sea. from shore stations at distances of from 2000 to 4000 miles. In November last Marconi sent a message from the Coltano Station, in . Italy, to the Glace Bay Station in Nova Scotia, 4000 miles. The San Francisco operator, a month earlier, conversed for a period of fifteen minutes with the Japanese station on the Island of Hokushu, a distance of 6000 miles. Wireless communication, it is expected, will be opened up between Italy and Argentina with the completion of the new station at Buenos Ayres. The air line distance between these stations will be 7000 miles. The installation of wireless apparatus on ships is being gradually extended. Until recently few vessels outside of warships and steamers of the liner class have been so equipped. Now various countries are by legislation compelling many smaller passenger-carrying craft to install such apparatus. Great Britain is reported to be planning the establishment of a chain of wireless stations to encircle the globe. This is to be a subsidized system under the control of the Post Office Department. Such a chain of stations would give England wireless connection with l her colonial possessions in various parts of t the world, making her independent of cables,

t which are liable to be cut in time of war.

For many years the State Depart-American ment has been endeavoring to Passports in Russia come to an agreement with Russia over the vexed question of passports. race or faith, equal treatment in the land of the The Russian Government claims the right to Czar. There has been a great deal of proper exercise a closer supervision of the movements of its population than does any of the other great powers. Russia has always denied the American citizens of Jewish birth travelthe right of her subjects to emigrate, or to ing in Russia. Jewish editors and prominent change their allegiance without express per- Hebrews in all walks of life had been demission—which she seldom gives. She has, manding the abrogation of the treaty as the always frankly moreover. against certain classes of her own population, question became a subject of national discusand denied them rights and privileges ac- sion early last month, when President Taft corded to others within her borders. The referred to it in his message to Congress on rest of the world has never hesitated to foreign affairs, when the cabinet discussed condemn these autocratic claims and reac- it, when the Foreign Affairs Committee of the tionary discriminations as opposed to prog- House of Representatives held a hearing with ress and as unethical. The Russian people regard to alleged violations of the treaty, and themselves have been waging an age-long when, on December 13, Representative Sulbattle against the oppressive policies of their zer's resolution denouncing the compact was government, and, despite temporary set- adopted by the House. Meanwhile the United backs, are certain to win in the end. Occa- States Government had taken up the matter sionally one of Russia's antiquated and with the Russian Government through our unjust customs or prejudices runs coun- Ambassador, Mr. Curtis Guild, at St. Peterster to the opinions of the rest of the world in burg. The Russian Foreign Office then isa way that occasions and justifies vigorous sued a statement in the semi-official journal, protest. The rights of foreigners traveling the Rossia, setting forth its case. It admits in Russia have been the subject of one of the its willingness to admit American Jews to most troublesome of these points of difference. Russia, were it not for the fact that Russia The entire world, it may be said, has a grievance against Russia over the passport question.

The Treaty of 1832 between the American and the Russian Governments in 1832, the inhabitants of both the countries shall "mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territory of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted."

They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

Provided, further, that the wording of the treaty "shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or which may hereafter be published, by his the Duma. Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to tained nothing which bore on the agitation prevent the emigration of his subjects." According to the terms of the instrument Jews. Heretofore Russian foreign ministers it cannot be abrogated until a year from the have declined to discuss the subject. Now by one of the two parties.

An agitation has been going on Discrimination Against Hebrews for many years to secure for every American citizen, whatever his and growing weariness at the long delay in securing dignified and proper treatment of discriminated only way to bring Russia to terms. The cannot give Jews of other countries rights and privileges which she denies to Jews of The traveler with an her own country. According to the Treaty of Com- American passport, once past the frontier, merce and Navigation concluded should, of course, be at liberty to visit any part of the empire; but the Russian Jews cannot do this, therefore, says the Russian organ, we cannot discriminate in favor of the foreigner against our own people. Moreover, in support of its contention that the matter has been greatly exaggerated, the Rossia claims that the American passports of only three Hebrews were refused last year. It'should not be forgotten, however, that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Hebrews have been deterred from traveling in Russia by the fear that their American credentials would not be honored.

The day after this statement ap-Abrogating the peared in the Rossia, the new passport bill was laid before This measure, however, confor passport rights in Russia for American first of January after it has been denounced we learn that Ambassador Guild has actually begun a series of negotiations with Foreign EMINENT AMERICAN HEBREWS WHO PROTESTED TO CONGRESS AND IN THE PUBLIC PRINTS AGAINST RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO HONOR AMERICAN PASSPORTS WHEN PRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THEIR RACE AND DEMANDED THE ABROGATION OF THE TREATY

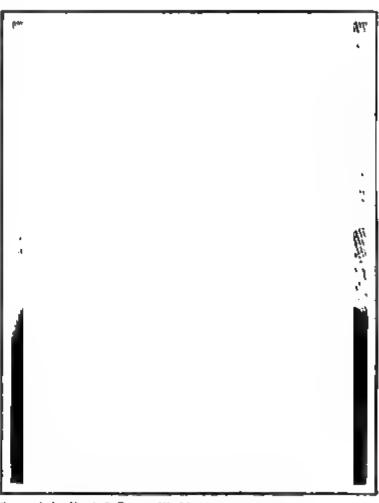
(From left to right, first row. Mr. Louis Marshall, New York; Judge Mayer Sulzberger. Philadelphia; ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor and ex-Ambassador Oscar S. Straus. New York; Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle. Second row: Dr. Herbert Freidenwald, Baltimore; Colonel Henry C. Cutler, Providence; Judge Leon Sanders, New York; Samuel Dorf)

House by Senator Culberson) and thus, by question of whether or not Russia has actuthe Senate that weighty foreign matters should modern civilized nations. be handled as diplomatically as possible, President Taft, on December 18, after a Cabinet meeting, sent a special message on the subject to the Senate notifying that body Government as without effect. Thus, by warrantable assumption. The commercial

Minister Sazonoff. The new Russian Am- executive action, the treaty would be abrobassador Bakmetieff, who recently arrived gated. It was expected that the Senate in Washington, is reported to be invested with would ratify this action of the Executive at authority to negotiate a revision of the treaty once without the offensive phraseology of the of 1832. Upon the passage of the Sulzer Sulzer resolution ever coming to the official resolution, the Ambassador intimated to the knowledge of Russia. Denunciation of a State Department that the wording of that treaty by the President and the Senate todocument was offensive to Russia. It had gether would be a logical method, based on been expected that the Senate would at once the way in which the treaties are concluded adopt the Sulzer resolution (presented in the by the President, by and with the advice and Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper consent of the Senate. After all, it is not a the joint action of Congress, the treaty would ally violated the treaty. The American people be denounced before the Christmas holidays. have come to regard that compact as anti-In view, however, of the resentment of the quated since it apparently permits of the Russian Government at the form in which the treatment of a certain class of American citiresolution was passed by the House, and also zens in a manner not comportable with their because it was realized by the Cabinet and rights, or with the enlightened practice of

It has been assumed that the Probable: termination of the treaty of 1832 Effect of Abrogation would be followed by strained that, owing to Russia's construction of the relations between the two countries, and pertreaty, that instrument is regarded by this haps by commercial war. This is an unrelations between the United States and Russia, so far as actual interchange of goods is concerned, are based not on the provisions of this treaty, but on the President's proclamation regarding the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Should Russia discriminate against American goods or exports to America,—which seems unlikely,—the minimum rates now levied upon Russian goods would be withdrawn and the maximum rates enforced. Unless Russia, therefore, should herself retaliate, or the United States Congress subsequently change the tariff rates as affecting Russia, the commerce of the two countries will go on as it has before. Furthermore, the treaty of 1832 does not cover the entire field of relations between the two nations. There are many other treaties in force between the two countries, covering all sorts of subjects, from navigation and fishing to extradition, the rights of corporations and the protection of trade marks; from the protection of fur seals and patents to the common adherence to a number of joint international agreements, such as the Algerias and Hague conventions.

It is true that the termination of Only Fair the treaty will give both countries the legal opportunity to act in an unfriendly manner one to the other, but such action is quite improbable. Amerto regenerate themselves.



Constright by Harris & Ew up. Washington HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE BAKMETIEFP, THE NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

(He is faced with the most serious problem that has come before a Russian Ambassador in this country for years, that of passports)

The biggest tariff fight in the Borden, Laurier, and history of Canada is expected the Tariff when the Dominion Parliament ican friendship is valuable to Russia. Be- reassembles on the tenth day of the present cause it has seen fit to denounce the treaty, month. Early in the session Premier Borden the United States for its part has no desire to will introduce a Government resolution for harass the Czar's empire. Russia has grave the creation of a permanent tariff commission. internal problems of her own to settle. Her Mr. Borden wishes to get the tariff question Government regards the admission of He- out of politics. In his friendly address at the brews to Russia as a peril to her institutions. dinner of the Canadian Society, held in New The Russian people believe that the Jewish York, on December 8, the Canadian Premier, question is a domestic peril so grave that after expressing his conviction that trade beeven the important question of Russo-Amer- tween the two countries was bound to inican relations takes a second place. Amer- crease, that social and sentimental relations, icans have no desire to aggravate the gravity as well as commercial ones, had not been of the problems that the Russian people are marred by the rejection of reciprocity last facing. But they find it difficult to under- September, asserted that, in his opinion, the stand the workings of Russia's foreign policy reciprocity idea was dead beyond resuscitain more than one respect. It is unfortunate tion. This statement has been resented by that this passport question should have been the Liberals and ex-Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurbrought to a final issue just when Russia was ier, who is stoutly leading the opposition in demanding the removal from office of W. Parliament. The defeat of reciprocity, Sir Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer- Wilfrid has publicly maintained, was not due General of Persia. This course has served to to a discussion of the question on its merits, confirm the belief already held by a great but rather to appeals to anti-American prejumany Americans that Russia is opposed to dice, and to Imperialistic and pro-British the principle of fair play which the people of sentiment. Therefore, Sir Wilfrid intends to the United States always want to see prevail make the introduction of the Premier's tariff when a people like the Persians are struggling commission resolution the occasion for opening the entire tariff question. In this way he hopes to keep the reciprocity sentiment eral Reyes was arrested at San Antonio, Laurier, was defeated by a majority of 44.

decided to reorganize Canada's emigration policy by closing up its agencies in the United States and abandoning its advertising campaign in this country. The Minister of the

Mexican dential possibility. On November 18 Gen- in all Latin America.

active in the West. The strength behind the Texas, and placed under indictment by the new Government was shown in Parliament, on United States Grand Jury on the charge of November 20, when the first vote on party organizing, on American territory, a military lines was taken. An amendment to a speech expedition against Mexico. Reyes and his made from the throne, offered by Sir Wilfrid friends have indignantly denied the truth of such charges, but it does not seem likely that the Federal authorities would proceed against Anti-Trust and Early in the session, also, it is so important a personage without having suf-Immigration expected that the Government will ficient evidence. In his special message on introduce its anti-trust law. Rep- foreign affairs, sent to Congress on December resentative Bennett, of Calgary (an Alberta 7, President Taft summarized our relations district) and one of the best-known corporation with Mexico during the revolution which has lawyers of the Dominion, is authority for the placed Señor Madero in the presidential chair. statement, on behalf of the Government, that From the facts and documents therein set the new law will not be "a punitive measure forth, it would seem that while American like your [the American] Sherman law. It rights were properly protected, no undue interwill create a national commission whose deference was exercised, or even contemplated, cisions with regard to the issue of securities with Mexico's internal affairs. The record of by corporations, and all relations between this Government in respect to the recognition corporations and the public, will be final." of all properly constituted authority in Mex-The Borden Government, furthermore, has ico, says President Taft, is clear of any blot.

From the Caribbean nations and Caribbean peoples, with the exception of Politics Santo Domingo, come reports of Interior at Ottawa is reported as saying that quiet, orderly progress. In our own island this does not mean that Canada does not of Porto Rico, Governor George R. Colton want American settlers, but that the Govern- tells us, in his report submitted to Congress ment will hereafter concentrate its attention on November 14, progress in politics and on immigration from Great Britain. It is a trade has been little short of phenomenal. rather significant fact that the figures of the Venezuela, we learn, is prosperous. Her emigration of American farmers to the Can- generals, moreover, have recently defeated adian West during the past three years is ex-President Castro in his attempt to enter more than offset by the immigration of the country again and make further trouble. French Canadians to our New England Panama is on the eve of a presidential election. States. A pertinent question arises, Is the Some of the Panamans have expressed the exchange a good one for the United States? fear that the United States contemplates interference in favor of one of the candidates. Constant reports are circulated in President Taft, however, in his message this country of seditious move- already quoted, has declared that our obvious ments against the Madero ad- concern is in the maintenance of public peace ministration in Mexico. All the partizans of and constitutional order there, "without the the old régime, whose opposition to reforms manifestation of any preference for the sucis undying, have apparently combined to discress of either of the political parties." Presicredit the new President. Their number, dent Ramon Caceres, of Santo Domingo, moreover, has been augmented by many of was assassinated late in November. Señor the lower class illiterates who are losing faith Cácares had been President since 1906, and in Madero because, as yet, they have not had made a fairly efficient executive, as realized their expectations that the lands of Dominican presidents go. On December 9 the rich would be distributed among them, Eladio Victoria was chosen provisional Presiand that wages would be largely increased. dent by the National Congress, and a new Of course, Madero never promised these cabinet installed. During the year just things, but they have been expected by the closed, the Pan-American Union, formerly mass of the peons. The most serious oppo- known as the Bureau of American Republics, sition has gathered around General Ber- greatly enlarged its practical work as a nanardo Reyes, one of the strong Mexican tional organization. The new board of direcleaders, several times mentioned as a presi- tors includes some of the most eminent names

#### Copyright by Starris & Ewing, Washington THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION

(From left to right, standing: Francisco Yanes, Assistant Director; Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Chile; Dr. Salvador Castrillo, Nicaragua; Romulo S. Naon, Argentina; Dr C M. Pena, Uruguay; Antonio M. Rivero, Cuba; Manuel De Freyre y Santander, Peru; Juan Brin, Panama, and John Barrett, Director. From left to right sitting: Emilio C. Joubert, Santo Domingo; Federico Mejia, Salvador, Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Costa Rica, Domicio Da Gama, Brazil, Secretary Knox; Gilberto Crespo, Mexico; Ignacio Calderon, Bolivia; P. Ezequiel Rojas, Venesuela)

ing regarding the Moroccan question and Ger- very near to war. Sir Edward's speech in many's "compensations" in the Congo, the the Commons, stripped of its minor details, veil was lifted from the discussion which had made it plain that, between the arrival of been going on for months between Britain and the German vessel, the Panther, at Agadir, Germany. This interchange is now seen to and the German official explanation that folhave been of much graver import to the lowed the now famous Lloyd-George speech peace of the world than the "conversations" of July 21, the British Foreign Office believed between Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter and it had the best possible reasons for assuming Ambassador Cambon. Two public addresses it to be the deliberate purpose of the Gerfor which the entire civilized world was al- man Government, not only to reopen most apprehensively waiting were made by the entire Moroccan question, but to se-Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secre- cure for Germany, if not actual territory, tary, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the at least what is euphemistically called a German Imperial Chancellor. While these sphere of interest in the Moorish Empire. two accounts give somewhat opposing impressions of what took place, in London and Berlin, between July 1 and November 1, they are not altogether irreconcilable as to facts. In the House of Commons, on November 27, roccan port concerned France and Germany Sir Edward Grey made an elaborate expla- only. The British Government, however, nation of the diplomatic relations between Sir Edward Grey told the Commons, was Great Britain and Germany during these closely watching the progress of negotiations,

The Agerted As soon as the French and Ger- preceding four months. It is evident that Anglo-German man governments had come to a several times between July 1 and Septemcomplete and definite understand- ber I Great Britain and Germany were

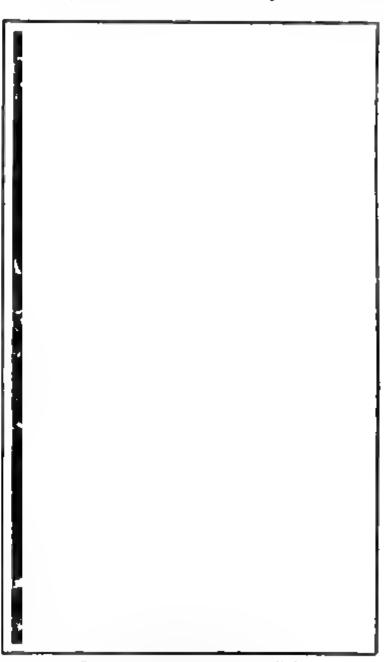
> Primarily, the situation precipi-Bir Edward tated by the action of Germany Gray's Speech in sending a warship to the Mo-

Government know that Britain was not willing to see her ally, France, forced to make humiliating concessions." Sir Edward disclaimed any intention to interfere in the affairs of other nations, and professed the highest respect and friendliness for Germany. However, he said: "Let us make all the new friendships we can, by all means, but not at the expense of those we have."

Sir Edward's speech was received The with general approval in the *Aerman* Reply Commons. Mr. A. Bonar Law, the new leader of the opposition, strongly supported the Foreign Secretary. The comments of the German and French journals also generally commended the frankness, firmness, and courtesy of Sir Edward's explanations. In substance, the speech was an official confirmation of the fact that, in July last, Great Britain openly assumed the right to veto German expansion in North Africa. This, of course, is the sore point with the Germans, and it formed the keynote to the

SIR EDWARD GREY, BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POREIGN AFFAIRS: A NEW PORTRAIT

both as a friend and ally of France and as a world power. From what Sir Edward Grey said and other official information now available, there can be no doubt that the result of the bargaining over Morocco was influenced, if not dominated, by the firm stand taken by Great Britain. It was even stated in a speech in the Commons by Captain Walter Faber, M.P., that the British War Office had planned to send 150,000 troops to help France in case of necessity. Sir Edward Grey stated explicitly and firmly, though in a conciliatory tone, that Germany had not shown clearly that her purpose in sending a warship to Agadir was not to secure territory or concessions in Morocco, or to secure a naval base, "without the participation of Great Britain in the negotiations." The activity of Great Britain, said Sir Edward further, had not been aggressive or antagonistic to Germany, but only "consistently firm" in upholding the right of Great Britain to be consulted, and "courteously explicit in letting the German



Photograph by The American Press Association, New York
THE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY, HERR VON
KIDERLEN-WACHTER, WHO DID NOT LET
LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR

the Reichstag on November 17, by Herr von pire of Morocco, whose independence and Kiderlen-Wächter, and before the open integrity we were pledged to defend." Parliament, by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on December 5. The German Foreign Secretary frankly intimated that the British Government had gone beyond its at London, said Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, at the Durbar at Delhi. For the first time her commercial interests, she, France, must in all their splendor, attended and proclaimed give Germany an equivalent." The Chan- their allegiance to the British crown. It is cellor joined with Sir Edward Grey in the estimated that 200,000 spectators were present wish that better relations might exist between at the functions. After the crowning of the the two peoples, and declared his willingness Emperor and Empress, Lord Hardinge, the at all times to avoid any utterances that might Viceroy, announced that, in addition to the cause irritation. "But Germany cannot per- princely gifts of money for popular education mit herself to be pushed aside or pressed in the dependency and other "boons," which down by England."

British Enmits While the British press generally commends the action of the Foreign Office in this Moroccan matter, an increasing number of Englishmen are venturing to express disapproval of the time-honored British claim of the right to predominate in international councils, and to point out the danger and folly of the antagonism to Germany which has come to be the mainspring of British foreign politics, Mr. Stead, in his English Review of Reviews, openly charges Sir Edward Grey with being obsessed with the belief that Germany is Britain's inveterate enemy, that war with Germany in the near future is inevitable, and that, therefore, all other considerations must be subordinated to the "one supreme duty of thwarting Germany at every turn, even if in so doing British interests, treaty faith, and the peace of the world are trampled under foot." Mr. Stead believes that the net result of the diplomacy of the past few months has been to intensify the "natural and abiding enmity" of the German people. "We [Great Britain] were nearly involved in the stupendous catastrophe of a gigantic war with the greatest of all the world powers in order to enable France to tear up the Treaty

addresses made to the budget committee of of Algerians by taking possession of the em-

The world's great spectacular Beorge, Emparer of event of the season, the crowning India of King George as Emperor of proper sphere in the matter. The authorities India, took place on the twelfth of last month were kept informed of Germany's intentions since the days of Richard Cœur de Lion, a through the German Ambassador, Count British monarch has left Europe. For the Wolff-Metternich. The Foreign Secretary first time in its history, British India has seen had instructed the Ambassador to set forth its ruler in person. The ceremony in the the German view that a French North African ancient capital of the Moguls was invested empire, extending from the Tripoli frontier to with a magnificence of pageantry perhaps Senegambia, was of immense concern to all unsurpassed in the modern world. A great Europe. Great Britain had already been canvas city, with all the modern comforts and compensated in Egypt, but Germany had equipment, covering more than twenty-five received no compensation anywhere. "If square miles, had been constructed at Delhi France wishes Germany, like England, to for the reception of the royal party. More take a back seat in Morocco, and keep only than 150 Indian potentates of various ranks.

## THE RIVAL PEACEMAKERS GERMANY TO ENGLAND: "Do you clean your slate at me, ENGLAND: "No, Sir, but I clean my slate" From Punch (London)

tant administrative changes. One was the virtual consolidation of Bengal under one governor, and the other a transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. For both geographical and political reasons these changes are significant. It was the division of the old province of Bengal into the two provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, six years ago, during Lord Curzon's administration, that was the immediate cause of the resentment and riotous demonstrations that have troubled India ever since. Regarding Bengal as their peculiar fatherland, the Hindus were exasperated by the partition. It is now proposed to reunite the two provinces under one governor. This will conciliate the Hindu sentiment.

The removal of the seat of civil Delhi, the government from Calcutta to Delhi, the ancient capital, has much to commend itself. Delhi is nearer the geographical center of the peninsula, it is a healthier city than Calcutta, and it is the focus of Mohammedan influence, the chief non-THE KING'S HOSTS AT THE DURBAR-LORD HARDINGE, Hindu element of the population of British India. At the height of its prosperity under were to signalize the generosity of the Em- the great Moguls, Delhi had a population of peror-King upon the occasion of his corona- 2,000,000. To-day it has one-fifth that num-

THE VICEROY, AND LADY HARDINGS

tion, it had been decided to make two impor- ber. It has always been loyal, while Calcutta



THE CANVAS CITY THAT WAS MADE AT DELHI FOR THE CNOWNING OF THE EMPEROR-KING

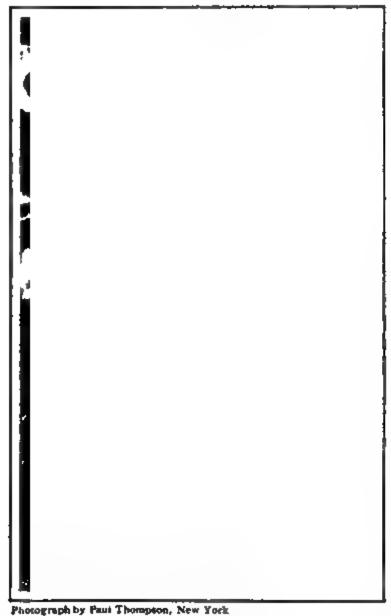
has been the hotbed of sedition during recent years. Other administrative changes and reforms are expected as a result of King George's visit to his Indian dependency. The whole Durbar is expected to be a demonstration of the wisdom and value of British rule. On another page this month, we present an article by a trained Hindu journalist, showing what Britain has done for the intellectual, social, moral, religious, political, and industrial welfare of the great Asiatic realm she rules; how, despite temporary failures, she has established peace, made roads and railroads, established irrigation systems, introduced posts, telephones and telegraphs, codified laws, instituted a settled policy of land revenue, and organized a police and military system to preserve tranquillity, while, at the same time, giving a comparatively free hand to the rulers of the native states. While the might and splendor of British rule were being demonstrated at Delhi, the supremacy of England was being asserted over the lawless

Copyright by The Amer. Press Ass's, N. Y. Photo. by Ernest Brooks KING GEORGE AND THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT

(From a photograph taken at Port Said. The British monarch was met at the eastern end of the Suez Canal by the eldest son of the Sultan of Turkey, representing the suzeram power over Egypt, and the Khedive. Abbas Hilmi is the depure ruler of Egypt, nominally subject to the Turkish Sultan. King George is defacto ruler, and his power is represented by the British Consul General at Cairo, Lord Kitchener)

Abor tribes, who, for years, have made the great basin drained by the Bramaputra River a menace to peace and trade. The punitive expedition against these lawless mountaineers has been ascending this valley for some months. The bringing of the savage Abors within the circle of the British Indian administration will contribute immeasurably to the entrance of civilization and commerce to that vast, rich, tropical region between the Burmah border and the Ganges River.

Manhood Suffrage in hood suffrage bill, which will be introduced ea 'y in the Parliamentary session beginning this month, means a good deal more than the granting of the right to vote to all male inhabitants of the United Kingdom who have attained the age of twenty-one years. The franchise in Great Britain is already very widely extended. The significant fact about the new measure is that



MRS. PANKHURST SPEAKING IN WALL STREET (Last month Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, made a series of spirited addresses in the financial district of New York on the subtect of votes for women)

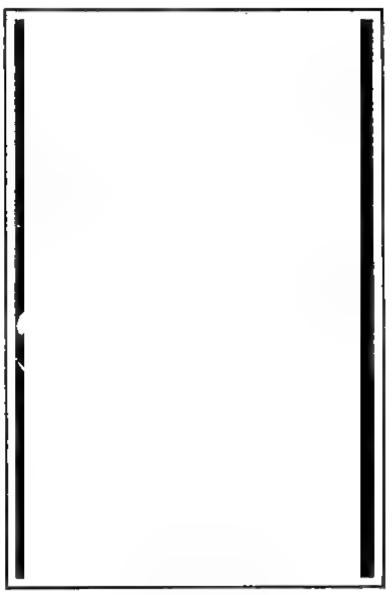
it would deprive many thousands of the socalled upper classes of the right of plural these ladies were sentenced to imprisonment voting. Property qualifications have al- for "riotous demonstrations." Although the ways, heretofore, been the foundation of the public attitude toward votes for women is rad-English franchise right. A man may vote in ically different in the United States from the as many different constituencies as he has point of view held in England, a number of different property holdings. Many wealthy advocates of British militant methods have men who own houses and landed property in visited this country recently in the interest of different counties possess two, or three, or woman suffrage, with resort to "violent metheven more votes, the number of votes they ods if necessary." Last month Mrs. Emmelmay cast being limited only by their ability ine Pankhurst, one of the best known of the to be present at the polling place in each English suffragette leaders, made some imconstituency on the appointed voting day, portant speeches in New York and other This system has conferred a greatly dis- cities. She was received, on the whole, with proportionate power upon the wealthy land- respect, and her able, forceful arguments owning section of the community. gentlemen are very largely in the Conservative-Unionist ranks. The Parliamentary representatives of the universities, which Mr. Asquith's bill also proposes to abolish, are largely Conservatives. On the other hand, are expected to be of unusual importance in most of the additional number of persons to their effect upon Germany's attitude toward be enfranchised by the adoption of the man- a number of grave domestic as well as foreign hood principle are undoubtedly of the Liberal policies. The Reichstag, which was dissolved

coalition, therefore, would gain many thousands of votes by the reform. This is one of the main reasons for the opposition of the Unionists, since even the old reactionary Tories concede that some reform in the franchise is needed. Redistribution of the constituencies will follow upon the passage of the new law, Mr. Asquith promises.

An exciting campaign has been No " Votes conducted in favor of the inclusion of women in the Government's suffrage measure. The militant suffragettes have not been satisfied with Mr. Asquith's statement (which we noted last month) that the measure would be cast in such a form that the House of Commons might extend it to include women, if it so pleased. It is known that a number of the ministers—including Mr. Lloyd-George, notwithstanding the hostility the suffragettes have shown to him, are in favor of the principle of votes for women. The Premier holds that it is a matter for the House itself to decide. Personally, Mr. Asquith believes in the extension of the vote to women under certain restrictions. But he does not believe, he says, that public opinion in England is ripe for a measure which would "by giving every woman a vote, make the majority of the electors women." Those advocates of the extension of the voting right to women have continued their militant tactics in London, during recent weeks, and have frequently come into conflict with the police authorities. Late in November, a number of These were listened to with attention.

The German general elections of Elections in Central 1012, which will be held on the Europe twelfth day of the present month, or Radical political persuasion. The Liberal on the eighth of last month, was elected in

1007. It had run its constitutional course of five years, and dissolution was required by The results of the ballotings are expected to throw some light on how the German people feel with regard to the Government's course in the negotiations with France and England over Morocco. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has become known as a conciliator and a compromiser, but his position is by no means an easy one, and a lively session is expected when the Reichstag reassembles. Professor Jenks, who has recently returned from an extended tour through Germany, is well known as a student of political and economic questions. His article on another page this month will serve to make the reports of the German election results not only clear and intelligible, but interesting to American readers. Elections in other European countries during November and December generally resulted in Liberal or Radical gains. We have already noted the Liberal victories in the elections to the lower houses in Belgium and Sweden. On November 30, the ballotings for members of the Upper Chamber in the Swedish Riksdag were held. In this branch also the Liberals have increased their strength. The elections held in Switzerland, during the last few days of November, show a large predominance of the Radical and Socialist elements in the republic. The Radical majority is now more than 150 votes.



THE GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, DR. VON
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG
(Who, this month, will go before the people asking an
endorsement of his policies)

On December 14, Louis Forrer, Vice-President of the Federal Council, was elected President of the Confederation.

The Italian campaign to make italy's War good the claim of King Victor Tripoli Emmanuel's Government to having conquered Tripoli continues. News concerning the operations of General Caneva's army of occupation are very meager, the Italian censorship being very strictly exercised. A number of Turkish outposts, including several small towns, have been captured during recent weeks. One fight, on the oasis south of the city of Tripoli, was apparently very fierce, and the losses on both sides considerable. Meanwhile, the Italian Government is finding that its task is more difficult than it anticipated. Late in November, Parliament authorized the extraordinary expenditure of \$65,000,000 to cover the cost of the campaign, naval and military, up to December 1. There have been reports of Italy's intention to carry the war into Europe and blockade the Dardanelles. The foreign office at Rome notified the ambassadors of

#### THE ENTRANCE AND THE EXIT

(This is the way the Borsmen-Jonko, the comic journal of Budapest, pictures the Italian entrance to Tripoli, and the attempt of the remnant of the Italian forces to leave—blocked by the British hon in Egypt)

the foreign governments at Constantinople last month that Italy intended to maintain such a blockade. There has not, however, been any reliable news as to the carrying out of this intention. Following upon the Italian notification, it is reported that the Russian Government requested the Porte to permit the Dardanelles to be opened to the ships of the great powers. But Turkey refused. There have been reports also of the expulsion of Italians from many Turkish cities, and rumors of growing opposition to the war in both the Italian and Turkish Parliaments, which may force a conclusion of peace at an early date. The Italians are evidently becoming more and more sensitive to the charges made against them of cruelty and of unjustifiable attacks upon non-combatants. A defense of their position, by a patriotic Italian, is printed on another page this month.

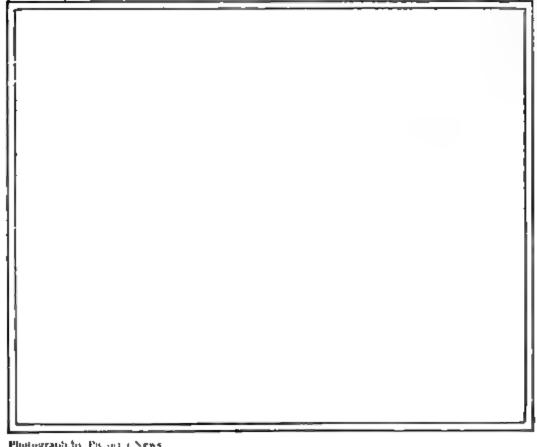
There are signs of growing oppo-Britain. Russia, and sition in England to the policy of the Government in secretly supporting, or, at least, in not openly opposing, usages. Despite the repeated Russian de-Russia's aggressions upon Persia. Lord Cur- mands for the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, it zon, former Viceroy of India, made two seemed, last month, that the Persian Parliaspeeches in the House of Lords last month ment would maintain its courageous attitude against the Persian policy of the Government, and refuse to dispense with his services. He openly questioned the right or advisability Elsewhere (on page 49) in this issue, we of Britain's agreeing to armed occupation of devote more space to the Persian situation slender excuse that the American Treasurer- The Majlis,—the Persian Parliament,— has General, W. Morgan Shuster, had not con- appealed to Congress for its support in main-

THE YANKEE AND THE BEAR ("They say he is short on tact, but he certainly is no quitter, is W. Morgan Shuster ") From the Herald (Montreal)

Persian territory on the part of Russia, on the and the relations of Mr. Shuster thereto. formed to some of the Muscovite diplomatic taining popular government in the land of the

> Shah. There is, of course, no legitimate grounds for our intervention on behalf of Persia, and it is not likely that Congress will take up the matter further than to demand protection for Mr. Shuster.

> The Chinese situ-Monarchy es. Republic ation is graduin China ally adjusting itself to the lines of a contest between those who advocate the retention of the monarchy under a modernized constitution and those who favor the establishment of a republic. It may be said that the south generally is in favor of a republic, and the north more inclined to retain the old form. There seems to be a general disposition to get rid of the



ITALIAN SOLDIERS ELATED AT THE CAPTURE OF A TURKISH **GUN IN TRIPOLI** 

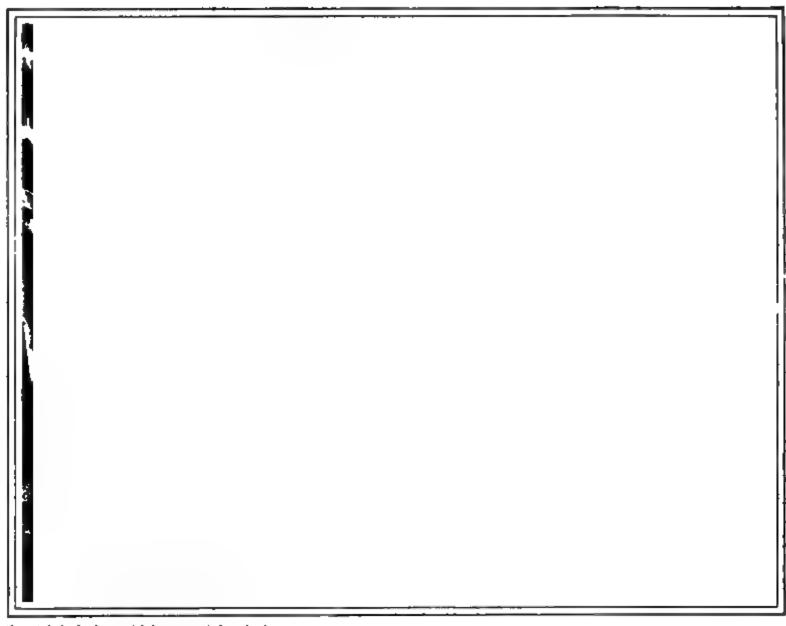
Manchus root and branch. One side aims to substitute a new Emperor of pure Chinese descent for the little Pu Yi, and the other to organize a real Chinese republic under the presidency of Yuan Shihkai or Sun Yat Sen. We have already, in these pages, had something to say of the career and achievements of the latter. For years he has filled the important post of western agent for the revolutionists. He has raised much money for them, and has contributed a great deal toward making the aspirations and aims of Young China known to the rest of the world. His movements have always been secret, but rumor has it that he is expected in China some time during the present month, and that he will soon thereafter take an active part in the progress of events. That the Manchus themselves are convinced their supremacy is ended is evident from the resignation, last month, of the Regent, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor. A Manchu and a Chinese have been appointed guardians of the child sovereign, the



GEN, LI YUAN HENG (Leader of the Chinese revolutionary forces)

former, however, a progressive and in sympathy with the new movement. From an authoritative source in Tokyo, we learn that the governments of Japan, Russia and Great states on the German model. On the other hand, says this source of information, the French and American governments have unofficially indicated their preference for a republic on the American model. It is rumored in London and Tokyo that some time this month Britain and Japan will offer to mediate between the Peking Government and the revolutionists.

Yuan Shih-kai Yuan Shih-kai, now both Prime Minister and supreme leader of Li Yuan Hong the Imperial army, early last month arranged an armistice with General Li Yuan Heng, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces. Apparently these two men, Yuan Shih-kai and Li Yuan Heng, have the immediate future of China in their hands. Yuan is, by nature and experience, a political and military leader; Li is purely a military man. The latter has been educated in Japan by the Government of China, and is thoroughly saturated with the modern spirit. At a conference to have been held at Shanghai early in the present month, it was planned to talk of peace and decide upon the future form of government. Meanwhile Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs in the revolutionary organization, has been busy communicating with the financial leaders and groups all over the world, openly requesting them not to make any loans to the



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York CARDINAL FARLEY, CARDINAL FALCONIO, AND CARDINAL O'CONNELL (Prom a photograph taken at the American College in Rome after the red but had been conferred upon them)

Imperialists. The Manchus could, of course, not be expected to refrain from using such funds for the prosecution of the war against the entire empire.

It is said that after the secret The New Cardinals at consistory, on November 27, at Rome Rome, during which the honor of the revolutionists, and Dr. Wu warns the rest the red hat was conferred upon the three of the world that in case of a revolutionary American prelates, and the names of Cardinal success, such debts would be repudiated. Falconio, Cardinal Farley, and Cardinal Early last month the reform leaders in four- O'Connell had been added to the roster of the teen provinces informally conferred, and it is Sacred College, His Holiness the Pope rereported that their differences were reconciled. marked: "One of the greatest desires of my At that time a republican constitution, ap- life has been fulfilled, that of receiving a parently based upon the organic law of the cardinal from the great American metropo-United States, was drawn up. According to lis." He added that no one living was better its terms a provisional president is to be fitted than Cardinal Farley to fill the position elected by a two-thirds majority, each prov- of a fatherly shepherd of so heterogeneous a ince having one vote. He is to ratify meas- flock as makes up the diocese of New York. ures passed by the National Assembly, to be The final ceremonies in the creation of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, with power sixteen new cardinals, including the three to make war or treaties upon the concurrence Americans, took place on the last day of of the Assembly, to appoint Ministers, and November. Protestants, as well as Cathoto establish a system of courts of justice for lics, will wish long life and successful labors to these statesmen of the church.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From November 18 to December 15, 1911)

#### FROCERDINGS IN CONCRESE

December 4.—Both branches of the Sixty-second. Congress meet in the first regular session. . . . In the House, Mr Littleton (Dem., N. Y.) contends that since the Government has begun prosecution of the Steel Corporation the special committee of the House should cease its investigation.

December 5.—The first installment of President Taft's annual message, dealing with the trust question, is received and read in both branches.

December 7.—President Taft's message treating of the foreign relations of the United States is read in both branches. . . . The House discusses the Sherwood "dollar-a-day" Pension bill.

December 9. ~In the House, Mr. Dies (Dem., Tex.) attacks the Pension bill, declaring it to be a bid for votes.

December 12.—The House passes the Sherwood Service Pension bill by vote of 229 to 92.

December 13.—The House, by vote of 300 to 1, adopts the resolution of Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), calling for the abrogation of the commercial treaty of 1832 with Russia on account of discrimination against Jewish citizens of the United States.

December 14.—The Senate discusses the treaty of 1832 with Russia. . . . The House passes a bill requiring an eight-hour day for all contract labor of the kind done by the Government itself.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

November 30.—The Standard Oil Trust passes out of existence by Supreme Court decree, each subsidiary company assuming control of its own

December 3.—Mayor-elect Blankenburg of Philadelphia announces the appointment of four dianapolis begins an investigation into the alleged young men, students of economic problems, as his department heads.

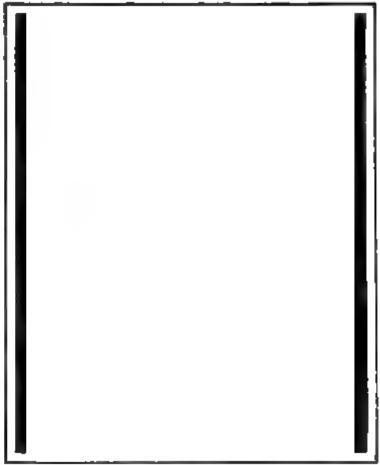
December 5.—George Alexander, the "Good Government" candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, is reelected by a majority of 36,000, defeating Job Harriman, Socialist; it is estimated that 70,000 women availed themselves of their recently acquired suffrage right.

December 7.—Joseph M. Brown is the successful candidate for Governor in the Georgia Democratic primary.

December 10.—The annual report of the Secretary of War recommends the abandonment of many posts.... The Postmaster-General, in his report, urges the adoption of a 1-cent letter postage and the establishment of a parcels post. . . . Mayor Blankenburg and his reform cabinet enforce a "dry" Sunday in Philadelphia.

December 11.—The Railroad Securities Commission, appointed by President Taft last year, reports that it would be practically impossible at this time to place issues of railroad securities under federal control.... The Supreme Court refuses to review the decree of the Circuit Court approving the reorganization plan of the Tobacco Trust.

December 12.—The Republican National Committee meets at Washington and decides to hold the national convention at Chicago, on June 18.



Copyright by Pach Bros.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD (New head of the Standard Oil Company)

December 13.—It becomes known that President Taft, shortly after his recent visit to Los Angeles, initiated the Government's investigation there and at Indianapolis into the dynamiting outrages.

December 14.—The federal grand jury at Innation-wide dynamiting conspiracy.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN •

November 19.—Ramon Cáceres, President of the republic of Santo Domingo, is assassinated.

November 22.—The Unionist party in Great Britain, carrying the South Somerset election, gains its second seat since Mr. Law was chosen leadeт.

November 23.- José Pinto Suarez is inaugurated Vice-President of Mexico.

November 24.—A force of 800 Mexican insurgents under General Zapata is defeated by a smaller force of Government troops, near Santa

November 25.—The State of Oáxaca, Mexico. . formally announces that it does not recognize the federal government.

November 27.—Earl Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, explains to the House of Commons the part played by Great Britain in the negotiations over

November 29.—The first vote in the new Canadian Parliament discloses a majority of 44 for Premier Borden.

November 30 — The entire opposition in the British House of Commons withdraws from the session following a dispute, and 470 amendments to the Government's Insurance bill are rejected. . . . The elections to the Swedish upper chamber result in a decreased Conservative majority.

December 2.—Senator Eladio Victoria is elected by the Dominican Congress as provisional President to succeed the late Ramon Caceres.

December 5.—"Che" Gomez and eight of his men, held responsible for the anti-governmental outbreak in Oáxaca, are lynched by a mob while on their way to Mexico City. . . . The German Imperial Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, explains to the Reichstag the German standpoint in the Moroccan question.

December 6.—Chancellor Lloyd-George's Insurance biff, providing assistance to sick and unemthe House of Lords.

December 7.-Mr. Law, leader of the opposition in the British House of Commons, announces that the Unionists will fight the proposal to grant home rule to Ireland; the Naval Prize bill passes its third reading in the lower House.

December 8.—The German Reichstag is dissolved by imperial decree and elections are set for January 12.... The Cuban Senate passes the House bill suspending civil-service rules for six months, to permit the removal from office of persons hostile to the administration.

December 11.—Chancellor Lloyd-George's Insurance bill passes its second reading in the House of Lords. . . . A proposal to adopt a general prohibition law is rejected by the voters of New Zealand.

December 12.—King George and Queen Mary are crowned as Emperor and Empress of India at the Durbar at Delhi; it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons witness the ceremonies. . . . It is announced that Delhi will hereafter be the capital of India, instead of Calcutta. . . . The British House of Lords rejects the Naval Prize bill by a vote of 145 to 53, virtually repudiating the Declaration of London, the international agreement respecting prizes in international war.

December 14.—Sir Edward Grey states in the House of Commons that the Anglo-Russian agreement over Persia did not guarantee the independence of that country, and he agrees with the Russian contention that Mr. Shuster should be replaced by some one acceptable to Russia and England. . . . M. de Selves, French Foreign Minister, outlines to the Chamber of Deputies the Moroccan negotiations as they particularly concerned France. . . . King George, Emperor of India, reviews 50,000 British and native troops at Delhi.

December 15.—The Insurance bill passes its third reading in the British House of Lords, and will become a law.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

November 18.—General Bernardo Reyes is arrested at San Antonio, charged with attempting to organize within the United States a military expedition against Mexico.

November 19.—Diplomatic relations are severed between Russia and Persia.

November 20.—A regiment of Russian soldiers leaves Baku for Persia; Persia appeals to the powers to investigate the affair with Russia and offers to submit the matter to The Hague.

November 24.—The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs apologizes to the Russian minister at Teheran, in the name of his Government, for the recent alleged insult to Russia.

November 29.—A second Russian ultimatum to Persia demands the immediate dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, and insists that in future no appointment of a foreigner shall be made without the consent of Russia and Great Britain.

November 30.—Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, intimates that there has been no understanding between Russia and England concerning the recent ultimatum.

December 1.—The Persian Parliament decides to reject Russia's demands; the Russian troops at ployed, passes its third and last reading in the Resht, Persia, are ordered to advance into the British House of Commons and its first reading in interior. . . . The International Opium Congress is opened at The Hague.

> December 3.—An appeal for support is made to the American minister at Teheran by 10,000 Persians.

December 4.—The National Council of Persia telegraphs an appeal to the American Congress, and other parliaments of the world, for aid in the controversy with Russia.

December 7.—Russia is informed that it would be impossible for Great Britain to recognize ex-Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza, should he be placed on the throne by Russia. . . . It is announced at Constantinople that Turkey has refused Russia's request to open the Dardanelles, which would afford Russian warships an outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

December 12.—It is semi-officially reported at St. Petersburg that Russia and Great Britain have agreed not to restore the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza to the Persian throne. . . . Ratifications are exchanged at Washington by Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States of the treaty for the protection of seals in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. . . . Russia abandons her claim to introduce a twelve-mile limit in the White Sea, owing to protests made by the powers.

December 14.—The International Opium Congress, at The Hague, adopts resolutions urging the governments to restrict the use of morphine and like substances to medical and other legitimate

#### WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

November 20.—The Italian troops bombard the fortified village of Akabah, Arabia.

November 21.—The Italian Government authorizes an expenditure of \$65,000,000 to cover the cost of the war.

December 1.—The British Government cancels the commission of Lieutenant Montagu, one of those who charged the Italian troops with barbarous conduct, his action in joining the Turkish forces being construed as a breach of neutrality.

December 5.—A force of 20,000 Italians captures the Turkish military camp at the oasis of Ain-Zara, near the town of Tripoli.

December 9.—Turkey orders the expulsion of Italians from Smyrna and from the Gallipoli peninsula, which forms the European coast of the Dardanelles.

December 15.-The Turkish War Office complains that the Italians are using soft-nosed bullets.

#### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

army arrive at Nanking.

November 22.—The Government orders that all receipts from maritime customs shall be used for the payment of foreign debts, including the Boxer

November 24.—Yuan Shih-kai informs the legations at Peking of a plan to end the revolution without further fighting.

November 25.—The Government announces that the province of Shan-Tung has renounced its recently declared independence.

November 26.—The Regent swears allegiance to the nineteen constitutional articles and promises to organize a parliament without Manchu nobles. ... The long-expected attack by the revolutionists upon the city of Nanking is begun; fifteen warships under Admiral Sah join the revolutionists and assist in the attack.

November 27.—The imperial troops decisively defeat the revolutionists at Hankow and Hanyang and recapture Wu-chang.

December 1.—The revolutionists capture all the forts surrounding the walled city of Nanking.

December 3.—Urga, the capital of Mongolia, declares its independence and expels the Chinese officials.

December 5.—A more or less effective armistice has been declared pending the meeting of delegates representing the Premier and the revolutionary leaders, in a peace conference at Shanghai on December 18.

December 6.—Prince Chun, regent and father of the infant Emperor, abdicates: Hsu Shih Chang and Shih Hsu, formerly Grand Councilors, are appointed guardians of the Emperor. . . . The leaders of the republican movement decide to float a domestic loan of ten million taels.

December 8.—It becomes known that the old Chinese calendar has been dropped and the modern Roman one substituted.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

November 18.—Severe storms inundate the town of Tripoli and the surrounding country.

November 19.—A message is received at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, by wireless from Coltano, Italy, a distance of 4000 miles.

November 20.—Earth shocks are reported from royal commission Martinique and other West Indian Islands

November 24.—The American Bankers' Association, in session at New Orleans, indorses the Aldrich plan for monetary reform.

November 27.—The College of Cardinals, at a secret consistory, ratifies the recent appointments made by the Pope.... A special train, carrying eight governors of Western States and exhibits of that section's resources, leaves St. Paul for a three-weeks' tour through the East and Middle West... A presentation of "The Playboy of the Western World," at a New York theater, by the Irish Players from Dublin, is marked by riotous

November 28.—An investigator employed by the McNamara defense in the trial at Los Angeles is arrested, charged with attempting to bribe a prospective juryman.

November 29.—The eighteen new cardinals receive the red biretta from the Pope.

November 30.—Pope Pius X, at a public con-November 18.—General Chang and the imperial sistory at the Vatican, invests the new cardinals with the red hat, the insignia of their rank.

> December 1.—James B. McNamara, on trial at Los Angeles, admits that he dynamited the Los Angeles Times building on October 1, 1910, causing the death of twenty-one persons; John J. McNamara, his brother, secretary and treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers' Association, pleads guilty to the charge of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works.

> December 2.—The Australian Antarctic expedition, under Dr. Mauson, sails from Hobart, Australia.

> December 4.—John D. Rockefeller resigns the presidency of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, ending a service of forty-one years as head of that corporation; John D. Archbold is chosen to succeed Mr. Rockefeller.

> December 5.—James B. McNamara is sentenced to life imprisonment and John J. McNamara to fifteen years' imprisonment in San Quentin Penitentiary for their confessed dynamiting.

> December 6.—The eighth annual Rivers and Harbors Convention begins its sessions at Washington, D. C.

> December 7.—The members of the committee of the American Federation of Labor which had charge of the defense of the McNamaras pass resolutions condemning them for their crimes.

> December 8.—The naval experts who examined the wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor report that an explosion external to the ship was the primary cause of its destruction.... Nearly 200 Russian workmen are drowned in the Volga by the collapse of a railroad bridge under construction.

> December 10.—The King of Sweden distributes the Nobel Prizes to Mme. Curie (chemistry), Prof. Wilhelm Wien (physics), Prof. Allvar Gullstrand (medicine), and Maurice Maeterlinck (literature). .. Eighty miners lose their lives at Briceville, Tenn., following an explosion in a shaft of the Knoxville Iron Company. . . . The party of eight Western governors arrives at New York and is welcomed by Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor.

> December 11.—The estimates of the Department of Agriculture indicate a record cotton crop of 14,885,000 bales. . . . A settlement is reached between the British railway companies and the labor unions, based on the recent report of the

> December 12.—Twenty-two suffragettes are sentenced to two months' imprisonment for smashing windows in London during the recent demonstra-

> December 13.—King George's sister, the Princess Royal, Duchess of Fife, and her two daughters, are among the passengers on the steamer Delhi, stranded during a storm on the coast of Morocco, and later are thrown into the surf by the capsizing of a lifeboat.

> December 14.—A suit is begun by the British Government, at London, to collect an inheritance tax of \$300,000 on the Yznaga legacy to the late Duchess of Manchester, although the property is still in the United States.

> December 15.-The British Government decides that American meat packers under prosecution by the United States Government shall not be permitted to bid for meat contracts for the British army.

THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN

#### **OBITUARY**

November 18.—Charles B. Kountze, president of the Colorado National Bank, Denver, 67. . . . Dr. George W. Winterburn, of New York, a prominent physician and writer on medical subjects, 66.

November 19.—Ramon Cáceres, President of Santo Domingo, . . . Thomas Hall, a pioneer inventor in the typewriting field, 77.

November 20.—Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, a well-known cotton statistician, 74.

November 21. Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, 63. . . . William Hepburn Russell, a prominent New York lawyer and Democratic politician, 54. . . . Dr. David R. Wallace, formerly president of the Texas Medical Association, 86.

November 24.—John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company and formerly United States Senator from New Jersey, 72.... Wilhelm Jensen, the noted German novelist, 70.... Prof. Hugo von Tschudi, director of the National Gallery of Bavaria (Munich), 60.... Marquis Jutaro Komura, formerly foreign minister of Japan, 56.

November 5.—Col. Frank Warren Hawthorne, editorial writer of the New York Commercial, 59. . . . William Montagu Hay, tenth Marquis of Tweeddale, 85.

November 26. - Thomas B. Davis, a prominent coal and railway operator of West Virginia and former member of Congress, 83.

November 27. —Irving B. Dudley, United States Ambassador to Brazil, 50. . . . Brig.-Gen. William H. Beck, U. S. A., retired, 69. . . . Rev. Benaiah Langley Whitman, D.D., of Seattle, a widely known Baptist minister, 49.

November 28.—Baron Gustav Rothschild, head of the French branch of the noted European family of bankers, 82.... Rev. Dr. Howard Osgood, formerly professor of Hebrew at the Rochester Theological Seminary, 80.... Alfred Holt, a prominent British ship-owner.... George Sanger, a veteran English showman, 84.

December 1.—Charles Spencer Francis, owner of the Troy Times and former Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, 58.... William Emerson Damon, a noted naturalist and authority on marine life, 73.... Thomas F. Gilroy, mayor of New York City during the Lexow investigation, 71.

December 2.—John Pierre Freeden, president of St. Louis University, 67.

December 3.—Rear-Adm. George Francis Faxon Wilde, U. S. N., retired, 67. . . . Col. Walter Simonds Franklin, prominent in Baltimore industrial and financial interests, 76.

December 5.—Leopold Seligman, a well-known banker of New York and London, 80.....Capt. John S. Watson, marine superintendent of the Cunard Line, 86.

December 6.—Pryce Lewis, who performed noteworthy service as a spy for the Northern army in the Civil War, 83.

December 7.—Ex-Congressman Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, 55... Sir George Henry Lewis, an eminent English solicitor, 78... Edouard Saglio, the French archeologist, 83... Henry Snowden Ward, a well-known author and lecturer on English literature, 46... Col. Ethan Allen, formerly a prominent New York lawyer and Republican politician, 79.

December 8.—Archibald Cary Smith, a well-known designer of yachts and steamships, 74..... Bartlett Tripp, formerly United States Minister to Austria, 69.... Tony Robert-Fleury, the French painter, 74.... Alphonse Legros, the Enlishg painter, sculptor, and etcher, 74.

December 11.—Thomas Ball, the noted American sculptor, 92.... Sir Joseph Hooker, the famous English botanist, 94.

December 12.—Edward Rawlings, president of the Guarantee Company of North America (Montreal), 73.

December 13.—Paul Vayson, a prominent French painter, 69... Mgr. Ambrose Agius, Papal Delegate in the Philippines. . . . Mrs. Catherine Boott Wells (Kate Gannett Wells), authoress and member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, 73.... Thomas Knorr, a prominent art collector of Munich.

December 14.—William Lawrence Merry, for many years United States minister to various Central American countries, 77.... Israel J. Merritt, the marine salvage expert, 82.... Mrs. Arthur Stannard ("John Strange Winter"), the well-known novelist, 55.... Thomas Learning, a prominent corporation attorney of Philadelphia, 53.

December 15.—Dr. J. C. Egan, chief surgeon in charge of the Confederate military hospitals, 69. . . . Col. C. C. Demstoe, formerly postmaster of Cleveland, 70.

## CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

#### **OUT FOR CAMPAIGN HONEY**

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour?" (Which, being interpreted, means that the legislators at Washington are eager to accumulate ammunition for the coming Presidential campaign.) From the Journal (Minnespolis)

CONGRESS has again assembled to legislate for the national welfare. The above carbolitical capital. This would bring little joy toon conveys the idea that this session, to the heart of the business man, who has preceding as it does a national campaign, already had a surfeit of political agitation.

3

"THE ELEPHANT NOW COES ROUND, THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY!"

(The National Republican Committee, having met in Washington last month and selected the place and date for the Republican National Convention—Chicago. June 18, —the national campaign has now in a way officially begun)

From the Eagle (Brooklyn),



MR. TAFT, TO DETECTIVE BURNS: "SAY, CAN YOU FIND MY LOST POPULARITY?"

Prom the Globe (New York)

MAKING OUT THEIR DANCE PROGRAMS FOR 1912
TAFT: "I wonder if they know I am here?"
Prom the Globe (New York)

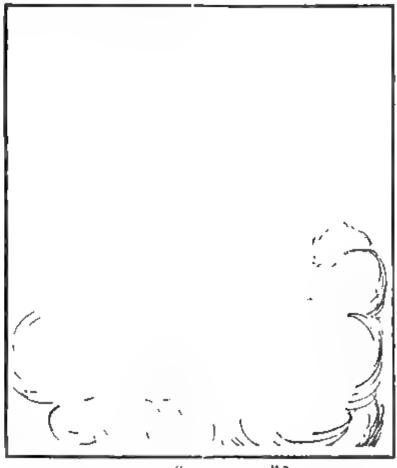
HELP! Prom the Pioneer Press (St. Paul)

The rise and decline—and sometimes the LEAP YEAR—MISS "REPUBLICAN PARTY" KIDNAPPING subsequent rise again—of the popularity of an individual statesman form an interesting front page. Gossip and speculation are rife study in the psychology of public sentiment. as to the part he will play in the coming Presi-About a year ago, after the elections of dential campaign. The cartoonists, deprived 1910, Roosevelt, in the minds and wishes of for a season of this inspiring personality as a some people, was politically dead. Now be-subject for their art, have taken from their hold the sudden revival of Roosevelt popu- property shelves the familiar figure in khaki larity. An editorial utterance on the subject uniform, with the prominent teeth, eye-glasses, of the regulation of trusts—containing in sombrero and saber, and are again producing reality little that is new of Roosevelt policy a flood of Roosevelt cartoons. In these picalong this line—combined with general con- tures "T. R." is connected with all imaginable ditions existing in the political and business phases of the ante-convention stage of the world—and, lo! the Colonel is again on the national campaign.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. From the Globe (New York)



TRYING TO STIR UP SOMETHING From the News-Tribune (Detroit)

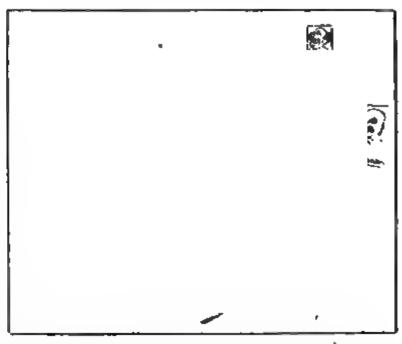


HAS HE "COME BACK"? From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)

AN AWFUL LOAD FOR THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY,—WIL-SON, HEARST, BRYAN, AND HARMON, WITH UNDERWOOD HANGING ON THE TAIL. From the News-Tribuse (Duluth)

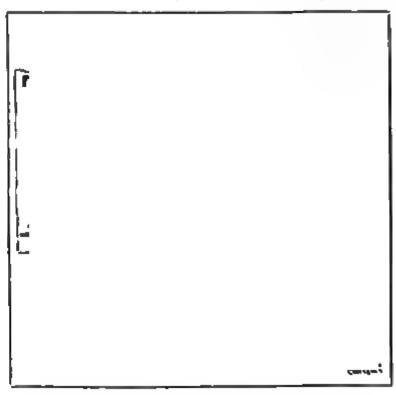
"CURFEW MUST NOT RING-JUST NOW!"
From the Leader (Cleveland)

This is essentially a political page, all the cartoons being devoted to party prospects and possible candidates. President Taft and Senator La Follette are seen clinging desperately to the clapper of the Roosevelt sentiment bell, to prevent its ringing the knell of their Presidential booms. Other cartoons refer to the number of Democratic "availables" and the question as to whom Wall Street will support, besides reflecting some views as to the effect of Mr. Taft's candidacy on the Republican party's chances, and the suggested nomination of Vice-President Sherman for Governor of New York.

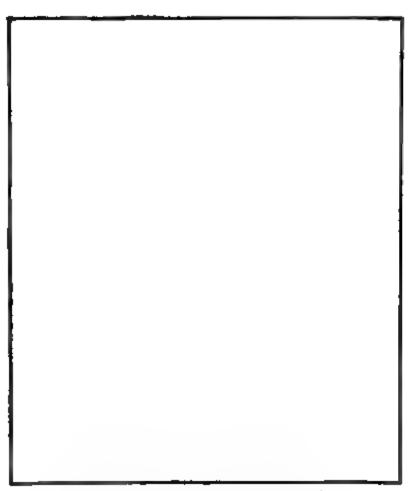


WANTED BY WALL STREET—A MAN!

(The pictures on the wall are of Bryan, Rooseveit, Wilson, La Foliette, Taft, and Harmon) From the PlainDealer (Cieveland)



CAN YOU BLAME HIM—THE NEW YORK STATE REPUB-LICAN PARTY? From the Globe (New York)



JADED JUSTICE STILL PURSUES!

(The Government case against the Beef Trust, begun with an indictment almost ten years ago, has dragged through numerous dilatory processes, until finally ordered to trial by the United States Supreme Court last month)

From the American (New York)

AGITATION IN THE POLITICAL PASTURE
(The strength developed by the Socialist party recently—having gained many municipal elections in the last campaign—is being observed with some concern by the older political parties). From the Salurday (Robe (Utica)



Vittonio: So? Dann werde ich de mit nehmen! Ant: Versuch' es nur einmal!

Ohath -

#### KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TAKING TRIPOLI FROM ALI, THE TURK

VICTOR: "Give me that box." Atl "I will not,"

VICTOR: "So? Then I will take it "Alt: "You just try it "

"Oh1" From Der Floh (Vienna)

## IN THE SAME BOAT

GERMANY (who has been left in the lurch by the Anglo-French understanding as to Morocco) to Turkey. "I can't belp you any more. I must look out for myself,"

(The Ottoman dogs, the Turk and the Arab, taunting Italy (Wlorky, in Polish) in the endeavor to get her to forego the protection of her navy and fight Turkey on land.)

From Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

"COME DOWN AND FIGHT"

From Mucha (Warsaw)

### HIS FATHER'S SWORD

THE KAISER (to the Crown Prince). "Put down my sword, you've got them all looking at us." (Referring to the recent anti-English ) (rigoistic demonstration by the Crown Prince in the Reichstag). From Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

### WARLIKE PASSENGERS

Karl and Jaque (Germany and Prance) have long been up at each other with swords in hand, but they dare not draw for fear of an economic catastrophe more than anything else. The Italian and the Turk are, however, not so calculating, and have come to blows. But a train compartment, to which the world has been reduced nowadays in its life's journey, is not a fit place in which to play with fire and swords, and some will come forward to part them. (Original caption, in Tokyo Puck's English.)

#### THE PRECIPICE

THE MAN ABOVE (Cambon) to the man below (von Kider-len-Wachter): "I enjoyed your visit exceedingly. Come again soon."

From Ulk (Berlin)

Ulk represents that section of the German press which believes that in accepting alleged compensations in the Congo, in return for her interests in Morocco, Germany has been fooled by France.

#### SPEAKING OF PEACE

JOHN BULL (to the Kaiser): "It scares me to think how near I was to giving you a licking the other day!"

From the Press (New York)

Photograph by G. G. Bain, New York

W. MORGAN SHUSTER, THE AMERICAN WHO REORGANIZED THE FINANCES OF PERSIA. AND INCURRED THE ENMITY OF RUSSIA

# PERSIA, RUSSIA, AND SHUSTER

finally, geographical partition. This is part of the old-world diplomatic game. program has already been carried out, Russia apparently worked in harmony in the ditentions to "maintain the independence of attention to its capacity for self-regeneration.

FIRST administrative, then political, and Persia." This however is, of course, only a

the Russian program with regard to Persia, as Since the agreement of 1907 between Ruscynically set forth by one of the jingo jour- sia and Britain, dividing Persia into spheres nals of St. Petersburg. The first stage of this of influence, these two European nations have being the chief actor in the drama, with the rection of gradual absorption. Persia, the British Government permitting, and, incident- country of Cyrus, of Darius and of Ahasuerus, ally, taking its share of the spoil. The second the ancient land of Iran, original home of the stage is about to be entered. The third human race, but for centuries corrupt, dewould follow easily and logically upon the generate, and weak, was apparently doomed consummation of the second. Officially, both to national extinction, until three years ago **governments have politely declared their in- a dramatic series of events drew the world's** 

### SORT OF A LAND IS PERSIA?

re Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, gent in his place. one of the two main divisions of the ical traditions from the Sunni of h Empire. Persia is regarded as the Africa.

### ECENT PERSIAN HISTORY

composed of elected members. On turbation? 30, 1006, the Shah, Muzaffar-edilly established and stated the duties of this National Council. also to be a Senate. On January rescribed oath.

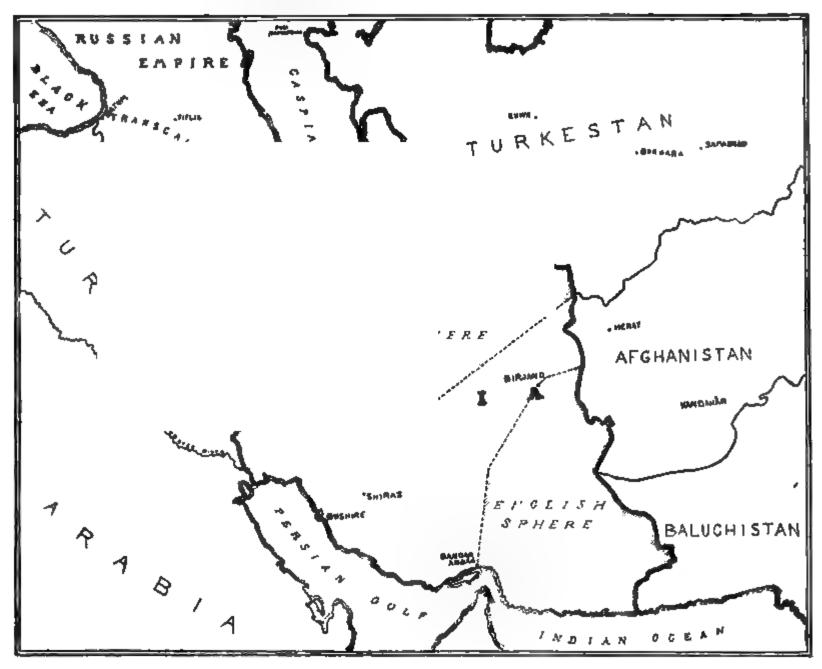
tionalist forces into the capital, on July 19, the Shah fled to the Russian legation, and small portion of the original em- abdicated three days later. A provisional owed allegiance to Darius in an government was then formed to advise the esent-day Persia is a little smaller Cabinet. Mohammed Ali Mirza's eldest son, ce, Germany, and Austria-Hungary Sultan Ahmed Shah, then eleven years of age, A vast portion of its area is desert, was enthroned under the regency of his uncle, one third, it is estimated, is suscep- Azud-el-Mulk. Real representative governiltivation. The soil, moreover, is ment was realized rapidly. The elections id calculation in minerals. Of its began in August, 1909. On November 15, is of inhabitants about a quarter of the new Parliament was opened by the Shah. re Arabs, three quarters of a million No Senate had as yet been elected, nor has re than one half a million Kurds, the Cabinet been completed. On September est Persians proper, with an ad- 22, 1910, Azud-el-Mulk died, and the Nationvarious Mongolian tribes. Ninety al Council elected Abu'l Kessin Kahn as re-

### dan faith, differing in doctrine REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED

By the beginning of last year the Persian the Mohammedan faith. Its his- people seemed to have gradually worked out, nfluence have always been looked after much trouble and with many flaws and veneration by the more than three weak points, a fairly effective system of reprenillion Mohammedans of Europe, sentative government. Then the vital question of finance sharply pressed for settlement, and the Persian Government embarked upon a course which has precipitated the present crisis. The Parliament at Teheran requested ive years ago the government of the United States Government to suggest a an absolute despotism, the Shah, financial adviser who could reorganize the of Kings," being regarded by the entire financial system of the country. Here the vicegerent of the Prophet, enters Shuster, the "insolent American adne year 1905, a series of popular venturer in a pea-jacket and a paper collar," tions, led by Persians who had been as the Novoye Vremya, the reactionary Rusn the West, resulted in the estab- sian journal of St. Petersburg, has wrathfully of a National Council known as characterized him. Why this Russian per-

### THE SECRET OF RUSSIA'S ENMITY

Persia has had the misfortune to lie across luzaffar-ed-din died, and his son, Russia's march to the southward, and of d Ali Mirza, became Shah. On British expansion to the north. Having 1907, Mohammed Ali signed the absorbed Turkestan and the other minor n, and, on November 12, the House Khanates of Central Asia, and having established her influence securely at Herat, the on, however, the new Shah began capital of the Afghans, Russia finds nothing ctionary tendencies, and attempted between her and the territories of British iw, piecemeal, the representative India except the ancient empire of Xerxes. government. On June 23, 1908, the India is one of the goals of Muscovite amt building at Teheran, the capital, bition. But there is another. European demolished and sacked by troops Russia meets Asia in the mountains of Shah, who issued a decree abolish- Transcaucasia, in wild country which forms tional Council. Riot and rebellion natural defences, strengthened on the less ske out all over the country, lasting rugged side by the splendid fortifications of the The so-called Nationalist forces cunning and warlike Turk. With Constantitpon Teheran in June, 1909, and nople as her ultimate goal always in view, the Shah to reconfirm the constitu- restless Russian power has long seen that the 56. Upon the entrance of the Na- road of least resistance to the Turkish capital



PERSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS WITHIN AND WITHOUT HER BORDERS

strengthened their defences on their Persian arrived at an agreement, according to which desire to keep her hands free while German division thus agreed upon. hostility is at white heat, the great chance for untrammeled action in Persia.

Baluchistan.

was by swallowing and digesting Persia and phrase of the late Russian Premier, Stolypin, advancing over the low desert plains into "the British and Russian frontiers in Central Turkey's Asiatic possessions. The Turks Asia shall be coterminous," the governments realize their danger, and have already greatly of London and St. Petersburg, five years ago, frontier. Repulsed in the Far East by Japan Persia is divided into three sections, a Russian and checkmated in the Balkans by Germany sphere of influence, a neutral zone, and a and Austria, Russia has found, in Britain's British sphere. Our map shows the general

The exact terms of this now famous agreement of August 31, 1907, between Britain and Russia, have never been made public. In THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT OF 1907 substance, however, they amount to a promise to limit their "activities" to the sections Britain, through her Indian Government, indicated on the map. The object of the two has extended her influence over all the terri- powers, however, in making this agreement, tory between the Persian boundary and India has been publicly set forth as "not in any proper. Long ago she practically absorbed way to attack, but rather to assure forever The Muscovite, despite en- the independence of Persia." The agreement, tentes and cordial understandings, is her as publicly known, further says: "not only hereditary enemy and she does not dare per- do they not wish to have at hand any excuse mit him to gain access to open water on the for intervention, but their object in these Persian Gulf or the Indian Ocean. She has friendly negotiations was not to allow each felt it necessary, therefore, to assert her right other to intervene on the pretext of safeto a sphere of influence in southeastern Persia. guarding their interests." The convention of Pending the time when, in the cynically frank 1907 was chiefly brought about by loans made

#### REORGANIZING PERSIAN FINANCES

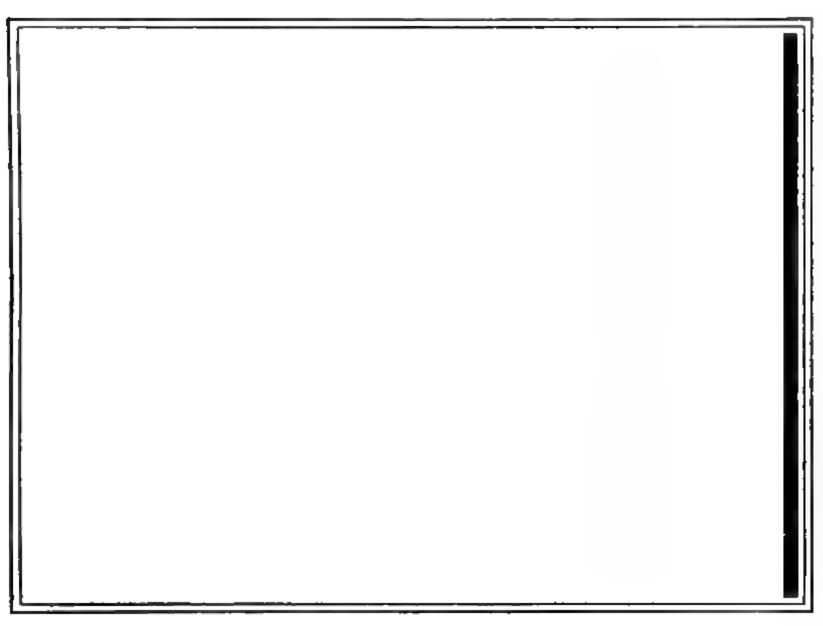
new government, determined to thoroughly spector of Provincial Revenues; Mr. R. W. hostility was evident from St. Petersburg. Hills, of Washington, to take charge of all auditing and accounting; and Mr. Bruce D. THE RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR SHUSTER'S REMOVAL Dickey, of Minnesota, to be Inspector of Taxation. These were to act under the direction with Mr. Shuster to Persia to act as his pricountants, making eleven Americans in all.

#### THE SORT OF MAN SHUSTER IS

by Russia and Great Britain in 1000. It was ment during the war with Spain, Mr. Shuster primarily to secure payment for these loans, went to Cuba as one of the secretaries of the which aggregated something over \$12,000,- Peace Commission. When the Commission ooo, that the agreement was made. Persia left he remained as Collector of Customs. He was not consulted in the matter. She never performed this task so well that, in 1901, he consented to let the two powers dictate to her, was appointed by President Roosevelt to be but in her weak and disorganized state, was Collector of Customs for the Philippines, compelled to admit her inability to prevent it. being stationed at Manila. In 1005, he was made a member of the Philippine Commission and Superintendent of Public Instruction. He returned to the United States Realizing that, to reëstablish her complete three years ago. Last year he declined the independence, she must pay off this debt position of chairman of the Commission that to England and Russia, Persia, under her went to Liberia. He is a lawyer by profession.

When Mr. Shuster went to Persia he knew reorganize her finances and realize on her that he would meet with serious problems of revenues, which are considerable, but only a an economic and financial character, but did small proportion of which have heretofore not anticipate that political and diplomatic ever gotten past the dishonest officials. In obstacles would be placed in the way of the March last, the Majlis, or Parliament, dis- accomplishment of his task. All the details regarding the advice of Russia and Great of the Russian opposition to Mr. Shuster Britain to select financial advisers from Switz- are not known. The main occasions for diserland, or some other small neutral state, liking him, however, have probably been voted to appeal to the United States, and ask twofold. One is his assumption that Persia the government at Washington to choose is an independent nation, and that he is to five American experts to undertake the entire proceed on that assumption in administerreorganization of the financial system of the ing the finances, and the other, that, not becountry. The Persian people had complete ing versed in the suavities and sinuosities of faith in the disinterestedness of the United old-world diplomacy, he has frequently of-States, and placed firm reliance on the execu-fended by his manner of blunt honesty. So tive ability of such advisers as the American long as it was believed that Mr. Shuster would Government might suggest. The Persian consult Great Britain and Russia in admin-Minister at Washington, with the assistance istering Persian finances, there was no opposiof our State Department, finally selected Mr. tion to him. When, however, the Persian W. Morgan Shuster, of Washington, to be Parliament conferred upon him, as Treasurer-Treasurer-General; Mr. Frank E. Cairns, of General, full and exclusive power, steady Vermont, to be Director of Taxation; Mr. opposition began from both Russian and C. L. McCaskey, of Washington, to be In- British representatives in Persia, and open

The climax was reached when, several of the Persian Minister of Finance, and their months ago, the ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali contracts were to be for a minimum period Mirza, who had been deposed, suddenly of three years. Three other Americans went came back from Russia, to all appearances backed by that country. At the head of an vate secretaries. There were also three ac- armed force he marched toward the capital to regain his throne, but he was defeated, and again fled. One of his brothers had supported him in the campaign and in the fighting. At Mr. Shuster's suggestion, the Parliament at Mr. Shuster's equipment, by natural apti- Teheran decided to confiscate that brother's tude and experience, for the important task of property. This task was assigned to the administering on modern lines the tangled Treasury gendarmes, whom Mr. Shuster finances of the Persian monarchy, was un- had organized to collect arrears in taxation. usual. He is a comparatively young man, be- Russian consular agents attempted to preing now only in his thirty-fifth year. From the vent the seizure of the property. A dispute position of stenographer in the War Depart- ensued, the Russian Government supporting



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT TEHERAN. THE POPULACE WAITING TO HEAR AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE LEGISLATORS

of the world, Persia decided to apologize to ing mission. Russia. Despite this and the fact that both Russia and Great Britain continue to inform Parliament by unanimous vote passed a resothe world that they have no designs on Per- lution rejecting the Russian demand. It is sia's independence and integrity, an army of impossible for Persia, the resolutions read, 4000 Cossacks left Resht, early in Decem- to sign away her own independence. "If ber, and set out for Teheran, the capital, for Russia shall wrest it from her, it will be God's the openly expressed object of forcibly ex- will." Parliament also passed resolutions of pelling Mr. Shuster and his American assistent enthusiastic approval of Mr. Shuster and his tants. At the same time it was reported that work. It is an unusual tribute to the integand number of British Indian regiments had rity and ability of this American that the entered the country by way of the Baluchis- national legislature of Persia should have tan frontier. On December 5 Russia de- given him a unanimous vote of public confimanded formally that Mr. Shuster and his dence, in the face of a foreign menace against associates be dismissed; that the Persian Gov- the nation's sovereignty unless he were approval the names of all foreigners employed Teheran Shuster has made good.

its agents. Russian Cossacks were landed at or to be employed; that Persia's future rela-Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, and the Govern-tions with Russia and Great Britain be regument at St. Petersburg demanded "repara- lated in conformity with the interest of those tion" from Persia. The latter protested to the powers; and that Persia bear the expense powers. Finding no support from the rest of sending the Russian troops on this invad-

A long and heated session of the Persian ernment, in the future, submit for Russian repudiated. Whether or not he remain at

# THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

# BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS

(Professor of Economics and Politics, Cornell University.)

THE quaint old saying, "There is a good tries, where we are not so familiar with men great divisions. and conditions, we carelessly rely much more upon the declarations of party platforms and tervals—five years in Germany instead of two

creeds and think less of the selfish, personal. and party motives. If to-day in Germany we read the party platforms we are impressed, as at home, with the noble and patriotic motives that are supposed to influence the voters. We often find difficulty in distinguishing the views of the different parties, and we rarely see an attempt to secure mere partisan advantage. On the other hand, if we read or listen to some of the speeches in the German Parliament. the Reichstag, we see, as with ourselves, a direct attempt to catch votes; we hear his opponents charge a speaker with attempting to influence the voters instead of to convince his col-

AUGUST BEBEL, LEADER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS (A prolific writer on political and social questions who has served nearly five years in prison as a result of his bold attacks on the government)

leagues, and we note the same distinction now as eagerly as were the American politibetween clearness of insight, fullness of in- cians of both parties four years ago. formation, ignorance and prejudice that we find among our speakers at home. If we talk with party managers or with citizens familiar with political methods, we find, even more than at home, the attempt to and issues, we should touch briefly upon secure party advantage by combinations of some election methods and conditions. For different factions, trading of votes, and pre- election to the Reichstag there is equal unielection promises.

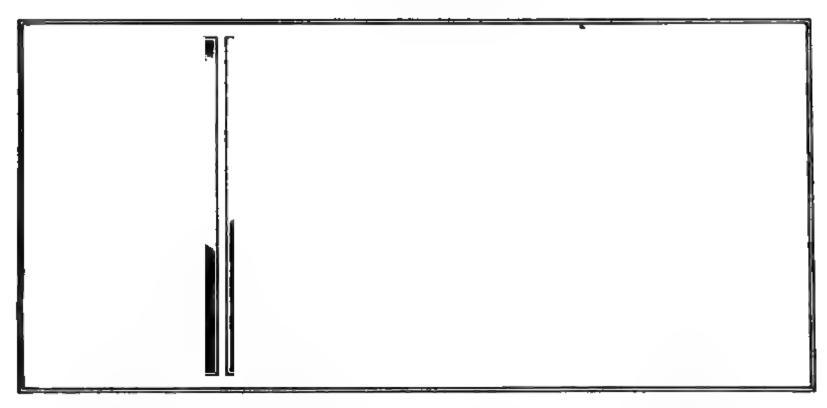
And yet there are many differences to be deal of human nature in people," is no- noted. Instead of our two-or shall we say where more applicable than in the study of three?—great parties in the United States, politics. In our own country we see the there are in Germany no fewer than sevenfrailties and foibles of politicians and teen recognized parties in the Reichstag, voters, but in the politics of foreign coun- although they may be grouped into four

Besides the regular elections at stated in-

years, as with usthere may be also special elections. When the Emperor dissolves the Reichstag on the advice of the Imperial Chancellor and with the consent of the upper house, the Bundesrath, the issue of the election is of course clearly defined and is practically one single issue, that of the pending law which brought about the dissolution. Five times since the founding of the empire in 1871 the Reichstag has been thus dissolved. The approaching January election this year, however, is that following the expiration of the regular legislative period of five years, and, in consequence, the German politicians are seeking an issue

### **ELECTION METHODS AND CONDITIONS**

But before speaking in detail of the parties versal suffrage with secret ballot for all male



DR. PETER SPAHN (The leader who represented the Center in the great debate on the increased cost of living)

DR. OTTO ARENDT (Leader of the Free Conservatives [Reichspartei]. A scholar of world-wide reputation)

ERNST VON HEYDEBRAND UND DER LASE (Leader of the German Conservatives, soldier, jurist, statesman)

HERMANN ROEREN (A leader of the Center, a distinguished jurist who has advocated a strict church policy for his party)

### FOUR GERMAN PARTY LEADERS OF TO-DAY

citizens twenty-five years of age, there being mote its interests, going even so far as to have their voting rights suspended.

word to express the fact.

cion of officials and the direction of their crats are distinctly hostile to the government. political activity by their superiors, is gensuppressed in the United States.

certain excluded classes,—criminals, paupers, use their official time in preparing and disetc.,—while persons in actual military service tributing literature, in replying to attacks upon the government, and in personal solici-Nominations are not made by regular con-tation of votes. Such election tactics date ventions as with us. Any man may put his from the days of Bismarck, and apparently name before the people, but in practice, of are not generally seriously condemned. Incourse, committees in each election district telligent and patriotic citizens express the make the nominations for the parties; and opinion that it is natural and possibly proper the methods of securing the nominations, by that the officials should be expected to stand personal solicitation, by trades among the by the government. Some even go so far aspirants, by the influence of dominating as to say that while an official might express personalities, are much the same as with us: an opinion or openly support members of for the Germans, too, have their "bosses," several of the leading patriotic parties, no and they are even now using the English official, even though his position were that of school teacher or professor in a state uni-One hears little or nothing of bribery in versity, could expect to retain his place if he German elections, but the influence of the openly advocated the election of a Social government, amounting practically to coer- Democrat, it being felt that the Social Demo-

From the viewpoint of equality of voting erally recognized as going far beyond the strength in the districts there should clearly "pernicious political activity" that has been be a reapportionment, but the fear of the so emphatically condemned and so nearly Social Democrats has prevented. In 1873 the country was districted on the basis of one The new elections are to take place on representative to each 100,000 inhabitants. January 12. About the middle of October When after the days of the Kulturkampf the charge was made, and apparently with social problems presented themselves, and good reason, that the central government when by his attempt to suppress Socialism had issued instructions to the Prussian local Bismarck had roused the political hostility officials to take an active part in the election. of many even who were not believers in So-Members of all parties believed that these cialism, it became evident to all that a fair officials were to use their influence against redistricting might well give to the Social opposition to the government and to pro- Democrats the balance of power. So the old

Hamburg with about 500,000 or one of Berlin marck party" and claims to support in the with some 700,000 inhabitants. The number main the policies of that great statesman. of inhabitants has so increased that the quota system giving great advantage to property, the situation is still worse, about two-thirds all), in four groups of varying shades of libof the representatives in the lower house of eral doctrine, that often work together, but the Prussian legislature being chosen by at times divide, with Basserman, Becker and 15 per cent. of the voters—the wealthy and Paasche as prominent leaders. The Liberals well-to-do,—while the poor and wage-earn- stand, as do the parties already named, for ing classes, numbering some 85 per cent. of a strong central government of the empire, the voters, elect only one-third of the number. and the maintenance of an army and navy

#### THE PARTIES

grouped conveniently into four:

now 105 members out of a total membership not a radical policy. of 397. This is the Roman Catholic party (4) The Social Democratic party (52 built up into its effective fighting form by members) is the most active, the most skillin a Protestant state. of "the constitutionally recognized inde- in prison the penalty of his bold fight for his pendence and rights of the church." It principles. The party embraces Socialists of stands for confessional schools, for the equal- different types. They speak for the poor man ity of recognized religions; but Bismarck as against the rich, for an international union and bishops still instruct their flocks regard- for the sake of the poor. Some of them wish ing candidates and issues. Aside from this, if possible to overthrow the existing social however, the party—which contains a few order, even by force if necessary, in order to members who are not Catholic-stands for introduce the socialistic state; others favor the the independent rights of the separate states, more temperate waiting policy of the Fabian and of late years has often worked closely socialists in England. Both wings of the party with the government and with the Conserva- usually work together in the Reichstag. tive parties in defending a protective tariff, military measures, and labor legislation. At nexed territories of Germany,—Poland (20 times, even, it seems ready to trade with the members), Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Al-Social Democrats, but its spirit is usually sace-Lorraine (8 members), and some others, aristocratic.

marily of (a) The German Conservatives (58 unit, a fraction. On questions of general members), largely the greater landowners and policy they divide according to individual or those sympathetic with the old aristocracy,— local views or interests. Apparently the Censupporters, therefore, of the high tariff on ter on the whole gains rather more than the grain, meat and other food products, and nor- other large groups from the temporary accesmally loyal to the ruling house and disposed sion of these small fractions. to emphasize their loyalty; (b) The Free

districts remain, unjust as the division is to the wealthy business men and manufacturers, cities: for example, Schaumburg-Lippe with likewise supporters of a protective tariff, but 44,000 or Lauenburg with 50,000 inhabitants of tariffs on industrial as well as food prodhas the same representation as a district of ucts. This group calls itself the old "Bis-

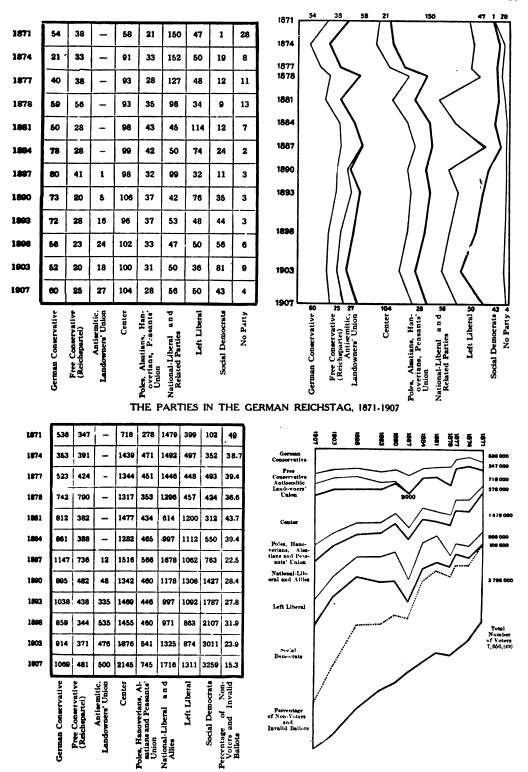
With the Conservatives vote often the per representative should be some 150,000 small anti-Semitic group (12 members), the inhabitants instead of 100,000 as the law so-called Christian Socialists, and on many now stands. In Prussia, with the three-class questions some of the other smaller groups.

(3) The liberal parties (98 members in strong enough to defend its rights; but, on the other hand, the Liberals mostly believe in a lower tariff, in greater attention to the The numerous parties may, perhaps, be special interests of the middle and working classes, and in the administration of the gov-(1) The Center—the largest party, with ernment along the lines of a progressive, but

the great political tactician Windthorst; fully organized, and the most feared by the and it stands primarily and consistently for government of all the parties. For years it the interests of the Roman Catholic church has been most ably led by the courageous, This is stated self-sacrificing Bebel, who has not hesitated broadly in their platform as the upholding several times, almost five years in all, to serve dealt directly with the Pope, and archbishops of working men, the maintenance of peace

(5) One should note that the various an--have representatives that on special ques-(2) The Conservatives are composed pri-tions which touch their sections act as a

The tables and charts show the changes in Conservatives, or Imperial party, Reichs- representation in the Reichstag and the voting partei (25 members), composed largely of the strength of the parties in the Empiresince 1871.



STATISTICS OF THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS, 1871-1907

Note.-The tables and charts are taken from Friederich Naumann's "Die Politischen Parteien," Berlin, 1911,

THE ISSUES: THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

however, has there been so much excitement cially, meats and grains. here over the high cost of living as has prevailed in Germany for the last two or three months, and we have never had a more noteworthy debate on that subject than took place in the Reichstag in October.

believe will tend to advance their cause.

#### THE TARIFF

ported in other form, like flour or alcohol, the crease our fleet." receipts for such import duties being transferable and having become speculative.

Throughout the entire discussion, in which the Imperial Chancellor took the leading cles, as with us.

The German elections, however, touch not merely German citizens, but in many cases We have heard much within the last two touch foreign interests as well. Should the years of the high cost of living in the United elections go strongly against the government States, and we have had city mayors buying and its high protective policy, we may perpotatoes and turkeys to distribute at cost to haps see a modification of the tariff that the citizens in order, as they say, to break would be decidedly beneficial to the United the power of local combinations. At no time, States and other countries exporting, espe-

#### THE ANGLO-GERMAN PERIL

But the elections are also likely to be affected by international relations more In certain sections of Germany practically thrilling in their nature than tariffs. No one every city has voted money to set up food can talk with either Germans or Englishmen markets in order to furnish supplies at lower to day without recognizing the tension existretail prices. City administrations have re- ing between the two countries,—a tension on quested butchers to lower their prices on both sides rather of fear than of hostility, certain kinds of meat two or three cents a but a nervous fear that is a menace to peace. pound; and the butchers have heeded this The Englishman claims that Germany is request. In some cases private corporations, eager to attack England; that she is increasunder the pressure of public opinion, have ing her fleet with that purpose in view; that increased wages to meet the need; and, of she is continually demanding concessions course, the politicians have explained the from this and the other power in order to reasons and proposed the remedies that they secure colonial possessions, and that her demands and her aggressions will, he fears. force a war upon England.

The German says that England is the mischief-maker in Europe; that she has in time The Center, the National Liberals, and the past seized the best colonial possessions of Socialists questioned the Imperial Chan- the world; that she has often made war for cellor at the opening of the fall session of the business reasons; and that she is evidently Reichstag regarding the high cost of living preparing for war against Germany. "What and his proposed remedies for the evil. The have we," he asks, "to gain from a war Liberals and their friends demanded a lower- against England? We could not expect to ing of the tariff on grains and meats, while seize any of her colonies; we could not hope the Conservatives favored a rigid mainten- to invade England; we should simply add ance of the protection of the country against billions to our already heavy debt with little the introduction of foreign meats, because of opportunity of securing advantage, while Engthe foot-and-mouth disease which has been land, with her larger fleet, would sink our devastating the herds in Germany and which, battleships, ruin our commerce and destroy they claim, is the cause of the high price of for many years to come the effective compemeats. In certain instances they have been tition that we have been making against her willing to consider a temporary but not a business men. We have been gaining Engpermanent lowering of the tariff on certain land's trade with other nations, and England grains and a change in the method of hand- is clearly determined to stop this gain. That ling drawbacks on grains imported to be ex- is why we, against our will, are forced to in-

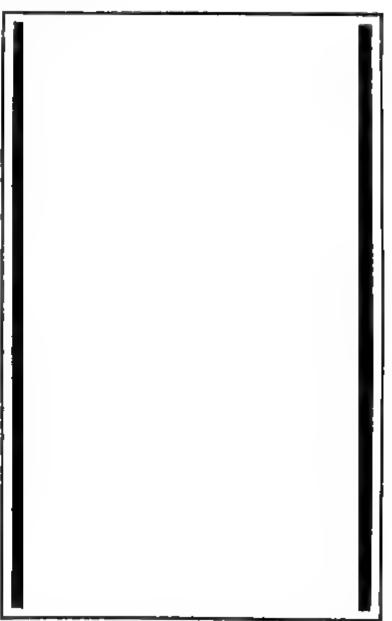
#### THE MOROCCO INCIDENT

And the Morocco incident has intensified part, upholding the protective tariff, the in many ways this feeling between the counarguments were much the same as those with tries. Had England not stood with France which we are so familiar in the United States, in maintaining her policy in Morocco, Gerexcepting that the main examples given were many would probably have insisted much food products instead of manufactured arti- more strongly upon some kind of political right to advance her own interests in Northern Africa. With those two countries standing firm and clearly ready to fight should Germany insist, her more conservative leaders, including the Emperor, felt it wise to stand merely for business equality in Morocco and to gain whatever territory in Central Africa might be possible through a peaceable exchange with France. The more radically inclined young Germans of the aristocratic classes and the military men believed this policy wrong. "If war must come," they said, "it is better to fight France and England together than England alone, for then we could dictate terms in Paris and gain a large indemnity from France." They believe, too, that had their government stood firm, France would have yielded—a belief probably not well founded.

Of course the French and English do not share this view. Frenchmen and many wellinformed Englishmen think the German army in the event of war would be blocked at the border, and that a Russian invasion on the East would promptly follow. They believe the French army of to-day, though not so large, a better equipped and better fighting force than the German army. But whatever the event might have proved with a different policy, the fact is that in the coming elections many of these military men and aristocrats will throw their influence against the government's policy, so far as that can be done without weakening their own interests. The Crown Prince, when he applauded the attacks in the Reichstag upon the policy to gain largely from the situation.

### THE ISOLATION OF GERMANY

Europe. She is an ally of Italy. For twelve intense, will count on January 12. years the Emperor and his government have encourage Italy's attack?



ERNST BASSERMANN, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY

(An excellent example of the scholarly trained German official who, in addition to his military and administrative duties, has entered the field of active party politics)

Germany, like every great ambitious counof the Chancellor and the Emperor, was try, believes in expansion. But whichever voicing the feelings of many thousands of way her eyes turn, she finds England, France, influential men of the class with whom he Russia on guard. Her experienced conservamostly associates. However ill-judged from tive leaders feel it is best to keep the peace, the viewpoint of the future Emperor his act grow in wealth and help the common man. may have been, there can be no question that One lately said, too, of the Emperor, "He he expressed the views of most of his friends. cares for his people; he wants their wel-The Socialists stand for peace, but this does fare. His grandfather and father had seen not mean, of course, that they and the war, and they instilled into him a wholesome government will work together. Their views knowledge of the hell it is. And besides he are too radically different. Many well-in- is a real Christian. He will have no war formed people, however, expect the Socialists unless his people and the honor of his country demand it." But the ambitious military men and the younger patriots with hot blood in their veins and with heads perhaps none too cool think him and his advisers weak Germany stands to-day almost alone in and shortsighted. And these feelings, now

The elections, then, with the issue of the promised a helping hand to Turkey. And tariff emphasized by the high cost of living now the war in Tripoli has come under such and the feelings of international isolation and conditions that she can help neither. Did jealousy, may well prove of significance far England, as many think, for this purpose beyond the territory of Germany. They are well worth careful study.

### RELIEF FROM A MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF RAMESES I AT ABYDOS (XIX DYNASTY)

(Rameses I and his son Seti I, making offerings to Osiris and Isis before the totem of Abydos, the box in which the heart of Osiris was kept mounted on an upright pole. It was about this period that Moses was brought up in Egypt (the son of Seti I was Rameses II, thought to be the Pharaoh of the Oppression), and thus Moses was surrounded with some of the most magnificently built and decorated palaces and temples the world has ever seen)

# EGYPT IN NEW YORK

### BY ERNEST KNAUFFT

New York had never before seen a more im- Civilization! pressive installation of an exhibition! Here

TX/HEN the Metropolitan Museum opened than six thousand years ago, up to the Arab ten new galleries this season, containing conquest, 640 A. D., arranged in chronologia collection of recently exhumed Egyptian cal sequence, so that the eye could read, at antiques, the unanimous verdict was that a glance, the glyptic story of the Mother of

All spectators were confident that the were pottery, mummies, scarabs, tombs, management of the institution was in the stelæ, statues, from prehistoric times, more hands of men who knew what the mission and function of a museum should be; they were confident that the trustees in selecting Dr. Robinson as Director had placed the right man in the right place, and that the Egyptian Department, under the guidance of Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, and a staff of scholars,-Messrs. Arthur C. Mace and Herbert E. Winlock, and Miss Caroline L. Ransom is destined to become a distinctive institution among American museums.

### PREHISTORIC PERIOD, BEFORE 3400 B. C.

It has been estimated that man has been on the earth some 200,000 years (A.E.P.Weigall says "600,000 or 800,000 years"). Wedo not know how much of this time he used flint implements to cut his food with, to point his arrows and spears, but we know he did not make much progress in civilization till the age of metal. The cases in the First Egyptian Room, which contain flint implements, also show copper implements that are

### PRE-DYNASTIC VASE

(The emblem on the masthead and the representation of mountains below show symbols that were later used as hieroglyphics from which writing was developed)

of paramount interest, for Dr. G. Elliott Smith maintains that the Egyptians were the first people to introduce metal to Asia and Europe ("The Ancient Egypt and its Influence Upon the Civilization of Europe," Harpers, 1911). This may, or may not be true, but it is certain that Egypt made a tremendous leap in civilization at the very beginning of her dynastic career, on the accession of Menes as king of Upper and Lower Egypt, about 3400 B. C., which was doubtless due to her mastery in working with metal tools. This allowed her to mine immense stones, and finally to build the pyramids, in the time of Kufu (Cheops) during the Fourth Dynasty 2900-2750 B. C., -perhaps the most marvelous stone work the world had ever seen.

But it is not only in the making of metal implements, and in her stone work, that Egypt conferred a favor on civilization; but in recording events, studying the philosophy of religion, and in cultivating literature, she was depicted boats with masts surmounted by the mother of much of to-day's development. crude-looking zigzags. These are of profound

already developed, and the inscriptions of the flags of to-day. An Egyptian standing on the first few dynasties may be read to-day banks of the Nile could tell from what disglo-Saxon.

QUARTZITE HEAD OF AKHENATEN (Head-dress restored, XVIII Dynasty, 1580-1315)

At the time of the First Dynasty writing is significance. They correspond to the naval (thanks to the discovery of the Rosetta stone trict a boat came by the emblem on its mast. in 1700) almost as easily as we can read An- This shows the early use of the pictograph, and is the beginning of hieroglyphic writing, On a number of vases in this room we find where the pictograph or ideograph soon became a syllabic sign. So that when we leave the First Room and pass through the Second, and Third Rooms, we are not surprised to come face to face with long hieroglyphic inscriptions on tomb walls.

Here are also models of pyramids, mastabas (large tombs), coffins, mummies, and symbols, like the Ka (the uplifted hands), the symbol of man's "Double," or soul, and numerous effigies of Osiris, all of which tell the story that Egypt all through its history believed in the resurrection of the soul. And that much of its art and architecture has to do with the building of tombs and the preserving of mummics, and the inscribing of rituals to the God of the dead.

The other exhibition rooms show us, besides religious ikons, a number of portrait monu-

One of the most interesting of these portrait monuments is the small head of Akhenaten. The face is the original quartzite, the crown a restoration. There are gaps where the eyes and eyebrows should be, and we are told they were inlaid with colored stone or enamel, which is interesting information, correlated with the statement of Professor Sayce, that Akhenaten's palace, at

PORTRAIT IN POSITION ON MUNMY FROM THE PAYUM, SECOND AND TRIED CENTURIES, A D.

(From the beginning to the end of their history, the Egypusns treated the bodies of their dead with respect, although memmifying was perhaps not introduced until the 5th or 6th Dynasty. The corpse was wrapped in various ways. Here the Trappings form a pattern-this, of course, is a late example) Tel el-Amarna, (then Akhet-Aton c. 1360

B. C.) was one of the most gorgeous edifices his reign is as beautiful as the hymns to ever erected by man. The walls and columns Jehovah in the Hebrew Bible. The pure monowere inlaid with bronze and stone in various theistic religion did not suit the priests of colors, and adorned with statuary and paint- Amon (the old sun god) at Thebes, however, ings. Even the floors were frescoed. Pro- so Akhenaten moved his court to Tel elfessor Breasted says: "Ikhnaton is the great- Amarna. est and most individual personality in the early Oriental world. He had caught the tian civilization, through to Coptic times, earliest conception of universal power and forms, and shifts, and reforms, in a hundred dominion, and thus gradually gained the idea historic combinations! The whole made up of a world-god, being the first man in history of the discarded "remains" of "the past," to attain this monotheistic conception, some picked up and set together by the patient eight centuries before it was reached by the workers of the Museum Expedition force, Hebrews. He deified the fructifying heat of that have been excavating so diligently for the sun and called his new divinity 'Aton.'" the past six years in the fields of Lisht, and

the Sun-disk. A hymn written to the Sun in captivatingly scientific.

And thus the kaleidoscope picture of Egyp-Akhenaten means "the spirit of Aton," or in the Oasis of Kharga. And the result is

# A LOUVRE OF EASTERN ART

## BY FREDERICK W. COBURN

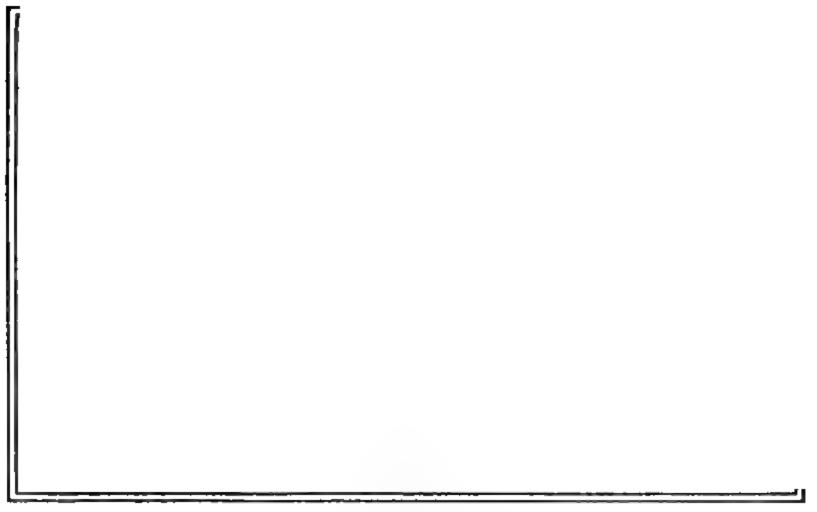
**PERPETUAL** possession of the most re- separate works of art. The Weld bequests nese art yet brought together under a single cally equal artistic consequence. The muroof has been assured to the Boston Museum seum to-day possesses more than 5000 Japof Fine Arts by three events of 1911. In March important treasures acquired for the museum in the Orient, by Curator Okakura Kakuzo and by Dr. Denman W. Ross, were first publicly shown. In July the will of the late Dr. Charles G. Weld was probated; it bequeathed to the museum the Weld and Weld-Fenollosa collections, which had been lent to the institution indefinitely for some years past. In September the gift was announced of the vast collection formed by Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow.

These acquisitions, together with others of recent date, make Boston indisputably the best city in the world in which to study the arts of the far East. The Japanese collection at the Museum of Fine Arts is exceeded in extent and quality only by the collections of the Imperial museums which are scattered in several cities. In the field of Tokugawa painting it is unexcelled anywhere. Chinese exhibits, except in the department of porcelains, are already remarkably strong and complete, and are in process of rapid enlargement. The Oriental wing, therefore, of the new building of the museum on Huntington Avenue has become a veritable Louvre of far Eastern art.

The inventory figures are impressive. Dr. Bigelow's gift contains more than 26,000

markable collection of Japanese and Chi- are inferior only in quantity and of practi-

ONE OF MORE THAN SIXTY THOUSAND JAPANESE PRINTS AT THE BOSTON MUSEUM



BUDDHIST DIVINITIES

(In gallery of Japanese Court, Boston Museum of Fine Arts)

anese paintings of every known school and there were very scholarly folk in Boston and manner; more than 60,000 prints; upwards Cambridge who regarded the Oriental things of 200 large sculptures; 5000 or more pot- as interlopers, and even now one sometimes teries in an exhibit so complete that anything hears criticism of the policy of acquiring so newly acquired proves usually to be a dupli- much "Japanese junk." Greek sculptures, cate; extensive exhibits of ramma and other prints, and paintings for many years had the wood carvings, of swords, sword-guards, and right of way in the trustees' annual accountother metalwork, of lacquers, carved ivories, ing of their stewardship. Not until 1897 did textiles, and various objects of virtuosity. the annual report contain a special contri-The Chinese collections include a very large bution from the Japanese curator Macomber, and the most important col- own funds for Japanese and Chinese objects. lection outside of China of Chinese stone existed.

museum's back door. Twenty years ago of 500 of the doings of "Rakan," formerly in

group of early potteries, lent by Frank Gair since 1904 has the museum spent any of its

The interest, however, of a few devoted sculptures, representing an art which up to benefactors has never waned. Dr. Bigelow's a decade ago was hardly known to have generosity dates back to 1880, when he first lent a group of lacquers and other objects. So general to-day, except in the most Phil- A little later Dr. Weld began to contribute. istine circles, is the recognition of the supe- In 1891 Frederick L. Ames first offered munifriority in all artistic attributes of a screen icent contributions. The year following there painting of Korin or Motonobu to, say, the was acquired the splendid Morse collection canvases of the nineteenth-century German of Japanese pottery, of 4831 specimens, and English schools, which linger in many mu- gathered by Professor Edward S. Morse of seums and private collections; so prevalent Salem, sometime occupant of the chair of the impression among enthusiasts that pos- zoölogy at the Imperial University, Tokyo. terity will rank the greatest Japanese masters. These potteries constitute a unique record as co-equals of those of the Renaissance; so of the fictile arts of Japan, one comparable sure, in brief, is the intelligent public of the only to certain collections of European ceraright of the Japanese to be regarded as a mics in British and continental museums. wonderfully artistic people that it provokes In the late nineties, Dr. Denman W. Ross, amusement to note evidence of the Oriental who has since become a foremost contributor, collections' having come in, as it were, by the gave ten paintings from a celebrated set

KWANNON, GODDESS OF MERCY (Japanese bronze statuette, Nara period, minth century) the temple of Daitokugi. Since then Mrs. oddity wears off presently. The race that

W. Scott Fitz and others have made it pos- produced the exquisite Kano paintings was sible for the museum to purchase valuable not inept in the use of the mallet and chisel. Oriental works. Mr. Okakura's advent in The development of a highly expressive 1905 dispelled any lingering disposition to sculptural art from the conventionalized manapologize for the Japanese genius.

importance, the far Eastern department has workmanship of the Nara period, and on to been placed in the southerly of the two pro- the florid, over-ornate, and ultra-sensational jecting pavilions of the new museum build- temple statuary of the late Tokugawa era, ing on Huntington Avenue, to which the is henceforth revealed to those Americans has created in the galleries a suggestive sem- intended.

blance of the national architectural background of wood, plaster, and rice paper. The covered court in the center of the pavilion, extending to the roof, is devoted on the ground floor to a Japanese garden, with gold-fish ponds, stone lanterns, wood carvings and, at the further end, several sculptured divinities complacently surveying the enclosure Around the courtyard on the level of the second or main floor of the museum runs a Japanese gallery, with ancient wood carvings set into the balustrade, some of the finest kakemono in the wall spaces between columniations and with seven great carved deities on the side opposite the staircase, which in its turn is adorned with statuary and ramma from temples and palaces. Around the upper and lower divisions of the courtyard extend in connected series the various exhibition and study rooms of the department. Of these the most impressive is a dim Buddha room, creepy with the vital presence of a score or more of large wooden statues, many of them of the Heian period, the golden age of Japanese sculpture.

The approach of most visitors to the department is on the main floor through a corridor known as the Chinese gallery and containing Mr. Macomber's rich collection of Chinese potteries of the Han and subsequent dynasties. In the first gallery are recently exhumed stone sculptures from central China, some of these so delicately beautiful as to recall Hellenistic Greek workmanship: thence each room has its appropriate exhibits, always with avoidance of that overcrowding which the older artists of Japan and the modern museologists unite in regarding as an artistic high crime. Comparatively few things are exhibited at a time; the remainder

are reserved in "study rooms." That Japanese sculpture is still so unfamiliar as to look queer to most Occidentals detracts, of course, in no wise from the value The sense of of the statuary at Boston.

ner introduced by Korean craftsmen in the Commensurately with its now conceded sixth century, through the graceful, delicate

collections were moved in 1909. Without who have not been fortunate enough to see straining for picturesque effect the architect such works in the temples for which they were

### THE MAGNIFICENT COLLEGE THE BRITISH HAVE BUILT AT DACCA

(Dacca was the Mohammedan capital of Bengal, and now is the headquarters of the English Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam)

# WHAT THE BRITISH HAVE DONE FOR INDIA

## BY SAINT NIHAL SINGH

(Author of "Glimpses of the Orient To-day," "Essays on India," "Messages of Uplift for India")

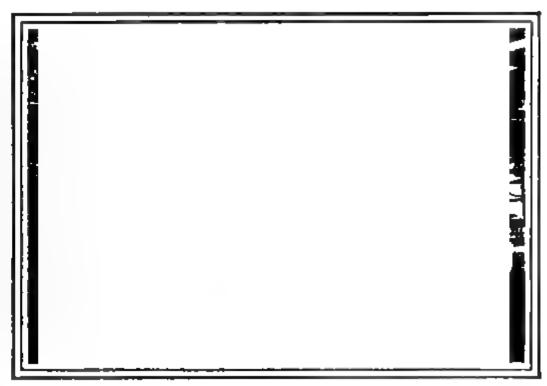
of over \$10,000,000 by the British-Indian northwest and the Marathas in the south, Government and the Maharajas, gave hither- and plucked many gorgeous plumes from the to unexcelled resplendency to the pageant Mogul peacock, while the Portuguese, French held at Delhi-Hindustan's old capital-on and English each strove to secure, and December 12, to hear his Majesty George V, succeeded in gaining, sovereignty over re-King of England, proclaimed Emperor of the stricted areas. Rivalries in the camps of the Indian Empire, there is a significance at- foreigners, aided and abetted by native kings, tached to the assemblage which is bound to led to bloody conflicts extending over decades, appeal even to those who hate barbaric pomp which, by the middle of the nineteenth cenand splendor, but are interested in taking tury, ended in Great Britain being recogstock of the good the peninsula has derived, nized as suzerain over the whole peninsula. directly and indirectly, from its connection But in 1857, when, at the close of the sanwith Great Britain.

### THE PIRST EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE

tial, for evident reasons, to form a clear con- erty, disintegrated industries, impeded trade cept of the chaotic condition of the country and commerce, suspended social amenities when the British took hold of it, and of the and interfered with religious observances. It forces that had brought this about. After is from this morass that Great Britain has the death of Aurangzeb, it will be remem- sought to rescue Hindustan.

APART from the Oriental magnificence bered, various Moslem viceroys established which, at the extravagant expenditure themselves as rulers, the Sikhs arose in the guinary Sepoy Mutiny, the British Crown took over the government of India from the "East-India Company," the country, as the result of this struggle for supremacy, was rent In order to make such a survey, it is essen- by anarchy which jeopardized life and prop-

clumsy implements, and his antiquated methods, further aggravated the situation. In addition, for the first time in its history, Hindustan began to see its money drained to a foreign country, for the pay of Englishmen who never had been outside of London, for the pensions of retired Britishers who had worked in the peninsula, for the stores the British-Indian Government brought from "home," and on account of the trade balance in favor of Great Britain, due to its ability to make and unmake Indian tariffs, to exploit motive power, and to its altogether supe. rior commercial acumen.



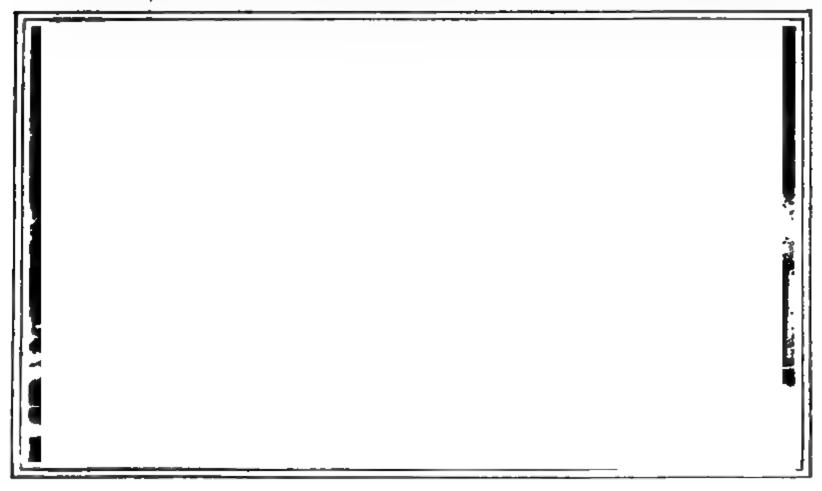
THE INTERIOR OF A MODERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL, LOCATED AT BROACH, IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INDIA

Thus all factors combined to reduce the chemistry, obtain a theoretical and practical economic stability of the land of Ind to knowledge of the various trades carried on its lowest ebb.

### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

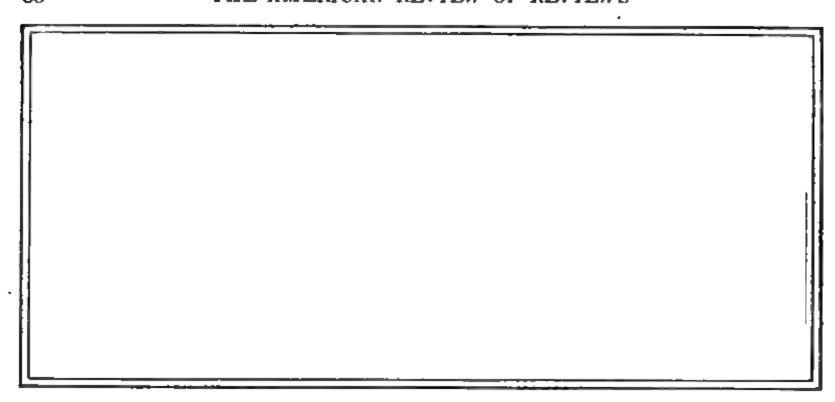
ades, India has been gathering together its sent promising young men to Japan, the industrial forces to fight foreign competition. United States, and Europe, for training. The Government has established a few tech- Hoardings have been dug out of the earth nical institutions, and sent native students where they had been buried for safety, and to Europe and America to learn applied invested in joint stock companies, which are

under modern conditions, with steam and electricity, and learn how commerce is conducted by the most advanced nations. Indian philanthropists and industrialists them-However, during the last four or five dec- selves have started technological schools, and



GIRLS MAKING LACE AT KUSHPUR, A TOWN POPULATED BY NATIVE CHRISTIANS

(Under the direction of one of the Catholic sisters)



### NORTHWESTERN INDIA AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(There were 2,000,000 acres that looked like this, before the British brought water by means of irrigation canals to make it fertile. It had a few scattered patches of bushes, and could ill support a few Janglis-barbarians-who lived by cattle breeding and stealing. The men seen in the photograph are some of these primitive people who are fast becoming civilised)

Western plan, fitted with up-to-date ma- erecting an invisible tariff wall. chinery. Hundreds of such enterprises have already been established in all parts of the country, and are producing cotton, silk, and wool cloth, pencils, porcelain, pottery, glass, will be as large as any in the United States, and farm industries. own and their people's prosperity.

### REVIVAL OF NATIVE CRAFTS

ing cumbersome tools with improved hand American farmers. looms and other hand machinery. The revival

setting up modern factories, organized on the same direction, creating a sentiment that is

### NEW FARMING METHODS

Agriculture also is benefiting from this genleather goods, matches, cigars, cigarettes, eral stimulus. Young men have entered pens, buttons, umbrellas, celluloid and cellu- schools established by the Government for loid articles, felt hats, pharmaceutical prod- the purpose of imparting instruction in ucts, camphor, printing inks, soaps, candles, scientific agronomy, or have gone abroad at and essential oils: scores of others are now the expense of the administration or private in course of construction, one of the most philanthropists, or on their own responsinotable being the Tata Iron Foundry, which bility, to study twentieth century farming The British-Indian Most of these ventures are financed, super- Government and Native States alike maintain vised, managed, and manned by Indians, experimental farms, which demonstrate scien-Some natives, by distinguishing themselves tific methods and issue literature to induce through their mechanical inventions, scien- the simple farmer-folk to give up the ancient, tific research, and the commercial exploita- and adopt better ways of doing their work. tion of chemical secrets, are adding to their The revival of the old and the introduction of new industries, by reducing the undue pressure on the soil, and, in some cases, occasioning shortage of agricultural labor, have added to the tendency to employ chilled Simultaneously, enterprising Hindus and steel plows, modern rollers and harrows, reap-Mohammedans are making an effort to give ers, winnowers, steam threshers, fodder cutan impetus to the hand industries by replac- ters, and other tools such as are used by

The British have shown great enterprise of the cult of handicrafts in the Occident is in building irrigation systems in Hindustan having a reflex action in India and is resurt to insure that the land already under cultivarecting the old traditions of the indigenous tion shall receive sufficient water when the arts and crafts. The new patriotic spirit, fickle monsoon is stingy in sending down which is coming to be the most distinguishing showers, and to make the desert fertile, so note of new Hindustan, is tending in the that population may be more evenly distrib-

### A MODERN REAPER AT WORK ON A FARM IN LYALLPUR

(This portion of the Punjab Canal Colonies twenty-five years ago was a desert, but to-day has become a world granary. Compare this with the desert photograph on the opposite page to grasp the contrast)

25,000,000 acres, including 6,000,000 acres of Hindu university at Benares, and a Mohamwaste land in northwestern India which, dur- medan university at Aligarh. Government ing the last twenty years, have been con-colleges and high schools abound everywhere verted into a world granary, are protected by in Hindustan, and already there is a grammar canals—to be sure, not enough for a country school in one village out of every five. of over 1,000,000 square miles, but a good record for less than sixty years' work.

### **EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS**

lating the Indian intellect is equally note- and private individuals conduct a large numworthy. The Hindus possess a philosophical ber of schools and colleges exclusively for mind. In the old days, when Europe was girls, which serve a useful end by bringing the peopled with savages, they had famous uni- light of emancipation to thousands of native versities at Benares, Bijaynagar, and Nadea, women, who, in their turn, are carrying it on where religion, grammar, logic, and moral to their less fortunate sisters. Of course, as philosophy were taught. The Mohammedans yet only a small minority of Indians have likewise prized learning, and many of the become literate, and to-day the larger per-Mogul Emperors prided themselves as much centage of boys and girls of school-going age upon their skill at versification, bon mot, and are not attending institutions of learning; but argument, as upon their vast empire. How- none the less a great impetus has been given ever, at the time when the Moslems yielded to the campaign to rid Hindustan of its ignotheir throne to the English, no systematic rance and consequent superstition. teaching was being done in any part of India. British so far have not seen their way clear Brahmins belonging to the Hindu temples and to make elementary education free or comthe Moulvis of the Mohammedan mosques, pulsory, though just now a bill has been to be sure, made some attempt at imparting introduced and is being pushed by the Indian knowledge, but they were feeble, fitful, and members of India's parliament—the Supreme elementary in the extreme. intention of asking King George, during his instruction in the lower grades free.

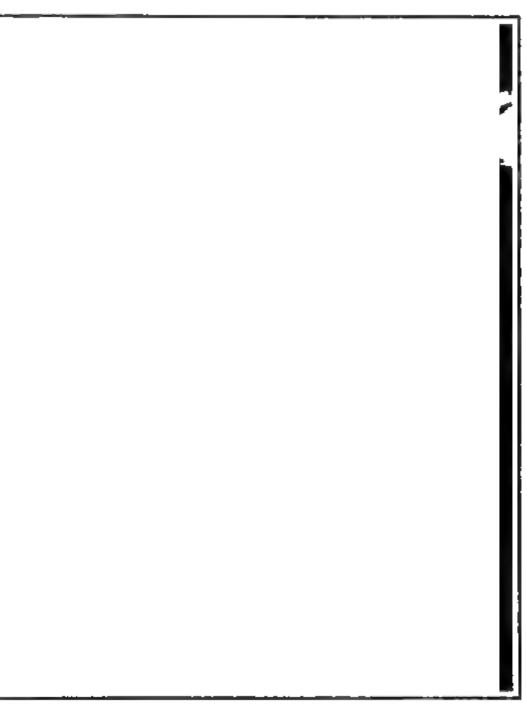
uted throughout the country. More than stay in India, to lay foundation stones for a

The people themselves have started and are maintaining hundreds of primary schools and a score or more of academies, some of which receive subsidies from the administration, while others are absolutely independent Great Britain's accomplishment in stimu- of grants-in-aid. Both the rulers of the land The British Legislative Council—to introduce these fea-Government of India has established univer- tures in the educational system. One of the sities at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Bom- Maharajas, Sayaji Rao III, has carried out bay, and Madras, and is planning to found this reform in his State of Baroda, while the one at Rangoon. The Hindus and Moham- rulers of Travancore, Mysore, Patiala, and medans themselves are raising funds with the a few other native States, have made public

### DOING AWAY WITH VICIOUS CUSTOMS

The British, being foreigners, and only a drop in the bucket when compared with the Indian population—there are less than 300,000 European men, women, and children, all told, among 300,occ.coc natives—for patent reasons have not dared to do much to interfere directly with the social, moral, and religious canons of the people. Yet with the cooperation of progressive Indians they have passed laws to abolish satithe immolation of Hindu widows on their husbands' funeral pyres, a cruel custom, especially in view of the fact that ofttimes relatives, considering it cheaper to persuade or force the hapless women thus to kill themselves than to support them for a long term of years, egged them on to commit suicide in this orthodox manner; legalized widow remarriage, thus dealing an insidious but tremendously effective blow to the Hindu practice of enforcing widowhood; made matrimony between men and women professing different religions possible; and fixed the age of consent.

natives to set about reorganizing their social, tion of society along saner, more modern, and moral, and religious systems. Indians edu- civilized lines. cated in the modern schools and colleges established in all parts of the country to find it impossible to live up to such require- effect these reforms, and the propaganda is ments of caste as the practice of looking upon yearly enlisting the enthusiasm of a conmore than 60,000,000 of their confrères as stantly growing number of men and women. "untouchable," and treating them worse than In more than one metropolis to-day institudogs; refusing to break bread with people of tions are to be found where members of the other clans and creeds than their own; re- fair sex, many of them widows, are being fraining from going abroad for material bet- trained to be sisters of mercy, to aid and terment or pleasure; abstaining from marrying instruct the poor and neglected. outside the extremely restricted area prescribed for them; or compelling widows to education has been the revitalizing of Hinduremain single without insisting upon com- ism and Islam. Dissenting faiths, such as pulsory "widowerhood." Their education the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, and makes them recognize the banefulness of ex- Theosophy have sprung up, Sikhism has been tremely early wedlock and its consequent evil, revived, and Mohammedanism inspired to immature motherhood. They therefore, purge itself of many hindering accretions, singly and collectively, during the last fifty These religious bodies are exerting their whole immature motherhood.



SARALA DEVI CHAUDHRANI, B.A., A CIRL GRADUATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

(Late principal of the Maharam's College for Women at Mysore; she edits a magazine (or the benefit of women)

Indirectly, the English have inspired the years, have increasingly urged the reconstruc-Organizations have been

The most remarkable result of Western

their women.

#### POLITICAL IDEALS

should develop political aspirations in the A healthy rivalry thus exists between the two, governed by native agency on the same portending the present and future well-being principles as those in vogue in Occidental of the whole of the land. lands. However, the bulk of them realize that, at the present stage of India's evolution, have perfected the government of India to a a popular administration is not possible, and point where it cannot be improved—the they therefore do not press England to im- educated Indians would not permit them to mediately leave its Oriental dependency to harbor such a thought for a moment, even its fate, but agitate for the granting of self if they were inclined to do so. A public platgovernment to the people as literacy ad- form and press have gradually been estabvances among them. majority, to be sure, which is eager to see members of the Supreme and Provincial Hindustan absolutely and at once freed from Legislative Councils, keep the officials strung British leading-strings, and the extremists up to the highest pitch of efficiency and among them even go to the length of watchfulness. occasionally throwing bombs and firing re- gad-flies keep stinging the natives, also, to volvers at officials, and advocating a com- do all they can to hurry along the intellectplete boycott of English men and goods. ual, social, moral, and spiritual evolution of But the number of impatient idealists and the country. anarchists is small compared with the great moderate majority. In acknowledgment of every respect incomparably better than it the demands of Young India, and in recogni- was when the British entered it as traders, tion of the fact that the people have pro- or when their sovereign took hold of the gressed materially and intellectually during reins of its government, but it actually is on the last half-century, Great Britain has con- the high road of progress, and is making ceded to the natives a limited voice in the giant strides, despite the fact that the inertia administration of their own country; and of centuries and the wrangling of warring every year sees more of the important govern- races and creeds flag its energies. Impormental posts being given to them.

native States, which must be distinguished and communication facilities, modernized old from British India, being ruled by Indian irrigation canals and constructed new ones, princes who, though subject to the super- codified, revised, and improved the laws of vision and advice of the paramount power in the land, and introduced other features of a carrying on their government, yet are practi- humane government, they have done even cally the masters of all they survey. Many greater good in kicking the natives out of of the Maharajas, as has been observed, have their lethargy of ages, and inspiring the differshown great enthusiasm in affording excellent ent sections of the people to settle their quareducational facilities for their subjects, and rels of the past, bury the hatchet, and turn the enlightened rulers of Mysore and Travan- their attention to self-improvement. In the core have conceded important legislative long run, self-help is the best aid, and the rights to their people. Whereas in the old British, having been the means of stimulating days, the princes used to vie with one another the Indians with the desire to work out their in being the most extravagant in jewels, and own salvation, have performed the most indress, and capricious pleasure, now the more valuable service for Hindustan.

influence to divert the people from the mere progressive among them are running a race mumbling of meaningless prayers, to endeav- to provide stable administrations. Without oring to build up a good moral character, undue pressure from the outside, here and Monogamy is making a great headway there these potentates are bringing to an end among both Hindus and Moslems, and they the policy of their forefathers, who looked are trying to give a more equitable status to upon all state revenue as belonging to their privy purse, and are voluntarily limiting their expenditures. The native rulers attempt to emulate the example of British India, while the alien administrators try to outstrip the It is only natural that modern education Maharajas in introducing advanced measures. They desire to see their country and steadily is increasing as time rolls on,

The British do not take the stand that they There is a small lished which, in conjunction with the Indian Tournalistic and oratorical

Consequently India in 1011 is not only in tant as it is that the English have established Similar improvement is going on in the peace, built schools, provided transportation

### A MOUNTAIN OF POTASH ROCK—STONE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

(This grapite dome is calculated by Mr. Phalen of the United States Geological Survey to contain 32,000,000 tons of potash. There are thousands of such mountains, but the potash, at the present stage of scientific investigation, is unavailable)

# THE POTASH SEARCH IN AMERICA

## BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

(United States Geological Survey)

ash is enormous it is by no means improbable. much less thrive and reproduce itself. producers of the world.

an American supply of potash. As a matter of nized as always loath to pass under the yoke,

AST year American farmers bought from fact we must either purchase potash or pro-Germany about \$15,000,000 worth of pot-duce it, since potash is an absolutely essenash salts. In 1910 we bought \$12,000,000 tial constituent of any complete fertilizer. worth; in 1900, about \$4,000,000 worth. The period of virgin soil requiring no fertili-During these twelve years we spent for pot- zer, and of a wood-ashes' supply, has gone ash \$75,000,000, and during the coming twelve by in the United States and it is becoming years, at the present rate of increase in con- more and more generally necessary to apply sumption, we shall spend \$425,000,000 more. potash salts in common agricultural practice. While this possible increased demand for pot- Without potash in the soil no plant can grow,

We are really just beginning to recognize The German potash controversy of last widely the great value of potash as a fertilizer year called attention to our dependence upon and its capacity for doubling the agricultural Germany's world supply of potash salts, and yield of many broad areas. The possibilities vigorous measures were at once instituted to of its use in the United States are almost limit-find an American supply. In the internationless. Nor would such an increase be phe- al dispute German diplomacy, or rather arronomenal in the history of our mineral devel- gance, beat us hands down. The Germans opment. Our consumption of some other dictated their terms and we accepted them, minerals has increased in an even more perforce, because they held trump cards spectacular manner—coal, for instance. The namely, a real world's monopoly of supply; difference is that we are importing all this yet, after all, was the German course really a potash, and it goes against the American grain diplomatic one? German authorities are to send abroad our good money for a raw beginning to question it, and to note with material, especially a mineral. For we pride concern the activity and determination to ourselves on being by far the greatest mineral find potash in America, success in which will of course cut off an opulent market for It is well worth while, therefore, to find the German product. Americans are recog-

German press itself.

of the foreign potash syndicate the United posits of salt and potash. States would doubtless have gone on indefhistory of treasure hunting.

#### AMERICA HAS A GREAT POTENTIAL POTASH SUPPLY

ingly as a test of man's ingenuity, Nature has Bonneville basin. tightly locked it up against human use. Even as the ship-wrecked mariner exclaims, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink!" so the American farmer, surrounded on every side by ridges and cliffs of potash rock, may that lake is known to have never overflowed, echo, "Potash, potash everywhere, but not and a site was selected near Fallon, Nevada. a pound to use!" In short, the enormous A drilling outfit was therefore shipped from quantities of potash contained in the gran- Pittsburgh, operations were begun on Octoites and feldspars are insoluble and unavaila- ber I with a twelve-inch drill hole, and on Deble as a plant food, and no cheap process of cember 1 a depth of 380 feet had been reached. extraction has yet been devised.

#### SEARCH FOR THE POTASH SALTS

Rocks, then, are one source of potash: as a possibility rather than a probability. another and very likely one is deposits of soluble salts in the arid West, similar to those been carefully considered and it is believed of Germany. A year ago Congress appro- that as a public enterprise, at least, a reapriated \$20,000, which became available on sonable test is not only justified but highly July 1, to enable the United States Geologi- desirable. In a word, it is the hope of the

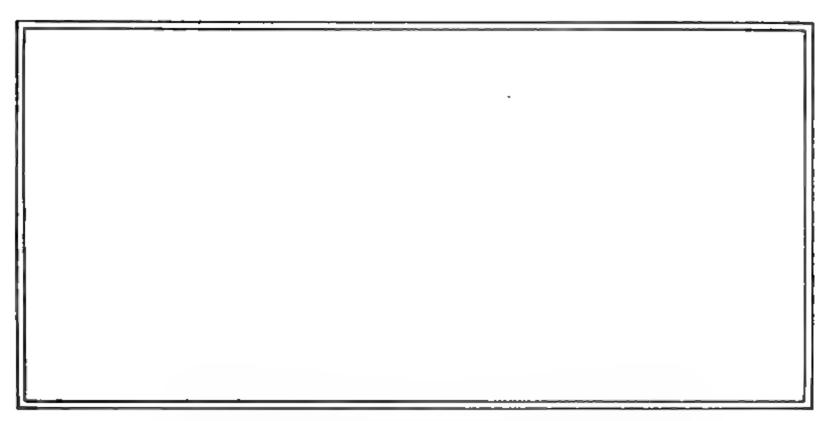
and the potash policy of the German Govern- cal Survey to search for such potash deposits, ment is now being freely criticized even in the and work is being pushed along this line, deepdrilling operations now being under way in the The fact of the matter is that the great desert regions of Nevada. The source of all Prussian potash salt deposits are about as potash salt deposits is ocean water and leachnearly inexhaustible as it is possible to con- ings from rocks, and since the West was in an sider a mineral resource; American farmers early geologic age covered by the primal ocean, were complacently sending their millions and it is known that in the succeeding upabroad each year for these salts, and if the heavals of the continent many vast inland country had not been stirred from shore to seas were formed which later dried up, it is shore by the particularly odious exactions deduced that there were left enormous de-

Study of the Great Basin desert region by initely pouring its gold into Germany in Geologist H. S. Gale revealed this as the most exchange for potash. But a sleeping giant promising area for the first drilling operations. has been aroused, and it is not too much to This conclusion was based largely on the say that Old World diplomacy, so called, has early geologic work of G. K. Gilbert and I. C. to all intents and purposes killed the goose Russell, who, in Geological Survey Monothat laid the golden egg. The search for graphs I and XI, describe in scientific detail American potash is in progress in every direct the origin and structure of the prehistoric tion, and no golden Eldorado ever held out Lakes Bonneville and Lahontan. These better prospects for success. Moreover, when ancient lakes were, in a former geologic age, the find is made it will be a bigger discovery enormous bodies of water, many times the and of more economic importance to the area of Lake Superior, and Mr. Gale states nation than the greatest gold camp in the that no more convincing reason can be advanced for the belief that immense quantities of saline material must be included in the strata underlying the desert sinks of the Great Basin than that set forth in the philosophic A most singular fact it is that with potash writings of these eminent geologists, repreone of the commonest of minerals there should senting field investigations in the early eighbe only one commercial source—namely, the ties. From the study of these reports with Stassfurt deposits of Germany. The United their excellent geologic maps, coupled with States, the richest mineral belt in the world, field examinations by Mr. Gale, it was conhas, however, no lack of potash. She has cluded that the most promising test of the countless millions of tons of it—entire moun- hypothesis of possible buried salines in contain ranges of potash-bearing rock, well dis- centrated form would be somewhere in the tributed over the United States; but seem- low portions of either the Lahontan or the

#### DEEP DRILLING IN THE "GREAT BASIN"

The Lahontan basin was chosen because The discovery of such saline deposits, though its likelihood is supported by the best geologic information of to-day, Mr. Gale states conservatively, should perhaps be regarded

The value of this possibility has of course



A WALL OF THE LEUCITE, POTASH-RICH ROCK OF WYOMING

(The Leucite Hills include some ten square miles of visible volcanic capping, analyzing from 8 to 11 per cent. potash. The rock "in sight" is estimated by geologists of the United States Geological Survey to contain nearly a quarter of a billion tons of potash)

of for one.

### CHEMISTRY MAY SOLVE THE PROBLEM

of the common granite, for instance, contains be all but assured successes. 4 or 5 per cent. of potash, and many of the feldspars contain as high as 8, 10, or 12 per cent. of potash  $(K_2O)$ . The feldspars, it may be mentioned, constitute over 50 per cent.

Geological Survey to locate one or more pot- with high potash content, which may be ash beds, for the conditions are believed to more readily reduced than the feldspars, are be distinctly favorable. It may be remarked being investigated. Among those mentioned in this connection that the German Govern- by the Geological Survey are the alunites ment spent five years in sinking the shaft and the rhyolites and especially the leucite near Stassfurt which resulted in a discovery rocks of Wyoming, which contain as much the value of whose ultimate product can be potash as the German kainite salt which is estimated only in billions of dollars. It is imported in large quantities. These leucite somewhat to be regretted, however, that deposits have been described by the Survey for an object of such undoubted and urgent geologist as a volcanic capping, covering an importance Congress did not at once appro- area of about ten square miles to a depth of priate enough money to provide for a dozen from fifty to one hundred feet. Analyses of drilling parties throughout the West instead this rock show it to contain from q to 12 per cent. of potash, so that with a cheap method of extraction this single small area should yield hundreds of millions of tons of pure potash salts. Upon this problem of the ex-Another appropriation of \$12,500 was made traction of potash from rocks the Department by Congress to the Department of Agri- of Agriculture, as well as many private invesculture, and investigations of a chemical tigators, have been hard at work. Several nature have been carried on by that depart- scores of processes have already been patment in the hope of developing some practical ented, most of which are plainly impossible, process for extracting potash from the feld- but some may prove out to be commercially spars and other rocks as above noted. Much feasible, while at least two are believed to

### SCHEMES TO FLEECE THE PUBLIC

With the general interest aroused over the of all rocks. These would make a satisfactory possibilities of new discoveries there has high-grade potash fertilizer for all practical come the usual number of schemes to fleece purposes, with an exhaustless supply, except the public. Thus a syndicate was recently that as stated the potash content of rocks is heralded in an Eastern State as having acnot readily soluble, and there is no known quired a large area of land containing imcheap method of extracting it. Other rocks mense deposits of "potash ore" running 24

per cent. pure potash. It was stated that about seventy-five other similar deposits.

Another line of investigation of a potash supply and one which holds out much promise of success is in the use of the ocean flora, the seaweeds as they are called, although should yet remain undiscovered.

#### SEAWEED A RICH SOURCE OF POTASH

the giant kelps of the Pacific Coast as a over 70 per cent. possible practical source of potash, based on these inexhaustible ocean meadows.

crop; the rest of the process is simple, for of chloride and sulphate of potassium. seaweed has been used as a fertilizer from time immemorial.

The ocean is a vast and inexhaustible a \$10,000,000 corporation had been formed to reservoir of potash. Held in a dilute solution, supply the nation with potash, and that it the ocean's potash content, figured from the might be possible for the public to secure a "Data of Geochemistry" of the United States limited amount of the stock. Most fortu- Geological Survey, would nevertheless connately for the public the Geological Survey stitute a mine of solid potash salts the size had examined the area in question several of the State of Indiana and 8000 feet deep. years ago and had published a report on it. It would cover the entire United States to a The Director of the Survey immediately depth of approximately 100 feet. It is quite issued a statement to the effect that while the impracticable to extract commercially the deposits of rock in question contained a fair mere trace of potash from sea water, yet percentage of potash—8 or 10 per cent.—it the seaweeds eagerly concentrate it; indeed was of an insoluble nature, and therefore the in this respect their usefulness to man may so-called "ore," as a source of potash under be compared to that of the clover family any present known commercial process of whose roots concentrate the free nitrogen extraction, was worthless. The Survey refrom the limitless supply of our atmosphere. port describing this deposit also described Thus it only remains to harvest the seaweeds as we do the clovers.

#### BROAD SEA MEADOWS OF GIANT KELPS

Mr. Balch describes three species of giant seaweeds provide a plentiful source of potash seaweed or kelp which cover thousands of the term would quickly become, if indeed it square miles of seafloor along the Pacific is not already, a misnomer, since an accepted Coast, ranging from Mexico up to the Arctic definition of a weed is a plant whose virtues Ocean, the plants growing in a single season to a height of sixty feet, and forming dense belts or groves, covering the ocean's surface in many places with broad meadows of graceful foliage, and with tissues literally gorged In a bulletin on potash by W. C. Phalen, with potash. A large number of analyses, issued by the United States Geological Sur- made by Balch of the salts secreted by these vey in February, 1911, reference was made to kelps, show a potash content of from 50 to

If by any means at our command, says Mr. some exhaustive experiments and analyses Balch, we attempt to extract the dozen ounces made of several varieties of these huge sea- of potash contained in each ton of sea water, weeds, and the Department of Agriculture we shall find ourselves engaged in a difficult has been busily investigating the practica- and unremunerative endeavor which we canbility of harvesting the annual growths of not successfully accomplish. But our marine agencies are quietly and ceaselessly accom-Credit for the discovery, or at least dis-plishing this task for our advantage. Each cussion of the availability of these seaweeds plant of the giant kelps stores up yearly, in as an adequate source of American fertilizer, addition to other valuable products, most and their amazing richness in soluble potash liberal quantities of potash of a remarkable seems to belong to David M. Balch, S.B., purity as the result of a natural process. We who contributed to the Journal of Industrial have but to gather the plant and utilize its and Engineering Chemistry, in 1909, an in-products. If we are not wise enough to do so, teresting description of the growth and com- the plant, having reached maturity, decays, position of the "Giant Kelps of California," its products return to the ocean, are taken suggesting the feasibility of utilizing them up by its successors in the ensuing year, and as an ever renewable source of cheap potash. the opportunity is ours once again. Along It is this plan to which Geologist Phalen our coasts are growing with the rapidity briefly refers. Here is a potash supply readily and vigor of the bamboo countless millions available for the use of the farmer. It only of marine plants, each of which may store remains to devise a plan for reaping the unique up during its short life from one to two pounds

The conclusions reached are that a ton of air-dried kelp in addition to valuable byproducts can be depended on for a minimum yield of 500 pounds of pure potash salts and three pounds of iodine. These are worth above \$20 in the markets. and with the addition of the by-products Mr. Balch conservatively places the value of the product of a ton of air-dried kelp at \$25. This value he compares with a yield of \$6 per ton from the distillation of wood, which is cut, split, stacked, seasoned for a year, and then transported to the plant for distillation.

The harvesting and handling of the kelp, according to Mr. Balch, should present no great difficulty. A steam scow or launch, manned and fitted with

A BRANCH OF THE GIANT KELP OF CALIFORNIA

(Nereocysus giganica, from which the Department of Agriculture expects to obtain the American potash fertilizer supply. The leaves and stalks of this huge seaweed absorb large quantities of potash from the ocean water)

place to place, cut the kelp, draw it on board, as a fertilizer, which will make the United carry it to shore, and unload cargo at a mini- States entirely independent of Germany. mum cost. The next step would be to put it into condition for transportation. Dried by tonnage yield per acre, but it would seem wind and sun or by artificial methods to a point proper to make a general comparison between where the weed is soft and pliable a ton of kelp—the yield of an acre of these giant seaweeds 250 pounds, in which form it is easily transport- crop, such as bamboo or banana plants, in able, while its contents will keep indefinitely. which a yield of eighty tons per acre may be The subsequent extraction of the potash and considered as a basis, remembering, however, by-products presents no difficulties. It would that the giant kelps grow fifty or sixty feet seem, therefore, that the Department of Agri- in height. But even eighty tons of green culture is following at least one solution of kelp per acre would yield 10,000 pounds of the potash problem. One species of the kelp, pure potash salts (K<sub>2</sub>O), or a single square *Nereocystis gigantea*, grows at a depth of mile, if all the kelp could be harvested, would from sixty to 120 feet. Another species of yield 3200 tons of potash, which, together with nereocystis flourishes in water from fifty to the by-products, would be worth when maroften stranded in vast quantities, entire plants present needs but for any reasonable inmany hundreds of pounds in weight strewing creased consumption which can now be fore-

labor-saving devices, could move quickly from an eternal source of potash, readily available

No exact statement has been made of the would be reduced, he states, to a bale of about and that of some rank-growing terrestrial sixty feet in depth, in patches so dense as to keted about \$300,000 annually. The process impede navigation, and another giant kelp would be costly, but there would seem to be abounds from Mexico to Alaska and from a large margin of profit. Secretary Wilson Cape Horn north almost to the equator at a himself is optimistic in the belief that the depth of about sixty feet. This plant attains kelp groves of the California coast will furnish great bulk, and during rough weather it is America a cheap potash supply not only for the beaches. Experts of the Department of seen. During the summer the agricultural Agriculture have been investigating these experts mapped about 100 square miles of kelp fields of the Pacific Coast and are now kelp fields, and the Secretary states that this considering the practical proposition of annu- area alone "should yield 1,000,000 tons of ally harvesting the crop. They have made a potassium chloride, equivalent to 630,000 sort of survey, during the past year, of about tons of potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) annually, worth at 100 square miles of these kelp groves, and least \$35,000,000," which is considerably Secretary Wilson expresses the greatest con- more than double the value of the present fidence that the American people have here importation of potash salts from Germany.

## PHILIPPINE TRADE TO-DAY

### BY CHARLES B. ELLIOTT

(Commissioner and Secretary of Commerce and Police of the Philippine Islands)

TWO years ago the markets of the United creased about 30 per cent. Another accurate thrown open to the people of the Philippine documentary stamps, and 27 per cent. more Islands. The vivifying effect upon the com- stamps were used in 1911 than in 1909. mercial community and the general business situation was immediate. It seemed to the merchants that the dead weight of adverse conditions under which they had been laboring was about to be removed. The sky began islands by 1011 had increased their importato brighten. The old listlessness disappeared tions of flour 300 per cent., leather 250 per and a better spirit prevailed. The people cent., provisions 400 per cent., and illumifelt that they were not entirely forgotten by nating oils 275 per cent. The person whose the home country, and entered upon the imagination enables him to find "tongues in work of upbuilding with enthusiasm and trees, books in the running brooks, sermons vigor. One of the results is shown by the in stones, and good in everything" will have following table of exports and imports be- no difficulty in finding in these figures the tween the Philippine Islands and the United story of a people's progress from the most States during the corresponding nine months primitive conditions consistent with the claim of the past three years:

Year	Exports from Philippine Islands to the United States	Imports to Philippine Islands from the United States
1909	\$7,389,028	\$7,935,987
1910	12,714,945	11,923,543
1911	13,167,118	15,749,029

struction work, a total of \$4,865,933, items instead of barefooted, people. not previously included in the reports.

things above excluded, the gross sales of or national. goods by merchants and manufacturers during the fiscal year 1911 show an increase of about 35 per cent. over those of the year 1909. During the same period the percent-

States, with certain limitations, were measure of business activity is the sales of

#### A DECADE OF INCREASING IMPORTATIONS

As compared with 1901, the people of the of any degree of civilization, to a much higher degree of economic properity. What does such growth mean when translated into terms of everyday life? The use of white flour and imported provisions means a diversified diet, instead of the rice and miserable decayed fish on which so many of the past generation The total of imports into the Philippine of Filipinos have been nurtured. More and Islands from the United States during 1911 better illuminating oil means reasonably wellincludes \$2,578,075 imported by the army, lighted streets and plazas, and lamps in \$1,034,381 by the navy, \$938,512 by the houses instead of sputtering rags laid in cups government of the Philippine Islands, and of cocoanut oil. More leather and better \$304,065 by the railway companies for con- cotton goods means well-dressed and shod,

The enumeration of the articles which the The record of internal revenue collections Filipino people have within recent years tells an even more impressive story of com- learned to use and enjoy might be continued mercial activity. Merchants and manufac- almost indefinitely. All this means a higher turers whose sales exceed \$250 per annum pay social and economic life, with new ambitions a tax of one-third of 1 per cent. on the gross and desires, and the discontent which devalue of all goods, wares, and merchandise mands their gratification. It is the awakensold, bartered, or exchanged and not exported, ing of a people under the stimulating inexcluding tobacco, liquors, and agricultural fluence of contact with a highly electrified products. During the fiscal year 1911 the Western civilization, which teaches that ecototal of this tax increased 40 per cent. over nomic prosperity and independence is the that of the preceding year. Including the basis of all healthy life, whether individual

#### EXPORTS OF THE ISLANDS

At present the Philippine Islands export age of tax shows that the bank deposits in- nothing but agricultural products, of which hemp, sugar, tobacco, and copra (dried cocoanut meat) are the principal. The preëminence which for many years hemp mainpresent time.

#### TOBACCO MANUFACTURE

20,570. In 1909 this increased to 867,947. vantage of the producers. In 1010, the market being opened, there were 197,000,000, which represents almost the expert instruction and careful training of the total number of cigars exported. There was natives. They have constantly lost money a slight falling off in the export of leaf tobacco because the products they have been placing in 1910 from 1909, due to the increased de- on the markets of the world were of poor mand for material for the manufacture of quality, due entirely to careless and unsciencigars and cigarettes. During 1910 the value tific methods of production and manufacture. of cigars exported increased from \$1,083,702 For instance, copra from Ceylon, Java, and to \$2,973,630.

one of the most important in the islands, able to compete with the clean, well-dried employs many thousands of people. The in-copra of other countries. The San Francisco dustry is under the direct supervision of the market has in the past refused to take Manila health authorities, and strict sanitary regula- copra, preferring the better prepared article tions are enforced both as to the persons of from the mid-Pacific and South Sea islands. the workmen and the premises in which they Liverpool and other large consuming places work. It is probable that there are no to- obtain their supply from the Australian bacco factories in the world where a higher islands. As a result, substantially all Philipdegree of cleanliness is observed than in those pine copra goes to France. Earnest efforts of Manila. The tobacco, like other Philip- are being made to remedy this condition, and pine industries, is susceptible to improvement it is only a question of time when Philippine and increase.

#### THE PRODUCTION OF HEMP AND COPRA

Hemp still holds first place in exports. tained is now being challenged by copra, There has been much discussion about the which twenty years ago was unknown as an low price of hemp, but the terms low and high article of export. Formerly the copra of the are only comparative. Possibly the proislands was made into oil, and used for light-ducers were spoiled somewhat by the high ing, lubricating small machinery, cooking, prices obtained during the war period, and and other domestic purposes. The increase just after the drought of 1904. During 1910 in the production and export of copra is one the value of hemp exported was \$1,500,000 of the romances of trade. In less than more than the preceding year, and its total twenty years its export from the Philippine value was more than twice that of the crop Islands has grown from nothing to over exported in the last year before the Spanish-100,000 tons, of the value of \$0,000,000. The American war. Unfortunately, hemp has Philippine Islands are peculiarly adapted to shared with every article produced in the the growth of cocoanuts, and with the ex- islands the fault of poor and imperfect prepatension of the means of communication it is ration, and the reasons for the poor quality probable that copra will double its produc- of much of the recent product must be laid to tion within the next ten years. Copra-poverty and ignorance. At the present time making is popular with the natives, and gives the cheaper qualities of hemp bring low prices, better returns for the land and labor than any to the dissatisfaction of the producers. The other crop produced in the islands at the first quality of hemp, which can be obtained only in the Philippine Islands, maintains its high price, but the native producers seem to believe that even at the present low price of the cheaper grades they can earn more than The Payne bill, even with its limitations, by applying the additional labor and care proved a great incentive to the manufacture which is necessary for the production of firstand export to the United States of Philippine class hemp. That this is a mistake is obvious, cigars. The law limits the number of cigars and the fact is beginning to be appreciated by which may enter free of duty to 150,000,000 the producers. There is a steady market for per annum, and it is not probable that this the best quality of hemp, an article which canfigure will be much exceeded for some time not be supplied from any other country, and to come. Prior to the enactment of the law with more intelligent methods and capable very few Manila cigars were exported to the instructors the Philippines will undoubtedly United States. In 1908 there were but hold this market, to the great ultimate ad-

Nothing illustrates better the necessity for the Straits Settlements brings a higher price The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, than Philippine copra, which has been uncopra will be recognized as the equal of any

in the Philippines.

#### SUGAR AND OTHER PRODUCTS

production of about 250,000 tons each year, \$1,700,000 for that of 1911. worth between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. At that time agricultural labor was cheap, ported, valued at \$7,000,000, and in 1011, and the sugar was sold at a large profit. 140,000 tons, valued at \$8,000,000, an increase Under changed conditions it will be necessary in quantity of 22,000 tons, and in value of to bring Philippine sugar up to the standard \$1,000,000. In 1010, 115,000 tons of copra of Cuba and Java, even at an increased cost were exported, and in 1911, 116,000 tons, of production. It is recognized that under but the value increased from \$0,150,000 to the stimulus of the Payne bill it will not be \$0,000,000. Of all other articles, including many years before the 300,000-ton limit is maguey, lumber, and some fifteen or twenty reached, and that unless this limit is ex- minor articles, there was an increase in value tended. Philippine sugar must then compete from \$1,360,000 to \$2,080,000. in the markets of the world. New methods result was that a figure slightly under \$40,of culture and modern sugar mills are being 000,000 for 1010 was increased to something introduced, and their influence on the product over \$40,000,000 in 1911. With an increasing will soon become apparent.

for export in large quantities.

#### POSSIBILITIES OF THE EXPORT TRADE

The prosperity of the country is not necessarily determined by its exports and imports, and yet what a country buys and sells to its neighbors is an important factor. During the

produced in the world, because nowhere in anticipation of the passage of the Payne bill. the world can better copra be produced than Notwithstanding this, there was during 1011 a slight increase over the figures for the year 1910. There was in fact a decline in but two items, hemp and cigars. In all other items there was an advance. There were exported Philippine sugar has also suffered from in 1910, 171,000 tons of hemp, and in 1911, faulty methods of production and manufac- 166,000 tons—5000 tons less. The value of ture. Up to the time that high polarization the 1910 export was \$17,400,000, and that of sugars began to be produced from beets, the 1011, \$16,140,000. Of cigars in 1010 there Philippines found no difficulty in selling all were exported 197,000,000, as against 132,the cane sugar produced. The years 1892- 000,000 in 1911, and the value of the 1910 1803 reached the high-water mark, with a exportation was nearly \$3,000,000, as against

In 1910, 128,000 tons of sugar were excopra and sugar production, there will be a The principal minor products which are steady and normal increase in the value of produced in the islands are hats, gum copal, exports. Lord Cromer notes that a wise maguey, cordage, and lumber. The output friend advised him to record, not what had of these articles is steadily increasing, and in occurred in the past, but what he believed the course of a few years they will become would occur in the future, in order that when important articles of export. When the reading his record in after years, his sense of island of Mindanao is developed, it will pro- modesty might be cultivated. For this purduce rubber, cocoa, coffee, spices, and gums pose we will predict that within five years the total export trade will reach \$60,000,000, and that it will go on increasing until the export per capita is equal to that for Porto Rico and Cuba.

#### NATIVE DISTRUST OF CAPITAL

There is no desire to paint conditions in the last year of the Spanish régime, the total Philippines in unduly roseate hues. There goods exported were valued at about \$30,- are many unpleasant factors in the situation 000,000. During the years between 1803 and which tend to retard commercial development. 1898 the exports at times were under \$12,000,- Not the least troublesome is the antagonistic 000 a year. In 1902 the total was \$24,500,000. attitude of many of the natives toward the From 1903 to 1909 it averaged a trifle over introduction of American or other foreign \$32,000,000. During the fiscal year 1910 the capital. Much of this feeling is unreasonable, exports amounted to \$40,000,000, which was although honestly entertained. The demamore than \$8,000,000 over that of 1000. The gogues, of whom the country has about the Payne bill accounted for \$4,600,000 of this same proportion as other countries, men who increase, and the increase otherwise appears have no stake in the country, and whose in copra, \$2,500,000, and hemp, \$1,500,000. temporary positions depend upon impressing During that year, however, a great deal of the electorate, have taught the people that produce had been held and carried over in capital will bring with it economic slavery, and all the other evils which a vivid imagina- people of the United States have had to tion can conjure up. Fear of the trusts has contend. taken the place of the old fear of the mountain brigands. It is all impalpable and undefined, policy of inviting capital to the country, and yet it is a very real feeling, and a fact while the opposition includes all the agitators to be taken into consideration. The Filipino who oppose whatever Americans favor, and people have no proper perspective from which fear the loss of their influence in the prosto consider such problems. In the old times perity of the country. The only argument the rich preved on them, and they know of which has any validity is that advanced by no reason why one rich man should differ those who believe that with the establishing from another. The more intelligent people of mutually beneficial commercial relations appreciate that the natural resources of the between the United States and the Philipislands cannot be developed by native cappines, the Filipino people will lose all interest ital alone. There is not enough of it, and the in the political battle cry of Independencia. native capitalists as a rule know little of From the viewpoint of those who prefer a modern business. To this there are of poor and insignificant native state to a proscourse exceptions, but the average Filipino perous and wealthy self-governing, autonowith money prefers to loan the profits from mous community under the sovereignty of the his hacienda to the common people at rates American flag, the opposition to the economic of interest ranging from 2 to 50 per cent. per growth of the country through the use of month, and the Filipinos are willing borrowers American energy, skill, and capital is intelliat such rates.

Very few of the people are intelligent enough to understand the questions involved was feudal, ecclesiastic, scholastic, and in in the use of foreign capital in the develop- some senses Quixotic, laying stress on much ment of the islands. This, like nearly all the which the modern world deems trivial and problems in the Philippines, will be solved by inconsequential. When touched by the modeducation. The good sense of the people will ernism which organizes, constructs, and seeks enable them to see the advantages which to subject nature with a rough hand and capital will bring. They know that the make her work in harness, the people trained islands contain great undeveloped wealth, in the old ways instinctively shrink from the and have been told that the capitalists will contact. It is not so much that they object; appropriate it all to their own use. The they do not understand and appreciate. Philippine statutes contain all the safeguards against corporate and capitalistic aggression appreciate the value of what has been done, which the United States is at a late date im- and the necessity for capital to carry on the posing, and the danger from trusts and other work. They realize, in the words of one of such aggressions is insignificant. The present their leading men, that such things as "the laws contain so many restrictions that they land gained from the sea for the new port are in fact serious obstacles in the way of works, rapidly created by the use of powerful enterprise. As the Filipinos come to realize machinery, the buildings of iron and cement the actual conditions, their opposition to the which are quickly erected everywhere, the introduction of capital will cease. The gov-powerful engines and apparatus in the fire ernment realizes that new capital is neces- stations, the ice plant, the street-railway syssary for the development of the great tem, the electric-light system, the sewers and natural resources of the country, and that waterworks of the city of Manila, the great the safeguards which have been inserted printing shop and the diverse factories which in the statutes will enable the people to have been erected, are irrefutable proofs of a

The well-to-do element already favors the gible, if not intelligent.

The civilization which the Spaniards built

This, however, is not true of all. Many reap the benefits of the development, while great industrial development and a revelaescaping many serious evils with which the tion of completely modern industrialism."







## THE SHORT BALLOT IN AMERICAN CITIES

### BY H. S. GILBERTSON

IT IS eleven years since the Galveston disaster. But out of that exigency, with beginnings in the merest of accidents, has

optimism in our political thinking.

trol at the hands of five men, who were to the city's chief civic asset. have ample powers and be unhampered in by popular vote.

who were only too familiar with the results ilar law in the same year. of the popular rule under the old government. But the electors made good this time by electing to office the very men whom the Governor had appointed. And for ten years commission has been at the helm in Galves- Kansas is under the commission form.

ton till this year.

actually selecting for office not men who had sissippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, been identified with office-getting organiza- Texas, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Alabama, tions, but bankers and business men of ability Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, Newith reputations to sustain and interests of braska, New Jersey, and Wyoming. The six their own to protect. So that the Galveston last named have enacted such legislation experiment not only solved the local problem during the past year. The home-rule charter of efficient government, but it did so without States of California, Oregon, Colorado, a sacrifice of democratic principles. In fact, Washington (cities of over 20,000 population), the theory which has grown up out of Gal-Michigan, Minnesota, and Oklahoma, all veston's success is that the simplified condi- have "commission" cities. In Massachutions of citizenship have been all that is setts, North Carolina, and Maine several really needed to put the people of a commu-cities have charters by special act of legislanity in effective control.

FROM TEXAS TO IOWA

The idea spread to Houston, which adopted grown a movement which has re-created the in 1005 not the exact plan of organization. structure of one hundred and sixty American but its essential simplicity—five men, the cities, shaken some of the most cherished tra- only elective officers, copious in power, conditions of our politics, and put a new note of spicuous. Two years later Dallas fell in line, and in the same year the idea took root in Galveston's rehabilitation needed a strong, Des Moines. From then on the "Commisefficient direction from its governing body; sion government" idea has been a national its complex unworkable government could possession, for the citizens of Des Moines not give it. Straightway, without resort to did not content themselves with having a theory, some of the leading citizens pro-popular and workable government for its ceeded to map out a very simple plan of con- own sake, but advertised it far and wide as

In obtaining permission from the State of their choice of means. The plan was adopted Iowa to adopt the commission form of organand worked exceedingly well, but it was not ization, Des Moines hit upon a device which democracy, for the commission was chosen by has accelerated the movement in the country the Governor. The legislative act creating by several degrees. This was the adoption it was declared unconstitutional on these of a State-wide permissive law, which made grounds. But it was revived in substantially it possible for any city (within certain limits its original form with this vital difference: of classification) to put the plan into operathat the "commissioners" were to be chosen tion by a popular election, called upon petition of 25 per cent. of the qualified electors. The shifting of control from Governor to Seven Iowa cities reorganized under this people caused uneasiness to the local leaders, arrangement. South Dakota adopted a sim-

#### "COMMISSION" LAWS IN TWENTY STATES

In 1907 and 1909 Kansas adopted two such they have been reëlecting them again and laws, for her first- and second-class cities, reagain, so that with one exception the original spectively, and now every important city in other States which have adopted such blanket It was a new phenomenon; the people laws are Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Misture. So that altogether cities with a total

population of nearly four million either are now ducted by an officer who is not one of their or shortly will be governed under this plan, servants. Under the Alabama law this sepa-

a population of 36.081. For a time the move- I The Des Moines charter added to the ment was identified with cities of this class, structure what were at the time unknown but later it was spread both to the larger and and untried "devices" of the Initiative. "commission" group are hamlets like Can- to make doubly sure that the people would "commission" form for New York City.

Soon also Paducah, Ky., Eugene and Salem, Kan. Ore., and Pasadena, Cal., will pass upon the

#### WHAT IS "COMMISSION" GOVERNMENT?

in Des Moines is not the universal type. important, with the result that the interest When the charters are analyzed it is found in the Wichita elections has been centered on that they vary somewhat widely in detail, the mayor, at the expense of the other com-The basic structure of all, however, is this: missioners. To remedy this defect, a radical A body of five men (three in smaller cities, step has been taken in New Jersey and Neseven in Omaha) on each of whom is de- braska: a commission of five is elected by the volved the supervision over a department of people and from their own number the comthe city's activities. Thus in Galveston, missioners select a mayor. Thus every canthere are four departments (the mayor in didate for commissioner elected is, poten-Galveston is not specifically assigned to one), tially, the head of the city government, and, designated, (1) Finance and Revenue, (2) presumably, receives a corresponding share Streets and Public Property, (3) Water and of attention at the hands of the electors. Sewerage, (4) Police and Fire. The five men sit as a body in a deliberative capacity. All voted on November 7, is a remarkable one of the commissioners are elected by a vote in several respects: the Board of Education of the whole city. Normally and logically is wiped out and its functions vested in the they are the only elective officers, but a few City Council, one of whom will be Comcharters provide for a separately elected missioner of Education; the Commissioners fiscal officer on the theory that the audit of will be elected in rotation, one every year

Galveston is a city of moderate size, with rate audit is conducted by a State examiner. smaller communities so that now in the Referendum, and Recall, measures designed ton, S. D., too small for a separate census control. This instrument also included enumeration, and Oakland, Cal., Omaha, civil service and corrupt practices provisions Neb., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, and a scheme of non-partisan elections. Tenn., all having a population in excess of These features, however, were all taken from 100,000. Buffalo with a population near older forms; and they constitute no essen-500,000 has voted favorably on the idea, but tial part of the commission movement, inashas been unable thus far to bring the New much as one or all of them are absent from York Legislature to see it in the same light; nearly every law except the Iowa statute. and some enthusiasts even suggest the The Initiative and Referendum have rarely been used, and of the Recall the most strik-On November 7, last, Lowell and Lawrence, ing instances of its use lie outside the com-Mass., Sacramento, Cal., Chanute, Kan., Lex- mission-governed cities. The only commisington, Ky., and Fremont, Mich., adopted the signers ever removed were those of Tacoma, The people of Salt Lake City elected Wash., and during September, 1911, the maythe first commissioners under the new system. or and one other commissioner in Wichita,

The Galveston plan was hewn in the rough. question. In Denver, Colo., Baltimore, Md., Wide application has shown that certain adand Wheeling, W. Va., the inauguration of the justments must be made in localities to make new system is being vigorously urged by the the instrument thoroughly responsive to the leading commercial or civic associations of the will of the people. Pere is a rather fine quesrespective cities. It is doubtful if any spe-tion in social psychology: How to arrange cific political reform ever spread with such the popular selection of the elective body in rapidity and achieved such popularity within such a way that every member of it shall the short period of four years, which is receive such adequate scrutiny as to secure virtually the age of the movement, reckoning his full responsibility to the voters of the from the time of its adoption in Des Moines. city. In Wichita the mayor was separately designated on the ballot, i.e., voted for as mayor, although under the Kansas law he is no more important than any of his con-The particular plan of organization adopted frères. But the people thought he was more

The Sacramento, Cal., charter, which was the commission's accounts should be con- (the Short Ballot idea reduced to its lowest

the most radical proposal of any ported: ch has been made by the Board of Lockport, New York, in its bill troduced in the last session of the and a credit balance established in two years. Under this proposal, the shortare is retained; i.e., the five elect- ministration. s are responsible for the entire the city's affairs. But the council n) is a regulative body only, like l have no special administrative tion. responsibilities as in Des Moines. istrative work would be conducted direction of an appointive expert at par for the first time. n as the city manager, who would wers of appointment and removal. ement would give a type of govactly parallel to that of a private at a better premium than formerly. reporation. It is also a close apn to the German type of city and city deposits now bearing interest. t, in which the Burgomeister part of manager. The advocates me point out the difficulties, which valuation. 1 under the Des Moines type, of e proper kind of men to perform tive work by popular election. claim that this plan affords a by the first year's administration. ortunity for representation for the terests in the population, since no executive training.

### BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

in support of the essential com- conditions.

e system of Recall is unusual and mission type must be comprehensive in scope. These are some of the results re-

Dallas, Tex. A deficiency of \$200,000 wiped out

Topeka, Kan. Municipal bonds sold at private sale at a higher rate than under the old ad-

Burlington, Iowa. The old city debt refunded in serial bonds bearing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest instead of 6 per cent. as formerly.

Columbia, S. C. Extensive reduction in budget directors. The individual mem- for corresponding items under the old administra-

Hutchinson, Kan. Bonds selling at a lower

rate than ever before.

Cherryvale, Kan. The bonds of the city selling

Corpus Christi, Tex. Extensive improvements in streets and sidewalks, etc.; property values greatly increased.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Bonds of the city selling

Bartlesville, Okla. City warrants worth par

Houston, Texas. The credit of the city restored from eighty cents on the dollar to par, and the tax rate reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.70 on the same

Leavenworth, Kan. Bonded indebtedness reduced by \$112,000 in three years while the tax rate remained stationary.

Haverhill, Mass. A saving of \$97,900 effected

This evidence, of course, is ex parte. Not l be excluded from public office every commission has realized the hopes of the dreamers; not all of the cities have reduced the tax rate,—Oakland, Cal., for example, has materially raised hers. But this fact is unimportant; for efficiency has striking feature of this movement a wider meaning in that, while some cities r with which it has smitten some have a constituency demanding retrenchment, rite traditions of American polit- more often the demand is for expansion. it. Theorists have, in fact, fur- The significant thing is this: Supporting the resistance to the spread of the activities of every city is an undercurrent any party to its discussion; and of popular optimism and hope, if not actual has rested less upon theoretical satisfaction. Even in Spokane, Wash., where than in any prominent construct- the selection of commissioners is said to d movement in the past. Thus have been somewhat unfortunate, there is of separation of powers, familiarly a disposition to see the experiment through. 'checks and balances," has come No city has ever gone back to its former te heavy hammering. The old plan of government, nor has any evidence y government was devisedly com- appeared that any of them is seriously thinkously "checked," and ingeniously ing of so doing; not even Tacoma, in spite But the commission plan rudely of recent unpleasant experiences with the e theory of separation of powers mayor and two members of the council whom she found it convenient to recall. t of this iconoclasm is reasonably. In commercial and financial circles such a om the mass of testimony to the sentiment has a ratable value; to the ficiency of the system. The word commissioners it has been found to be an used advisedly, for, in view of the earnest of faith and confidence which begets of the individual charters, any a courage to attack bigger problems and

#### THE SHORT BALLOT AS A SOLUTION

The commission government has found, not a perfectly defined, but a roughly formu-further away. lated solution for the residuum of big political evils which previous reforms, like the merit zation, as follows:

First, that only those offices should be' elective which are important enough to attract (and deserve) public examination.

Second, that very few offices should be adequate and unconfused public examination of the candidates.

features and "devices" to the original polit- Court. Another made the members of the ical structure but a re-creation of the struc- State Railroad Commission appointive by the ture itself, starting at its point of contact Governor. The third provided a plan for with the individual citizen. The re-created county home-rule charters under which it structure would have in mind the capacities, will be possible for any county to draft a and the limitations of the American citizen scheme of organization suited to local needs. of this, the twentieth century, and it would The amendment specifies that all county not overtax those capacities or exceed those officers except county judges and supervisors himself in these words:

Simplification! Simplification! is the task that awaits us; to reduce the number of persons voted for to the absolute workable minimum, knowing whom you have selected; knowing whom you have trusted, and having so few persons to watch that you can watch them. That is the way we are going to get popular control back in this country, ment.

and that is the only way we are going to get political control back. Put in other elected officers to watch those that you have already elected, and you will merely remove your control one step

The commission plan has made the adsystem of civil service and the Australian justment at least fairly well for a number of ballot, have not reached—the solution of the our cities. Will the movement stop here? Short Ballot. This has been formally enun- Is not the broad doctrine of simplicity gerciated by the National Short Ballot Organi- mane also to the problems of States and counties?

#### WIDER SHORT-BALLOT PROSPECTS

At a special election in California on filled by election at one time, so as to permit October 10, the State adopted three shortballot amendments. One, frankly such, took the Clerk of the Supreme Court off the ballot There would be, not an addition of new and vested his appointment in the Supreme Governor Woodrow Wilson, may be made appointive instead of elective the head of this new movement, expresses as at present. Thus it will be possible for a big county like Los Angeles to shorten its ballot from forty-five to about twenty-three officers, by reducing the elective list.

> The California election, by the way, is the first step of the Short-Ballot movement from the cities into the wider field of State govern-

# WASTE IN BORROWING ON REAL ESTATE

#### BY FRANK BAILEY

(Vice-President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, New York)

which many kinds of business are compelled quated and unfair. to operate fail in affording the most econom-They select the most favorable season and and follows the customs of a century.

NCE more the people of this country are borrow for a long term of years. With the economizing. The results of economy man who wishes to borrow on bond and are shown by the improvements in the bond mortgage, to help pay for his home, store, or market and the lower tendency of interest farm, the conditions are entirely different. rates. In some ways, however, our nation will The demand often comes at the most inopcontinue to be wasteful, for the plans under portune time, and the methods are anti-

The evils attending present methods are ical methods. The railroad and great indus-known by every borrower to be wasteful, but trial companies have generally borrowed he can proffer no remedy or obtain no relief, their needed money in the best market. for he moves along the line of least resistance

home, every man now trying to pay for a gage, including commission to the mortgage the people and individual ownership, with and other fees. the resultant good citizenship, is interested

exist at the money centers of the United assessments from time to time for the street trying to own a home, paying only part German determination, he kept at it and he cash, the balance on mortgage. Their ex- still owns the equity. He was compelled to in every State in the Union, and the waste gagee, who generously gave him time, and is great.

Carl Goetz is a German mechanic by trade. the land having increased in value. He earns from \$25 to \$30 per week, and that and save will remain about the same.

result: he became the owner of a small house place the mortgage called. in the Borough of Queens, City of New York. The price of the house was \$3500. There illustrates the waste in borrowing under the was a \$2000 mortgage on it at 6 per cent. present system. In 1904 he bought a sixmortgage, payable \$200 a year.

cent. interest. The large institutions do not vested his all in the house. like small loans to little people.

came due, and he was compelled to arrange result of a forced sale. The holder of the another three years at 6 per cent., and the lawyers made \$560. cost to him was \$78.

and the holder again demanded payment, became due in the fall of 1907. He had and Carl was compelled to go through the saved some money and could reduce his same process, and, this time, the replacing mortgage but with reduced income and inof the mortgage cost him \$70. The financial creased rates of interest (the new mortgage

and the party holding the mortgage also little. wished payment, and Carl was compelled to

Every man who wishes to own his own pay this time \$118 for arranging his mortfarm, every man interested in the housing of broker and cost of the examination of title

All this time, he had been endeavoring to in improving present methods of borrowing. pay \$200 a year on account of the second From my experience, let me illustrate mortgage, pay the taxes on the house, which these present wasteful conditions as they were increasing annually, and also pay the States, by telling you the troubles of a few improvements. Carl did not have a very people in New York City who have been happy time owning that house, but with periences are duplicated nearly every day beg a postponement from the second mortthe house is probably now worth \$5000-

In nine years, therefore, in addition to insum represents about his maximum earning terest and the fixed charges of his house, this capacity. As his children grow older, and thrifty German has paid for obtaining money, reach the working age, they will add to the above the annual interest, an average of \$88 earning capacity of the family, but, at the every three years, which, as far as he is consame time, their expenditures will increase, cerned has resulted in his paying 7.4 per so that the net amount the family can spend cent. interest for his money. At the same time, every three years, he has been sorely His German thrift and love for a home, distressed lest he should lose his house and a good real estate agent combined— through inability to obtain a new loan to re-

James Mahon is another man whose story and he gave the seller back a \$1000 second family house for \$18,000, borrowing \$10,000 at 5 per cent., due in three years (October, He bought the house in the fall of 1900. 1907). The mortgage was held by an in-It was a new house in a district where the dividual. His mortgage, you see, became improvements were not all made, where due in the midst of the panic. The rent of assessments were to follow, and where the his house was reduced from \$1900 to \$1600 average large lending institutions of New per annum. The holder of the mortgage in-York City did not lend money. The builder sisted that \$1000 should be paid on account of the house was compelled to borrow his of the same and that it should be renewed at mortgage money from an individual at 6 per 6 per cent. for three years. Mahon had in-He had no money to reduce his mortgage and the result In 1903 the mortgage on his property be- was a foreclosure. He received \$730 as the a new mortgage with another individual. mortgage obtained his money, which at the After a hard hunt, and much negotiation, he end of the time taken for the foreclosure succeeded in arranging a new mortgage for could be reinvested only at 5 per cent. The

Carlo Olinati, a thrifty Italian, bought a In 1906 the mortgage again became due, house about the same time. His mortgage conditions were a little bit more favorable. being at 6 per cent.), the net income from his In 1909 the mortgage became due again, house for the past three years has been very

These cases are typical of many thousands

land. They represent results of a condition pay on account of his second mortgage, and which is extravagant and preventive of the principal of his \$2000 mortgage would thrift; because, first, home-ownership be-have been reduced to \$1575.65 at the end of comes more difficult, and, second, a saving nine years. This plan would also have reman endeavoring to own a home or farm moved any fear of losing his home every must waste more of his savings than he three years, and would have given him a feelwould have to under a wise economic system ing of security he never had. by the payment of sums in addition to interest, and at the same time must often borrow of sickness or loss of employment or bad at the maximum rate of interest and is not crops, for one year the only payment recompelled every year to reduce his mort-quired is the flat interest and after making

even in some of the insular possessions of borrower has a chance even in adversity and this country, similar conditions do not exist. many a man has been enabled to save his With them, the lending of money on bond home because of these favorable conditions. and mortgage, instead of being in the hands of individuals and institutions which loan to the French nation, has taught the little for profit, and institutions which take mort-people that the small annual saving toward gages only as an investment, is dominated the principal will in the end pay the entire by the great mortgage banks which offer the debt and that home-ownership in France lender terms and facilities of which we have is safe. It has also made the rate of interno corresponding example in the United est on mortgages in every part of France uni-States. Let me tell you how the foreigner form, in that the little farmer and resident cares for the borrower.

#### THE GREAT FRENCH MORTGAGE BANK

When we are looking for the financial methods best suited for the little people and payments on account of principal must be paid. for the nation—methods which are productive of thrift, we always turn to France. ADVANTAGES OF A GENERAL MORTGAGE BANK France takes care of the little borrower, and the little borrower and the little lender make chartered the Crédit Foncier, or mortgage locality or supposed risk and the rate of interbank. This bank has loaned over one billion est current at the time the loan is desired. dollars, and now has outstanding mortgages He is paying frequent commissions and amounting to \$450,000,000. If any of those charges for obtaining money as his mortgage of whom I have told had purchased a home matures. His earnings are wasted in three in France, even in the smallest city, they ways unknown to the foreigner. could have borrowed their money from the wasteful methods could be changed here by Crédit Foncier at 4 per cent. interest per the adoption of a general mortgage bank. annum, giving a mortgage which would run First, the initial expense of borrowing would for a long term and which never would have be decreased, and there could be no charge been called. In addition to interest, they for the renewal of the mortgage every three would have been compelled to pay an addi- or five years. Second: the rate of interest tional per cent. per annum which would have would be reduced and become more nearly been applied on account of the principal, uniform through the country. Third: the This additional per cent. varies with the borrower would be compelled to reduce his earning capacity of the borrower, and must indebtedness by small annual payments be at least one-half per cent. per annum. If which would promote thrift. they had paid 6 per cent., 2 per cent. per charges initial and renewal, waste in excessannum would have been credited to the ive rates of interest, waste in use of principal, principal each year and the interest charge are now eating into the earnings of the workwould have been reduced correspondingly. ers. The remedy has been applied elsewhere If Goetz had made the same payments to the and can be adapted to every State in the holder of his mortgage which he had made in Union.

of home-owners spread all over this great New York he would have had \$266 more to

As a further aid to the borrower, in cases full payments for five years, no foreclosure In most civilized nations of the world, and can occur until six months after default. The

> This Crédit Foncier, in its years of service of the city pay the same rate. On the one hand it tempts thrift, in that at any time payments may be made in anticipation of future dues, thereby insuring against sickness, and on the other it forces thrift in that annual

All over this great nation, the borrower is The French nation, in 1858, paying rates of interest varying with the Waste in mortgage could be made for a long term of ment of such an institution.

Such an institution would aid the farmer and small borrower as no legislation or change in tariff or trust laws could do, and it would compel the payment of debts. This is a buyers of homes in our cities and important lesson which our people have not learned, centers by the cooperative building and loan The knowledge of amortization, or of how a associations. These associations, however, debt may be satisfied by small annual pay- far from meet the demand of the vast numments, is here unknown.

### BORROWING AT 41/2 AND 5 PER CENT.

trate the advantages to the borrower, assum- a basis, averages about six to one. per cent.:

would be paid in seventy-five years.

entire principal in fifty years.

principal with interest in ten years.

be \$081.60.

balance of \$781.60 would require annual pay- cannot obtain their money from the great ments of only \$37.14 to retire the principal centers where capital is cheap, but must remaining sixty-six years.

system of borrowing.

the mortgage bank from the sale of debent- these associations at the end of 1910 was ures, based upon these mortgages, which \$41,000,000. This does not represent onewould make the safest kind of investments. twentieth of the total annual mortgage re-The debentures of foreign mortgage banks quirements of the State, and does not equal

Following the German, Belgiaff, French, the people and afford an investment without and other nations, those who wish our people risk at a fixed rate of interest. The savings of well should combine to form a great national the people would be made to help the people mortgage bank. At present, such a bank who borrow, and the people who save, and could not loan money at 4 per cent., but it so two blades of grass would grow thriftily could lend at 5 or 5½ per cent., and insist while now there is nothing produced. The upon additional annual payments of at least present wasteful system of borrowing can one-half of one per cent. per annum. Each and should be ended by the early establish-

#### OUR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

It is true that considerable help is given to ber of those who wish to buy and own their own homes. Of necessity, they are local in their character and can be established only at centers where there is investing capital, for The following examples taken from the the proportion of non-borrowing members to rules of the Crèdit Foncier, 1907 issue, illus- borrowers, taking the reports of this State as ing the current rate of interest to be 4½ building and loan associations, therefore, cannot be established excepting where there If the owner pays interest at the rate of are many eager to deposit money for the 4.6658 per cent., payable one-half each six purpose of earning interest without any months, the entire interest and principal present intention of owning a home. The earnings of these associations of necessity A payment of 5.0452 per cent. per annum must be sufficient to attract the non-borrowwould under similar conditions retire the ing members or they would not be able to obtain any money for lending purposes. A payment of 7.6355 per cent. would ac- Those earnings, of course, must come from complish the same results in twenty years. the borrowers and represent interest and A payment of 12.5281 per cent. per annum, additional charges varying with the associaif paid semiannually, would retire the entire tions. In New York State last year, \$34,000 was collected in fines from the various mem-If \$1000 were borrowed for seventy-five bers, and \$434,000 was collected in premiums years at an annual payment of \$46.66 at the over and above interest. The rate of interend of nine years, the principal sum would est which must be paid to a building and loan association is higher without the considera-If at the end of nine years, the owner could tion of the premiums than it would be to a pay \$200 on account of the principal, the great mortgage bank, for the associations and pay interest at 4½ per cent. for the obtain the small money from the local people who desire the maximum return of interest. If the flat rate of interest were 5 per cent., Little or no aid can be obtained through the the annual payments would be correspond- plan of the building and loan association in ingly increased. The borrower is thus most newer sections of the country or in those secfairly and completely cared for under this tions where capital has not commenced to accumulate. In New York State, for exam-The money to lend would be obtained by ple, the total amount of mortgages held by are so safe that they are freely bought by all one-tenth of the annual mortgage requirements of those owning homes in this State. WANTED: A NATIONAL LENDING INSTITUTION Their plan provides for monthly payments to the association which should liquidate the principal in from ten to twelve years. The country, should be national in its scope. The duration of the payments and the time of man in Brownsville, Texas, the farmer in ultimate liquidation of the principal depend Oregon, and the man in New York City upon the success of the association, and in would then be able to borrow at the same many cases the borrowing members as well rate of interest, not over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 per cent. as the lending members have been very un- The mortgage he gives would run for not less fortunate, for both the non-borrowing mem- than ten years. Each year the borrower ber and the borrowing member are merely would be compelled to pay on account of the general creditors of the association.

can make payments which will liquidate his be in smaller initial fees for borrowing, a mortgage in ten years, but he is not required lower rate of interest to many borrowers, the to liquidate his mortgage within that period. certainty that the mortgage would not be He can select the time of liquidation in called every three years, with the resultant accordance with his earning capacity. The charges and possible increase in interest: Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New and the compulsory reduction on account of York City, early in this year, offered borrow- the principal with the resultant lesson of ers a mortgage made for ten years at five and thrift. No one thing works such a great one-half per cent. interest, with the stipulation waste to the borrower as the way he now that one per cent. per annum must be paid finds his money. To continue it, this nation on account of the principal. Already that must admit that it cannot finance the small company has loaned over one million dollars borrower as well as it does the big railroad, on such bonds and mortgages, and the average and must turn its back upon the experience amount of each loan is \$3000.

ment is credited on account of the principal \$100,000,000—is yearly wasted by borrowof the mortgage, and after a mortgage is re- ers, a class that can least afford to pay. Such duced by a certain amount (an amount readily an annual waste is unnecessary and economicdetermined by the owner), it is possible for ally unsound. If the farmer of this nation is the owner to stop the drain upon him by to be helped it must be through more favorchanging his mortgage to a term mortgage able opportunities of borrowing money. or by extending the time of maturity by a special arrangement with the lender, for each ing in a small way and furnishing mortgage mortgage is not a part of a series, as it is in money to the settlers in Canada. Most of the cooperative building and loan association the Canadian farmers from Holland borrow plan, but is an independent contract between their money from a Holland Mortgage Bank. the owner and the lender. The payments are Such companies, however, lend for the profit required only semi-annually and not monthly, and the high rates of interest obtainable, and and after a mortgage has been reduced by a are small in their influence. A great comreasonable amount, the question of the pay- pany formed to reform the present system ments on account of the principal becomes and stop the waste in borrowing could obtain important to the borrower only—the lender large sums of money in France and Holland, no longer cares.

ever, are helpful in that they loan a larger ery and direction of the able men of this percentage of the value of the property (in country, would come here as fast as needed. many cases as high as 80 per cent. of the Such a company must only be as successful as value), and thereby their usefulness is in- the great Mortgage Bank of Egypt to make creased, and sometimes also their losses. The the rate of interest on all good mortgages on establishment of a system of lending based farms and homes not over 5 per cent., to upon the French system would not interfere have its mortgage certificates or debentures with the usefulness of the building and loan sell on a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. basis and have its associations.

A mortgage bank, if operating in this principal not less than one-half of one per Under the French method, the borrower cent. per annum. The greater saving would of half a century in other civilized countries. Under this or the French system, each pay- Not less than \$50,000,000—and probably

Several foreign companies are now operatwhere such investments are looked upon with These building and loan associations, how- favor. Foreign capital, if given the machinshares show a large profit to the subscribers.









# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

# CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

in China, it will be interesting to note the part that will be played by the Chinese converts to Christianity. As to the sincerity and depth of their convictions many doubts have been expressed, but, in any case, they must have absorbed much of Western thought and civilization in the course of their instruction by the foreign missionaries, whether Protestant or Catholic. Indeed, at many of the stations considerable effort has been made to impart scientific as well as religious knowledge.

A very interesting and impartially written record of personal experience in the missionary field of China is given by Signor Francesco Medici di Marignano, in the Nuova Antologia (Rome). Of the present prospects

of Chinese missions the writer says:

The Chinese Government, which for several years has been following a policy that might be called nationalist, and one of reaction against the easy granting of industrial concessions cast as sops to the international hydra to quiet its multiple appetites, is now also striving to set a term to the progress of the Christian propaganda. What disturbs it is not the diffusion of a foreign religion as such, but the political and social scope of the teachings of this religion in contrast with certain fundamental principles regulating Chinese social and family life. Moreover, the Chinese Government fears lest its Christian subjects should escape from the moral authority of the mandarins and only harken to the words of their pastors. Finally, it distrusts the Christian propaganda as an instrument of political and economic penetration, placed at the service of the Western nations, and it sees in the missionaries a kind of vanguard, which, without perhaps consciously intending to do so, is already smoothing the way and preparing the ground for other and more dangerous invaders. As a result of the great persecution of 1901, there can be no doubt that the Christian propaganda has made impres-sive progress in China. "The blood of the mar-tyrs is the seed of Christianity," as our old teachers have said. And this is more especially true when short bayonets and mitrailleuses of the latest pattern stand ready to insure the undisturbed growth of the seed. To-day, in round numbers, the army of slant-eyed followers of the cross does not count less than two million soldiers, while the number of its foreign leaders, including men and women, is to the refectory of this mission, was believed to con-between four and five thousand. These figures tain precisely such eyeballs prepared as preserves, seem small when placed alongside of the three and was borne around as an awe-inspiring trophy, Middle Kingdom is estimated, but they have what broke into the mission building and destroyed it.

IN the new era that appears to be dawning we might term a high qualitative, if not a quantitative value, and represent a force of which the Chinese Government must take heed. Indeed, this Government is only too well aware of the fact and lets pass no occasion of diminishing the spread of the movement; however, it struggles in vain against what has already been accomplished, and is reduced to applying the principle in the matter of missions that was enunciated by the old statesman, Li Hung Chang: "Where they already exist, protect them to avoid worse evils; where they are not yet established, take care that no new ones arise.'

> The writer, while fully recognizing the good work done by the Protestant missions, inclines to the opinion that the Catholic propaganda is somewhat better calculated to attract the Chinese, because the Catholic priests are as a rule more directly in touch with the people than their Protestant rivals, and also because the elaborate Catholic ceremonial makes a stronger appeal to the materialistic Chinese than does the severely simple Protestant ritual. The multiplicity of the Protestant sects also constitutes a drawback, in the writer's estimation, when opposed to the united front presented by the Catholic missions of all nationalities.

> The suspicion with which the activities of the missionaries are viewed by the ignorant Chinese has been often dwelt upon, and Signor di Marignano gives the following curious illustration of this in the words of a

Catholic missionary:

There are people stupid enough to believe firmly that we maintain our hospitals in order to gouge out the eyeballs of the dying, so as to use them in the compounding of sorcerer's medicants and philters. No later than yesterday, our porter's brother, who was dangerously ill, refused to enter our infirmary, fearing that he would be subjected to this mutilation; and a few days ago a dying man, seeing a priest approach his bedside to offer him the last ministrations of religion, stretched out his long hands toward the priest, imploring him to stop and spare his eyeballs until the breath had left his body. The most famous among such examples, which would move us to laughter were they not so tragic and pitiable, is something which occurred during the past year in Fu-chen-fu, in this province, where a jar of small onions in oil, brought hundred millions at which the population of the exciting the indignation of the populace, which

### LEADERS OF CHINESE THOUGHT TO-DAY

ing in its common humanity that behind even acter. And in the interpretation of the Hongof great minds to whose sounder counsels the dhism teaches self-reliance. In the inquiry incoming tide of reaction from violence must as to salvation by faith or by works, Liang years of the sultry gathering of the storm.

of Jersey, Kang Yu-Wei, the mentor of the after death of the believer into Paradise. liberal Emperor Khangsu, addresses exhortations to the present Chinese Government, and Liang Chi-Tsao, who are particularly refrets in exile unanswered. Kang Yu-Wei sponsible for the prevailing intellectual curowed his rise to the position of friend and rents of thought in China to-day, is Ku adviser of the Emperor to the magic of his Hung Ming, the decided reactionary. But pen alone. He understood to perfection the the way that he compares Eastern and art of weaving into quotations from the Western thought makes him more interesting classics his own radical reform ideas as well for the American and European reader. as examples from modern European history. Many of Ku Hung Ming's essays and books He wrote for the young Emperor a "Life of were written in English. His "Papers from Peter the Great," but, unfortunately, was a Viceroy's Yamen," which came out dimore of a man of letters than a statesman, and rectly after the Boxer risings, provoked Leo lacked the energy necessary to carry out his Tolstoy's celebrated "Open Letter to a plans of reform when the Emperor raised him Chinaman." After several years appeared to the control of the Government. But, the "Story of the Chinese Oxford Movebecause he understood, as few before him, ment," an account of the inner strife and how to awaken the political passions of the difficulties of China, entangled in a mesh of still living forces in China.

country even more than I." Christianity is replies: also refused because "it strives for power at cost of justice, and some great nations use it therefore without ideas, cannot see through the as a cloak for their own selfish aims."

EVERY revolution of any significance has Liang Chi-Tsao leans most to Buddhism a Voltaire or Rousseau and it is reassur- which he believes has the most universal charthe sudden excesses of the Chinese rebellion, wanji temple, which he learned to know in there seems to have been the directing force Japan, Liang Chi-Tsao declares that Budneeds return. Herr Alfons Paquet in März decides, again in accord with the Japanese (Munich) reviews the ideas, and sketches Schin school, in favor of faith and emphabroadly the personalities of those leaders in sizes the possibility of salvation for those the Chinese literary field whose writings have laymen who endure in worldly struggles—as been of popular appeal in the last two or three well as for priests. But he rejects the tenet of transmigration of souls and upholds the From Kobe, like Victor Hugo from the Isle Christian belief in the immediate entrance

In direct opposition to Kang Yu-Wei and educated classes, Kang Yu-Wei's ideas are complications with the powers, and torn between the Manchus and the Chinese. In A disciple of Kang Yu-Wei is Liang Chi- 1906 Ku Hung Ming published "The Mid-Tsao, who after the triumph of the Empress' dle Way," a Confucius catechism intended party, has lived in Japan, engaged in political for foreigners. In this book particularly the and religious writings. Among these are a Chinese author uses the more temperamental three-volume history of the reforms of sayings of great European writers as splashes Khangsu and the reaction in 1898, and "The of color, beside the lofty but dryly impersonal House of the Crystal Draught of Water" or dicta of his greatest countryman. Quota-"Yin Pin Sze," an examination of Confucius' tions from Kant, Goethe, Carlyle, and from teachings, Buddhism and Christianity. Liang his favorite, Matthew Arnold, are veritable Chi-Tsao in the latter work states that China props to the reader's stumbling attention on is not yet at that point where culture, wis- this very unsafe ground. But Ku Hung dom, and high morals form adequate substi- Ming also quotes the remark of a European tutes for a religion. He rejects Confucianism traveler: "Canton is an uncanny city. The as being purely educative and thus insufficient. alleys are full of a filthy mob, partly in "I love Confucianism," he writes, "but I greasy rags, partly in naked yellow skin. One love truth more. I love the past genera- sees shaved heads and grimaces. Then the tions, but I love my country more. I love memory occurs of the demoniac nature of the the sages, but I love liberty more. I know, people, their murderous risings, their satanic too, that Confucius loved liberty and his cruelty." And to this the Chinese author

> This Englishman of the aristocratic class, and yellow skin into the moral nature and spiritual

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

try realm is hidden actually within this yellow-skinned Chinaman-Taoismus, tiries and genii that are not a whit inhe gods of ancient Greece-Buddhism ng of immortal sorrow, pity, and grace, nd sad as the immortal mystic song of and finally the Englishman would see ism with its Way for the lofty of spirit, one day alter Europe's social order and

he Chinese. If he could, he would see reading a Reklam "King Lear." And the sage mildly inquires if the land of the great fleet and the great social democracy is still the land which received light from Weimar? He, the Chinaman, had too a very great respect for German professors, but did it not also seem that their importance was decreasing, that one listened to them less reverently than i, little as the Englishman can grasp the before? After these rather pertinent home shots, Ku Hung Ming took his visitor to dine at a restaurant, and had the punkah as a mere accident that Ku Hung Ming foreign innovation removed before he would book "The Chinese Oxford Move- sit down. Then they went to the theater to Matthew Arnold's rôle in John see, of course, a classic which reminded Herr nd Newman's Anglo-Catholic move- Paquet of a historical drama by Grabbe, and been an inspiring pattern for the after the theater there was tea-drinking at a reactionary. Arnold's style in its narrow high tea house, with a gentle little ss and severe restraint has some- serving girl with jasmine flowers in her black nese, as his High Church Conserva- hair. And the German guest carried off a d approaches the double creed of copy of the "Oxford Chinese Movement" in Ming —Confucianism and the man- his pocket as a souvenir, which he duly translated into German on the homeward voyage. aquet ends with a charming picture The two exiles, Kang Yu-Wei at Kobe and ddle-Victorian Chinese official in his Liang Chi-Tsao wandering through Japan, . Shanghai in the Huang-pu govern- are both comfortingly similar to French lding. Arrayed in the simple silk political enthusiasts of the nineteenth cenrobe, Ku Hung Ming, seated be- tury, and Ku Hung Ming is only an Oxford able, conversed in excellent German don in a mandarin robe with a delightful in Weimar and of a twelve-year-old reminiscent dash of Li Hung-Chang's natad come across in the park there veté and Wu Ting Fang's ironic waggery.

# HE EMPIRE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

mex of the great oceans," but since near Sea." enth century has become "a part of al domination of the seas." With

austive and forceful article on the Mediterranean, M. Pinon speaks regretfully between Italy and Turkey, by M. of the supersession of France in Egypt. He on, appears in the Revue des Fran- reminds his readers, however, that France s). Citing "the ingenious historical has still "considerable material and moral f Captain Mahan on the sea power," interests in Syria" and "a policy of penetratraces in detail the struggle for the tion and direct government in the Barbary of the seas, and the vicissitudes of States," sufficient to assure her "a brilliant pire of the Mediterranean." The place in the Mediterranean equilibrium, but ea, it is pointed out, is "no longer not control of the Empire of the Mediterra-

Turning to Italy, M. Pinon observes that

1 of Gibraltar at the west and of the the Italian peninsula has never exercised, since the al at the east, and with Malta as an tintermediate base, Great Britain's dismemberment of the empire of Constantine, a pre-ponderant influence upon the destinies of the Med-iterranean countries. The Papacy alone, continuy in the Mediterranean was for a ing the great imperial traditions, directed the strugunquestioned. To-day, the Ottoire is "one of the theaters of rivalry
Great Britain and Germany for the
i the seas"; and Britain will conhold control of the Mediterranean

To-day, the Ottogle against Mussulman Barbary, and exhausted itself in vain efforts to arm the Christian nations against the infidel. The Italian cities of Genoa and Venice pursued an egotistical and narrow policy of mercantile interests. But a unified Italy came necessarily to have a Mediterranean policy and long as she maintains her naval a program of expansion on that sea of which it was, so to say, the vertical axis. . . . From the time of the Risorgimento, Italian patriots had demanded nitting British supremacy in the for the "third Rome" hegemony from the Old

World and advanced the candidature of Italy for the Empire of the Mediterranean. The apostles of "Young Italy" had already marked North Africa as the first stage in the exterior expansion of the reconstituted kingdom.

"North Africa should come back to Italy," wrote Mazzini in 1838. Both England and Germany favored this essay of unified Italy: they saw in the latter a power capable of counterbalancing French influence in the Mediterranean. Twenty-eight years later Bismarck wrote Mazzini:

The Empire of the Mediterranean belongs incontestably to Italy, which possesses on that sea coasts twice as extensive as France. . . . The Empire of the Mediterranean should be the constant thought of Italy, the objective of her ministers, and the fundamental idea of the cabinet of Florence.

of Italy in the Mediterranean:

In the near future Italy will group about her the greater part of the European nations. Situated at short distances from our coasts, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria are natural colonies for us. It is in vain that England and France have sought to revive the glorious epoch of the Romans, and to substitute it in northern Africa for the natural protection of Italy. Let it not be forgotten that in Egypt alone there are 15,000 Italians, that Algeria and Tunis contain a great number also, and that on all the coasts arts, commerce, and industry are in Italian hands.

After tracing the events which led up to the recent conflict between Italy and Turkey, M. Pinon goes on to say: "France and Italy gave their respective sureties that the equilibrium of the Mediterranean should not be disturbed." France recognized the special interests of Italy in Turkey, and Italy engaged herself not to interfere with the French policy in Morocco. The coup of Agadir pre-Campo Fregoso, in his "Il primato Itali- cipitated the dénouement of the Moroccan ano," thus affirmed the predestined mission question, and Italy decided to take action without further delay.

# THE NEED OF "QUIET ZONES" FOR SCHOOLS

instituted by municipalities throughout the noises of traffic. United States. Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the public schools, concerning which she says:

There is a most important feature of school sanitation which, up to the present, has not been recognized, namely, the urgent need of protecting the young from the injurious effect of outside noise, which, by rendering concentration difficult, increases the mental effort required for school tasks and, by preventing free ventilation, menaces the physical well-being of the child. This is a matter so grave and so far-reaching in its consequences that its utter neglect is little short of incredible.

tightly closed. The sources of the disturb- their time."

THE establishment, at the request of the ances included cobble-stone and other rough Society for the Suppression of Unneces- pavements, the proximity of garages, car sary Noise, of zones of quiet around the hospibarns, factories, junk-shops, the cries of tals in the city of New York, has proved so street hawkers and venders, the shouts of beneficial that hospital zones have been since children and hoodlums, besides the avoidable

With the view of ascertaining the sentiment founder and president of the society, makes of principals and teachers on the subject, leta strong appeal in the December Forum for ters were sent to the principals of all the the establishment of similar zones around the schools in the five boroughs of New York, representing about 14,000 teachers, asking for an expression of opinion with regard thereto. The responses received were overwhelming, many of them expressing "touchingly the distress endured and also the hope that relief might be vouchsafed." One teacher wrote: "The nervous tension under which we labor is materially increased by the numerous unnecessary noises which hinder us so seriously in our work. Sometimes these have been so The urgency of action in this matter pre- great that we have been compelled to resort sented itself to Mrs. Rice on the occasion of to the expedient of writing our directions on her visiting many schools and addressing the blackboards." Another said: "I am thousands of boys and girls in the course of most of the time under a physician's care, the her campaign for a "safe and sanitary Fourth condition of my ears being due to ear-strain" of July." She "was astonished to discover alone." In one school it was reported that the amount of preventable noise which pene- "four teachers were spending most of their trated the classrooms, and the absolute foul- salary for ear and throat treatment," while ness of the air which sickened those entering vocal paralysis was complained of in another. from without," the latter being due to the It was estimated in another case that "the fact that in most cases the windows were noise robs class and teachers of 25 per cent. of

As to the necessary course of procedure in ished. As regards protective ordinances, two, conorganized effort to improve school condi-Mrs. Rice writes:

Taking up first the consideration of those buildalready erected, the most obvious step would be the removal of all rough pavements the substitution of a sound-deadening material. perhaps in preference to all others on account in spiselessness. The next would perhaps be rersion of traffic, when practicable, between tours of eight-thirty and three-thirty. This mean much more than the mere avoidance for it would permit the children to enter to leave school, and even to play in front of the at noon, without the danger of accidents. The third would probably be the bringing to pressure on the car-line companies in order force them to keep their equipment in good.

Loose track-joints should be made good, should be kept greased, and the starting of cas from the barn with a pounding flat wheel be made a finable offense. Fourth, the pasan ordinance creating school zones, and its enforcement, would do away with rapid driving, the hucksters, the blowing of auto-horns, and 11 those other noises which are due largely to serverance of the presence of a school building, and hich could be stopped by the erection of warning stating that needless racket would be pun-

cerning the distance at which street musicians and hucksters must remain away from school buildings, have already been enacted: but since there is no warning sign to catch the eye, and to show the vicinity of a school, they have always been a dead letter. As for the elevated roads, where passing before school houses, they should be compelled to employ all possible sound-deadening devices.

When, however, the erection of new structures is to be considered, the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of quiet sites. Side streets should be preferred to avenues, as less likely to be disturbed by the laying of future car-tracks. No school buildings should be erected within two hundred feet of those sheltering noisy occupations, and once erected—the neighborhood should be restricted, all disturbing trades being forced to seek

other sites.

Mrs. Rice in the same article treats at length the subject of ventilating the schools. especially by means of open windows—a question the most pressing of all, for behind it "looms up the danger of undermining the health of the child and of exposing it to the risk of infection through impure and contaminated air."

# THE HONOR SYSTEM AT THE OREGON **PENITENTIARY**

A N article summarized in the September —not to say scared—by a visit from him at

"... Give him some more, Charley." Sherwood did so until the boy began to cry for mercy and ask Christ for pity. "Lay it on, Charley," aid Brofield, "and call on me for mercy. I am (hrist; I am the man you've got to call on. Now rack him around the side where it hurts.

Governor West proceeds on totally different lines. Instead of considering convicts as dangerous individuals, to be punished, not reformed, and from whom the State is to be protected at all odds, he regards them first of all as men-as men who have made mistakes and who are to be taught better. Soon after the governor had taken the oath of office, the penitentiary officials were surprised any longer than necessary. You don't want to

REVIEW on "Prison Experiments in Hu- 6 A.M., and a request to have breakfast with manity," gave an account of a remarkable the convicts. He came again and again—he innovation in prison practice at Montpelier, "cultivated the habit of dropping in without Vermont. In the Pacific Monthly Mr. Jen- saying anything about it beforehand; and the nings Sutor describes an equally remarkable word soon passed about among the men that test of the honor system by Governor Oswald the governor was their friend and was really West at the Oregon State Penitentiary. By holding out a hand to them." Profiting by way of foreword to his article Mr. Sutor his personal talks with the men, the governor prints some "mild extracts" from Bunko saw a way whereby he could save the State Kelly's book, "Thirteen Years in the Oregon money; and this, combined with the govl'enitentiary," of which the following-a ernor's strong interest in his fellow-men, may mere detail of a flogging—is a fair sample: be said to have been the chief reason for the introduction of the honor system at the prison.

Salem, where the Oregon State Penitentiary is located, has a number of other State institutions, such as the Hospital for the Insane, State Industrial School for Boys. Tuberculosis Sanitarium, etc., all of which have considerable tillable ground about them. Here were hundreds of acres awaiting crops: there, in the prison, were hundreds of strong, active men shut up until their appointed times should expire. To bring these opposite poles together was the problem. Governor West put his plan to the men frankly.

"Look here," he would tell a prisoner. "The State can't afford to keep you here at its expense

stay here. I'll make this bargain with you. I'll presence of a road gang near his house was let you out of the prison and put you at work near by. You will give me your word not to run away. I'll see that you are paid a certain amount for your safety. The gang was withdrawn; but the your home, or where you wish when you leave the penitentiary. You work faithfully and I'll parole you as soon as you show you deserve it."

This argument was strong in its appeal to the men because the most wayward of them could see convicts, and the women of the neighborhood that to take the governor up on his bargain was a good thing for him. It meant that the convict would get his liberty—what he wanted. . . .

To-day you can take a trip over almost any road out of Salem and pass convicts at work without being able to tell them from the ordinary indus-

trious farmhand to be met with in any countryside.

There's no "prison look" about them. The hang-dog shift is lacking from their eyes. There is a healthy tan on their faces. The feeling of satisfaction that comes from a hard day's work out-ofdoors is noticeable. The cleverest forger, the most accomplished safe-cracker, the most daring of porch-climbers seem to have the unhealthy lure of their crafts driven out of them. There is no room for crime thoughts when there's a day's work to be done in the country sunlight, with the knowledge that they are as free from suspicion and surveilfields across the road.

They may be road building—the roads of Marion County are a grateful evidence of their employment in that capacity—they may be plow-ing, milking, doing any of the jobs that a farm has to offer; perhaps they drive back to the penitentiary at night with their own team or perhaps, as is the case with many, who are working some dis-tance from the prison, they camp out or are given quarters in a house or barn.

it appears, did complain that he thought the work for which he is suited.

an unmerited menace to his property and work, enough so that you will be able to get to man's neighbors and their wives gave the convicts a dinner, which was held in a nearby grove and at which the governor sat at the head of the table, the farmers sitting with the acting as waitresses,—probably the most remarkable dinner-party Oregon ever saw. One of the convict-guests said:

> Under a system like this, where we are treated as men, the best we can do is scarcely sufficient. Under compulsion, and guarded by cold steel and heartless men, the least we can do is good enough. We feel that under such a system as the present one incarceration is a help and not a hindrance in getting us reëstablished as beneficial members of society.

The honor system works. In the two years immediately preceding its adoption about thirty men escaped, of whom some were lance as the rich farmer, who is working his own killed, some were captured, and some are still at large. Since the system has been in effect three men only have broken their pledges, and one of these has been recaptured. As to the quality of the work done by the men, there is no complaint; and the work ranges from the making of shoes for the State institutions to the laving out of grounds like those of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The State shares the proceeds of a Few of the people living about Salem resent convict's labor with him; and before he the liberty given to the convicts. One man, leaves the prison he is offered the kind of

# THE WORLD-WIDE STUDY OF EARTHQUAKES

SEISMOLOGY - the science of earthuntil toward the end of that century did it particulars: acquire coherence and a separate following. the street."

From the Bulletin of St. Louis University quakes—existed potentially in the spo- for December, 1911, and from the initial numradic investigations of geologists throughout ber of the new Bulletin of the Seismological and prior to the nineteenth century, but not Society of America, we glean the following

While the Englishman, Robert Mallet, As a quasi-independent branch of knowledge whose career belongs to the middle of the it is, in fact, about thirty years old, and it has nineteenth century, may be regarded as the flourished hugely in the opening decade of the first great seismologist, in the modern sense twentieth century. Societies devoted to its of the term, the organization of earthquake cultivation have sprung up all over the world; investigations on an extensive scale began in national and international organizations have Japan, about the year 1880, chiefly under the been effected, bearing official character and influence of Professor John Milne. To this enjoying government subsidies; while the day Japan, which is the "earthquake counliterature has assumed such proportions that try" par excellence, possesses a far more elabno scientific library quite succeeds in garner- orate seismological organization than any ing the whole of it. Nevertheless, it remains other part of the world, the country being almost completely unfamiliar to "the man in covered with a network of over fifteen hundred observing stations, at least seventy of

Japanese seismology is eminently practical, stations. and its cultivation is primarily a measure of struction.

Strassburg, April 11-13, 1901. This meeting headquarters in Strassburg.

de Ballore.

sion of seismic visitations has made it a sub-tional weather service. iect of popular and practical concern. Generally speaking, the seismological work of bureau of seismology under the Smithsonian each country is assigned, for convenience Institution, but the bill introduced to this sake, to the official meteorological service. end, carrying with it a subvention of only While the connection between earthquakes \$20,000, never emerged from the committee and weather is debatable, the fact that the room. These occurrences have led seismolvarious weather bureaus possess elaborate ogists to reflect that a seismic shock of, say, networks of observatories and stations, force o, on the Rossi-Forel scale, having its manned by intelligent observers, makes it a epicenter in the immediate vicinity of the simple matter to add seismology to the tradi- Capitol at Washington, might not be without tional duties of these institutions. Nowa- consolatory aspects and results.

which are equipped with modern recording days, an earthquake is not studied chiefly as The University of Tokyo still a local phenomenon. The earthquake waves enjoys the distinction of possessing the only are followed in their course around the world: chair of seismology in the whole academic the automatic records traced by seismoworld. It was founded in 1886, and is now graphs at widely scattered stations are occupied by the famous Professor Omori. In promptly exchanged and compared; and the 1892, as a result of the great Mino-Owari history of the earthquake is not considered earthquake of the preceding year, the Japan- complete until its utmost ramifications have ese Government established the Earthquake been taken into account. Hence the urgent Investigation Committee, which has pub- need of filling up the gaps that still, unfortulished a long series of valuable memoirs, nately, exist in the international network of

The United States is still conspicuously self-protection. Much attention has been backward in the study of earthquakes, though paid to the subject of earthquake-proof build- gratifying progress has been made in the last ings and other phases of earthquake con- year or two. Following the great California earthquake of April, 1906, a number of scien-The International Seismological Associa- tific men on the Pacific coast founded the tion grew out of suggestions made by Dr. G. Seismological Society of America, whose Gerland and the late Dr. E. von Rebeur membership now extends over the whole Paschwitz at the Sixth International Geo- country and beyond. Its Bulletin, recently graphical Congress, held in London, and the launched, affords the seismologists of this committee of seismologists to which its organ-country a medium for the interchange of ization was entrusted met for the first time in ideas, the need of which had been strongly felt.

The most remarkable feature of the situahas been followed by a series of congresses, to tion of seismology in the United States is that which most of the civilized countries of the the science is practically unrecognized by the world have sent official delegates. The latest national and State governments. A few assembly was held at Manchester, England, years ago the American Association for the last July. The permanent committee—the Advancement of Science urged upon Congress governing body of the association—has its the plan of installing seismographs at certain of the more important stations of the United The organization of seismology in various States Weather Bureau—an arrangement countries presents some striking contrasts. analogous to that existing in Europe. This Naturally the countries that are most af- bureau had long maintained a single seismoflicted with earthquakes generally possess the graph,—at its Washington headquarters, most active seismological services. Next to and was in a position to extend its seismolog-Japan, perhaps the most extensive network ical work at comparatively little expense. of observing stations, under government con- Although this plan was earnestly advocated trol, exists in Chile, where the work of its by the chief of the bureau, Professor Moore, organization was entrusted, a few years ago, it failed to obtain Congressional sanction. to the French seismologist, Count Montessus Even the modest efforts of the bureau to enlarge its work in this field without the finan-In Europe, seismology is as zealously culticial backing of Congress were checked, a few vated in the northern countries, where it is months ago, by a decision of the Comptroller primarily of academic interest, as it is, for of the Treasury that no authority existed for example, in Italy, where an appalling succes- such an undertaking on the part of the na-

Later Congress was urged to establish a

# THE CASE FOR ITALY IN THE WAR OVER TRIPOLI

A GREAT deal of comment on the Turco-Italian war and the developments of the Italian campaign in Tripoli has been published in the United States, most of it, if not hostile, at least not favorable to the occupation of Turkey's North African possessions by the troops of King Victor Emmanuel. Italy, appearing in the light of the aggressor, has been criticized as a breaker of the world's peace. The Turkish side, as that of the under dog, as well as the efforts made by the friends of international peace all over the world, to bring about the settlement of the dispute before some tribunal, have, perhaps, made American readers forget that, whether adequate or not, Italy has a case. Last month, in these pages, we presented editorially Mr. Stead's views. We have also, from time to time, given comments from the Turkish press. Herewith we give a summary of some opinions set forth in the periodical European and American press in support of Italy's contentions. These have been gathered and arranged frankly in the interest of his country's reputation by a patriotic Italian student of political economics, the Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino, who is in this country studying social and economic conditions, and who was the chairman of the Italy, by her geographical and political situa-

BARON DI SAN SEVERINO, WHO IS PROCLAIMING THE JUSTICE OF ITALY'S CASE IN THE WAR

Italian Committee of Protest against the tion, the real Mediterranean power, having alleged untrue publications of Italian atroci- always lacked an aggressive policy, had come ties in Tripoli to which we alluded last month. to be regarded as forever in the international In support of the contention that Italy did nursery, without spirit to defend her interests not want the war, "resigned as she has been when attacked, or courage to provide an outto her rôle of disinterested spectator of the let for her congested population by imitating colonial exploits of other nations," the Baron the example of the rest of Europe and transdi San Severino refers to an official statement ferring her authority to what had once been made by the Italian Minister Nitti (Agricul- part of Imperial Rome. For years, the ture and Commerce), and quotes Dr. E. J. Italians claim, (the words quoted are from Dillon, correspondent of the London Daily the National Review of London) they had been Telegraph and review writer of the Contem- "protesting to the Young Turks against their porary, as saying: "Signor Giolitti, the Pre-cavalier treatment of Italian nationals and mier, leans heavily for Parliamentary support Italian commerce. The Young Turks, placing upon the Socialists, and his ambitious schemes all their trust in their secret understanding of social legislation postulated thrift in money with Germany, treated the Italian complaints matters and peace and neighborliness with with derisive contempt." After the other all the powers." The moment had come, nations, says the Baron di San Severino, had however, when, what with the fact that each and all, at their convenience, taken a Turkey had "exasperated Italy by a long list piece of the African coast of the Mediterof vexatious piracies, discriminations and ob-ranean, they "innocently believed that the structions," and "the unpunished assassina- most Mediterranean power-in fact, the Meditions of our countrymen in Ottoman territory," terranean power par excellence, would have the Italian government had to move. France continued to look on, always bent upon her had already absorbed Algeria and Tunis, and policy of friendly disinterestedness, and would was on the point of swallowing Morocco, have allowed some other power to seize that

last vestige of the ancient Roman possessions Tribunal and the subject of international thing Italian."

which he said:

Foreign policy cannot, like home policy, dependentirely upon the will of the Government and Parliament, but of absolute necessity must take into account events and situations which it is not in our power to modify or even sometimes to accelerate or retard. There are facts which take the shape of a real fatality, from which a nation cannot escape without irreparably compromising its future. In such moments it is the duty of the Government to assume every responsibility, since the least hesitation or delay may mean the be-ginning of political decadence fraught with consequences that the nation may be left to deplore for long years, even for centuries. The Ministry recognizes the whole responsibility that it has incurred in engaging the country in this struggle; but it faces that responsibility with equanimity, because it is convinced that, in face of the persistent and systematic hostility which has for years hindered our economic activity in Tripolitania, and in face of the constant provocations offered by the Turkish Government, any hesitation or delay would have compromised both the honor of the country and its political and economic position.

As to Italy's attitude toward the Hague might have forestalled her at Tripoli.

in North Africa, where to-day, in place of the arbitration, Baron di San Severino endeavors ancient civilization, despotism, chaos and to make clear by quotations from British, massacre reign supreme together with con- German and American writers, including tempt and hatred for the very name of every- President Taft, the general belief that for a while, at least, there are occasions when war The Italian position was set forth in a is the only honorable recourse of a nation. public address at Turin, early in October, by Hague conferences and international peace the Premier, Signor Giolitti, in the course of tribunals, the Baron maintains, simply narrow the occasions for war, just as (here he quotes James C. Beck, formerly assistant Attorney-General of the United States) the "civil courts lessen, without altogether destroying physical strife between individuals." Italy's position, he concludes, is clear.

> Although she played an important part in the Peace Conferences, and she owes something to her reputation, she has been compelled, for reasons already mentioned, to go to war with Turkey. Russia, that same nation whose sovereign called together the First Peace Conference, was she not obliged to go to war with Japan? To speak of more recent events, was not England on the verge of war with Germany only a short time ago, according to Sir Edward Grey's own statement? As to the ultimatum given by Italy with all diplomatic correctness, about which so much has been said. she allowed Turkey more time to consider and answer than Russia was given by Japan, and undoubtedly much more than Germany would give to England, France, or indeed to any other nation before firing the first shot. Had Italy not acted as she did, some other swifter and prowling power

# AN ITALIAN MANIFESTO AGAINST WAR

12th of June, 1911, provoked a great amount tory of the nations, observing minutely all of inquiry as to the professor whose promothe daily events that confirm his pessimistic tion to the chair of international law at the ideas of the existing international code. He Royal University of Sassari had been vetoed says: on account of his known advocacy of uni-

Signor Francesco Giordani in the Rassegna Nazionale informs us that Professor Cimbali from the beginning of his career has constantly inculcated in his works and lectures the recognition and guarantee of the rights of lesser nations against the stronger predatory powers.

Professor Cimbali has consecrated more than twenty-five years to the reform of international law in the sense that justice should supersede the arbitrary principle, that the common actions of nations should be ruled by morality and ideal justice and that the states should become the active organs of

THE Cimbali incidents in the Italian he carries the torch of his idea to everything parliament in 1010 and again on the referring to the rights to existence and terri-

As many congresses may meet as you like; they will always be an ignoble hypocrisy and mystification, because in our day there dominates the crime of conquest as much as in barbarian antiquity and the darkest of the Middle Ages, and there is no code to be cited nor any tribunal of appeal against the brutalities of international violence. The true and only international law, that of the future, international law as liberator and peacemaker of the peoples, demands and proposes the abolition of conquest and wars of conquest, because only with the universal abolition of conquest and wars of conquest will the great humanitarian sphere of international law be attained and secured—the recognition and guardianship of the rights of in-dependence of all the people of the earth. Now if war be absolutely necessary to achieve the independence of an enslaved and oppressed nation or public morality. With unwearying courage to defend her from the menace of the certain,

imminent and inevitable danger of aggression,war will then always be a just, holy and obligatory war, not only for the nations directly interested, but for all the great powers who in deed and not in word only desire to be defenders and furtherers of right and international peace. There is no interior law, public or private, that sanctions individual slavery and impedes and fights the great liberating and consecrating revolutions of the rights of man. There is no public and private inter-national right and there never will be one that sanctions and protects the most disastrous and execrable of human slaveries—the slavery of nations-and that forbids and combats at the same time the sacred wars of liberation and of support interests must be defended. But when a of the independence of weaker peoples.

Signor Giordani adds that it is indeed folly to believe in the results of congresses and other nations, war remains in the highest peace associations until at least the rudi- degree condemnable. The strengthening of mentary idea shall have penetrated into the moral thought and infusing moral conceptions public conscience, in political economy and deeper into public customs and into individin public instruction, that international law ual and social consciences, the prevention of must first of all recognize the independence growth of the fallacies of moral and legal of every nation in the world, civilized or bar- superiority in regard to other human beings, barian, primitive or progressive, and forbid the spreading of ideas of duty toward huall violence, invasion, oppression, stealing of manity, the rejection of the old commonplace foreign territory, even if the native is allowed that conquest may be civilization, in favor of to inhabit and cultivate it as subject to the the simple justice that all nations have a alien conqueror. The peaceful rupture of the right to personal liberty without the infliction Swedish-Norwegian union, the independence of the customs and laws of other nations—all that the venerable King Oscar II of Sweden this and no less will be necessary before it can voluntarily granted his Norwegian folk when be said that progress is reached—that unithey wished to form an independent state, is versal peace is more than the plaything of worthy of admiration as proof of dignity and statesmen. While radiant visions of a future sagacious policy, of modern ideas and new of federated nations are held up to us and civil ideals on the base of the rights of nations liberty, equality and fraternity are pro-ideas and ideals rejected by other states, claimed with the elimination of all hostilities, as Great Britain in respect to Ireland, Egypt, in reality no law is observed, but veritable the Soudan, the Transvaal, the Orange crimes go on, and stronger nations are stained State Colony and India; by Austria-Hungary with the blood of the weaker as so many in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina; by vampires feeding on semi-civilized and som-France regarding Algeria, Tunis, Madagascar, nolent savages at will.

Cochin-China, etc., etc. But peace in the absolute sense would be a too sublimely poetic ideal to cherish with any hope of fruition.

War is perhaps a necessary evil, but the motives may become solely honest and legitimate combats aganst wrongs and abuses, for in an era of advanced civilization despotism and imperialistic ideals will be inconceivable. War even now is permissible only when the native land is offended, when one's own state proposes a war of booty, and has the mania of dominion and conquest, increasing the area of its own territory at the expense of

# THE MANUFACTURE OF PRECIOUS STONES

of serious concern to all those engaged in the most expert jewelers from the native jewelry trade is an open secret. And this stones. concern has been accentuated greatly by the developments of recent years. It will per- condition has been brought to pass is reviewed haps, however, come as a surprise to the in an interesting manner by Dr. A. Ritzel in general public to learn that during the year a recent number of the Naturwissenschaftliche 1008 alone more than a ton of genuine rubies Wochenschrift. Efforts originating early in was actually manufactured, and sold by the the last century, and succeeded by the French factories, and that the latter are now sporadic attempts of chemists from time to in a position to supply the entire market time, met with no success, so far as producing demand. These stones are in no wise to commercial stones was concerned, until near

THAT the future market for precious cal-physically, chemically, and mineralogstones has for some time been a matter ically—with, and indistinguishable by the

The progress of invention by which this be termed imitations, for they are identi- the end of the century. Indeed, a Frenc'

produce rubies in any usable size. Notwithments.

alogically a single crystal, and has been found graphite, will be formed in its stead. lamplight.

chemist. Gaudin, succeeded in proving to his values. Stones formerly valued at \$10,000 own satisfaction that it was not possible to can now be manufactured and sold for \$25.

Lovers and owners of gems will, however, standing this, in 1882, a Swiss named Wyse be reassured to know that no process has vet actually put some artificial rubies on the succeeded in making diamonds, nor is apparmarket, which possessed all the properties of ently likely to succeed from the present outnatural rubies. These rubies had been ob- look. This stone has apparently ahead of it tained by melting together small frag-still a long lease of life as the essence of money, though one of very uncertain dura-The real inventor of the artificial ruby, tion. It has been proven by mineralogical however, was the French chemist Verneuil, chemists that the diamond is an unstable who, working at first in partnership with form of the element carbon, of which it con-Frémy, and subsequently alone, year after sists, a form which becomes stable only under year, after the latter dropped outdiscouraged, a very high temperature and pressure, and finally arrived at a beautifully simple process it follows that only under such conditions can by which rubies of any desired size can be it be formed. Under any other conditions built up, and each of these rubies is miner- the alternative form of the element, namely in all essential respects identical with the though pressures and temperatures have been native stone. Proceeding further, other produced intense enough to cause the formaprecious stones whose base, like that of the tion of diamonds, the resulting crystals were ruby is corundum, as, for example, sapphire microscopic, and no present way suggests and topaz, have been obtained, and a new itself by which the crystals can be caused to stone which possesses the remarkable prop- grow to a commercial size within any reasonerty of chameleonic colors, like the chryso- able duration of time. Furthermore, the beryl alexandrite, displaying an exquisite and crystals produced, microscopic as they were, extremely intense play of colors from violet were discolored, and would have possessed to red according as it is viewed by day or little value even had they been larger. Years and decades perhaps must still elapse The cost of manufacture of stones by this until we can produce diamonds artificially, process is so small as to be trifling in com- as we now do rubies—a good thing for the diaparison with the cost of the native stones, and mond mines of South Africa—but when that it seems inevitable that within a short time time comes, there can be no longer any talk of these latter must drop out of competition, diamond trusts, and their carefully built financoincident with an enormous reduction in cial structure will crumble like a house of cards.

# DISINFECTION IN THE SEVENTEENTH **CENTURY**

T times it is good for the man of to-day to to follow "Dr. L. M." in his review.

To prevent the spread of contagious disdevote a little study to the methods and eases it is necessary to isolate those who have manners of our ancestors a few centuries contracted them and to destroy the microbes back, and to convince himself that the total which may have caused them or with which sum of human knowledge has been, after all, are infested the places and the things with added to but in comparatively small degree which they have had contact. This truth in our generation. We too often flatter our- was well known before the actual nature of selves on account of our superior position and disease germs had been discovered. In the pity our benighted forbears who knew so case of the plague, for example, it was known little! In no direction, perhaps, is our feeling what sorts of objects were most apt to retain of complacency more likely to be developed and later to diffuse the plague-producing than in reflection upon the advance of mediagent. Indeed, in very ancient times recal science and, more particularly, public hy- course was had to means of disinfection giene. A recent paper in Cosmos (Paris) somewhat complicated, but, from the standshows us, however, that even in the seven- point of efficacy, worthy of a place alongside teenth century the study of sanitary science those now held in high esteem. Fire purifies had progressed far, and it will interest many everything; the burning of articles of slight value, of soiled linen and even of wooden

houses, was the first resort in the old times, as it is also to-day. Water is likewise a most efficient sanitary agent; the cleansing of the Augean stables by the rush of torrents of water; the washing of cloth in running water. especially after it has been dipped in boiling water, is a means known and employed from the earliest times. Although nothing is better than purification by fire, it is easy to see that this method of disinfection is not always in fact, is rarely—applicable. Washing in an abundance of water is also very efficacious, but this can be rendered even surer by combining with it the use of antiseptics; sublimate, carbolic acid, spirit-without forgetcarries away impurities in the suds. We employ to-day these several methods: burning, heating, washing. We add to these the use of steam under pressure, and in greater measure, although chiefly in living rooms, antiseptic vapors, such as sulphurous acid and formaldehyde.

cost of greater trouble. Thus, a medical treatise published in Dresden in 1711 gives the following directions: "To avoid the plague, it is necessary above everything else to keep the air of the rooms free from contamination. Windows should not be opened if they look to the south or west, or when there is atmospheric disturbance, fog or thunder-storm, and especially when in the vicinity of, or opposite to, infected places. If, in spite of everything, the windows must be opened, it is best to do it between eight and should be thoroughly fumigated. To this end one should use sulphur, saltpeter, agate, incense, savin, rue, oak leaves, mastic, myrrh, pear peelings. From time to time use should be made of claws or horn. Vinegar poured over hot slates is also to be recommended. And as all sorts of bad odors and harmful fumes may come from heaps of filth, bedroom utensils or cesspools, everyone must take care that these things, as well as refuse and rubbish (including spoiled meat, fish and other food-stuffs), should be removed from houses and rooms." (Medizinischer Unterricht, p. 12.)

Another author of the same period lays down the following rules (we quote the essentials):

Of all house equipment, the things which should certainly be cleansed are bedsteads and bed-linen, silk, linen, hemp and wool goods. Mattresses fed with juniper, myrrh and benzine, and was should be ripped open, the feathers spread upon thus filled with a pleasant perfume.

broad screens or wide frames covered with muslin, and smoked three times a day with the fumigating powder referred to and each time stirred with sticks. This operation is repeated for three or four days, and, in the meantime, the ticking and bedclothing should be washed in a cold solution of lye. then in a hot solution, then in fresh running water. After they have been hung upon clean rods and allowed to dry, some one who is well and clean will put back the feathers after they have been suffi-ciently fumigated. They should then be restored to the owner by the notary. Each owner should be directed to hang out such a bed for several days longer in the open air. All linen cloth, underclotning, shirts, table-linen, handkerchiess, neckcloths, bed-linen, silk, hemp, woolen cloth or worsted should be soaked in cold water for twentyfour hours, then in a hot solution of lye, then washed again in cold water, hung out upon very ting soap, which is one of the best, since it clean cords, and, finally, when dry, returned by the notary to the place whence they came. Papers, even if sealed, and books such as are kept in libraries, should be put in large baskets of iron wire, fumigated many times, then placed for a long time in the open air, or, if it is windy or raining, in large rooms where the air circulates. Meantime the furniture, supplies and utensils should be cleansed and the house freed of all filth and rubbish. dows should be washed as well as doors, shutters. Our ancestors did almost as well, but at the tables, chairs, benches, and the floors of the rooms, with a solution of lye. When everything is dry, the walls and ceilings are scraped and whitewashed

Before those who have survived the plague shall be permitted to return to their houses, they should be thoroughly disinfected. Lest germs of contagion should be found in their clothing, the latter should be burned for safety's sake. The disinfecion should be carried out in the following way: Those who had been living in a house of this kind, whether they have had the plague or not, should betake themselves, once their quarantine is over, to a river or a pond, where fresh clothing has been brought for them. When they have found a suitable place, they shall undress themselves and throw their clothes into a fire built for the purpose ten o'clock in the morning. Living rooms near at hand. They shall go into the water, wash themselves from head to foot, dress themselves again in the clothes which have been got ready for them, and then return to their homes, where they shall remain for six or seven days, after which, if styrax, juniper berries, birch bark, lemon or nothing has happened, they may come and go as do others.

> This mode of disinfection was, in the seventeenth century, applied to entire towns.

> All the houses were emptied, then the fumigators began their work. The first day the rooms were smoked with hay wet with vinegar or sour wine. The house was thus filled with a thick, acrid smoke which remained quite perceptible all day. In the evening the windows were opened. On the second day the house was deodorized with the aid of a fire fed with rosemary, lavender, juniper berries, and other aromatic plants. Finally, on the third day there were burned in the house sulphurous substances mixed with mercury and arsenic. As a result, poisonous fumes were evolved, necessitating the withdrawal of the workmen; all rats and other vermin were thus disposed of. On the fourth day the house was again deodorized by means of a fire

# GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE AS COLLEGE .... PRESIDENT

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE AS HE APPEARED IN 1867

ROM the day of the surrender at Appomattox, General Lee withdrew into pristate. In June, 1865, he applied for amnesty under President Johnson's proclamation, and offers that were tendered him at this time, and accepted with much diffidence and after Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. In a contribution entitled "Lee After the War," in the South Atlantic Quarterly, Mr. vice in this capacity.

In August, 1865, when General Lee acof forty students and four professors. The portunities will allow us to judge, he was a thinker endowment yielded little or nothing, and the in education as he was a thinker in war. soon after General Lee's acceptance was announced, money and students began to apto work only with his name. For five years, Lee came every day, through a deep Lexington as Mr. Bradford says, he gave the best of his snow, and climbed the high stairs, to inquire about thought and toil to building up the institu-

made him famous on the battlefield displayed themselves with richer and more fruitful effect in the ways of peace." One incident related by Mr. Bradford goes to show that General Lee did not exhibit all the greed that is commonly attributed to the modern college president. In writing to a lady who was considering a large legacy to the college he expressly stated that he had no wish to divert a gift from another institution, but merely gave information about Washington College with a view to permitting the lady to follow her own preferences in the matter.

Mr. Bradford clearly shows that General Lee's college presidency was by no means a sinecure. So faithfully did he attend to his correspondence that a newspaper editor who had occasion to send to a large number of college presidents a circular calling for an answer relates that General Lee was the only one from whom he received a reply. He did not confine himself, however, to the details of administration. He made frequent visits to classrooms of the institution, remaining a few moments at examinations and recitations, "asking pertinent and stimulating questions, and then departing with the vateaffairs of life and took no part whatever in dignified bow of his grave, old-fashioned courtesy."

And his intellectual interest was much more than in every possible way showed that he regarded a mere routine observation of pedagogical work. it as his duty to work for the complete resto- As may be seen from his yearly reports to the ration of peace. He declined all business trustees, he set himself immediately to devise large educational plans, which went far beyond the means he had to work with and far beyond the traditions that prevailed about him. Brought up considerable deliberation the presidency of at once with old habits of thought and modern practical training, he would have saved, if possible, the liberal, classical culture of the past, yet combined it with the energetic commercial methods of War," in the South Atlantic Quarterly, Mr. new America. He wanted to build up his scien-Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., makes public some tific courses, his laboratories, begged money for interesting facts regarding General Lee's ser- them, sought teachers for them. He designed an elective system which was most broadly in advance of current ideas; yet he saw the necessity of checking such a system by rigid supervision and concepted the presidency, the college consisted straint. In other words, so far as his limited op-

But these were "worlds not realized," and I find salary of \$1500 that was offered the new him in his human relations even more worth study. president had its only basis in faith. Very He managed his faculty as he managed his generals, with firmness tempered by an ever-ready sympathy. In their personal welfare he took the kindest and most genuine interest. "My wife reminds me," says Professor Joynes, "that once, pear, attracted by his name; but it is a mis-take to suppose that General Lee was content when I was detained at home by sickness, General me and to comfort her.

At the same time he was himself minutely exacttion. Indeed, "all the qualities which had ing about matters of duty and wished others to be so. A professor walked into church with his pipe-stem protruding from his pocket. This caused some comment in the faculty meeting, and the offender took out the pipe and began cutting off the stem. "No, Mr. Harris," said the general, "don't do that; next time leave it at home." The narrow circumstances, not only of the college, but of the whole South, seemed, to Lee at any rate, to demand the closest economy. One day a professor wished to consult a catalogue and was going to tear the wrapper off one prepared for mailing. Lee hastily handed him another already opened. "Take this, if you please." Regularity and punctuality were his cardinal principles, and he did not like others to neglect them. A professor who was not always constant at chapel one day spoke warmly of the importance of inducing the students to attend. Lee quietly remarked: "The best way that I know of to induce students to attend is to set them the example by always attending ourselves."

like them, may suggest a little of the martinet, "Washington and Lee University."

the general testimony seems to be that kindness of manner made up for any sharpness of speech, and Mr. Bradford assures us that Lee "thought nothing of traditions and system when it trammeled the progress of the soul." He opposed the making of needless rules, and declared that no rule should be made that could not be enforced. And when a member of the faculty appealed to precedent and urged that "we must not respect persons," Lee replied, "I always respect persons, and care little for precedent."

General Lee's college presidency ended with his life, on October 12, 1870. He was buried in the college chapel, which he had been instrumental in erecting. The name of the institution was then changed, as a fit-While some of these anecdotes, and others ting tribute to its greatest administrator, to

# OUTLOOK OF THE DRAMA IN AMERICA

"THE fact that many sober-minded per-nental Europe," he is of the opinion that those of less distinction, loudly condemn the ise, but during the last twenty-five years modern stage, should cause no uneasiness to more good dramas have been written in the those familiar with the history of dramatic English language than in any preceding criticism," writes Prof. William Lyon Phelps twenty-five years since the death of Shakein the Yale Review. In successive centuries Ben Jonson and Richard Steele complained of the desertion of nature by the dramatists the former asserting that "the concupiscence of dances and antics so reigneth, as to run away from nature, and be afraid of her, is the only point of art that tickles the spectators"; and the latter lamenting that

Nature's deserted, and dramatic art, To dazzle now the eye, has left the heart;

All that can now or please or fright the fair May be performed without a writer's care, And is the skill of carpenter, not player.

For himself, Professor Phelps believes "that at this moment the most promising form of literature all over the world is the drama."

The names of Oscar Wilde, Barrie, Pinero, Shaw, Jones, Galsworthy, Phillips, in England, form a brilliant galaxy, and in America, such plays as "The Climbers," "The Girl with the Green Eyes," "The Truth," and "The City," by the late Clyde Fitch, "The Great Divide," by the late Mr. Moody, "The Witching Hour," by Augustus Thomas, "The Easiest Way," by Eugene Walter, and many other works by young writers who are and many other works by young writers who are attracting wide attention provide a combination that should fill us with well-founded hope.

And while it is unfortunately true that "in England and America we lag behind conti-

sons, from William Winter down to "not only is the air filled with signs of prom-

speare." prophecy of the late Bronson Howard:

In all human probability the next great revival of literature in the language will be in the theater. The English-speaking world has been gasping for literary breath, and now we begin to feel a coming breeze. I may not live to enjoy it fully, but every man of my own age breathes the air more freely already. Let us hope that the drama of this cen-tury will yet redeem our desert of general literature. The waters of our Nile are rising.

The standard of dramatic art on the continent of Europe is so far ahead of America that our attitude "should be that of a humble pupil, ashamed of his ignorance, willing and eager to learn." In Paris in six successive days Professor Phelps heard ten works by standard authors, including Racine, Hugo, Dumas, and Molière. He says:

At one of these classic matinées the best seats in the house were sold for fifty cents, a distinguished literary man gave a lecture preliminary to the presentation, and the theater was packed with high-school boys and girls, nearly all of whom had copies of the text in their hands, and made notes on the margin as they followed the actors' voices. Think of the educational value of such an institution, if we could combine it with school education in this country!

Berlin equals Paris in the high standard of its theaters and of its audiences. Professor Phelps compares a week's program of plays in Boston with the dramatic bill of fare offered in the two Continental capitals—much to the disadvantage of Boston. In New York, "although pathetically far behind Paris or Berlin, things have improved steadily since the beginning of this century." Melodrama has fallen off there in the last four years; and comedy has risen at the expense of melodrama and farce. As to the popularity of vaudeville and music halls, Professor Phelps does not "feel that it is in itself entirely deplorable, or that it is an injury to the cause of true drama." But if the theater is to "maintain its popularity against this hydra-headed rival, it must make a quite different appeal: it must supply the audience not only with an interesting spectacle, but with food for real thought.

Professor Phelps cites some bad tendencies of the drama in recent years, among which are: the love of mere scenic effect; the organization of theaters into a trust, though this has had some good by-products; the rise in the price of seats.

To-day the ordinary price of a very ordinary production is two dollars. . . . Suppose a man, his wife, and two daughters decide to see a play: eight dollars gone to start with; and what Stevenson happily called the "leakage of travel" may raise it Piper."

Along the same line he cites the toten. For ten dollars they are likely to see a vulgar play, acted in a clumsy and perhaps silly fashion. And for those same ten dollars, the head of the household can purchase not merely one book, but a whole set of standard books, which will remain in the library permanently, and give instruction and delight to the third and fourth generations. Between these two alternatives, how long will a wise man hesitate?

> The worst thing happening to the drama in the past fifteen years has been "the craze for the dramatization of popular novels," which, though finally killed by the American sense of humor, "wrought havoc in dramatic art during the days wherein it afflicted us." Such dramatizations are "no better from the point of view of dramatic art than the appearance of popular prizefighters on the stage." Dramatic criticism is "in a bad way just now," and "requires complete reform in our country." There is no reason why a criticism of a play should appear on the morning after the first performance.

A well-known dramatic critic in New York told me that he was forced to write his criticism on the elevated train running from the theater to the office of the newspaper. In Paris, there is always one performance of the new play the night before the premiere, to which the critics are invited; and in addition there is always the weekly review of the drama druring the past seven days, when the critic has time to reflect before writing. Something ought to be done to improve the critic's opportunities. No doubt should exist in the public mind as to the integrity of the critic, and the newspaper on the day following the play should contain simply a truthful statement of the drama's reception by the audience, with an announcement that an extended review would appear later.

Professor Phelps "regards the foundation of the New Theater as the greatest single thing that has ever happened in America for the betterment of the stage."

The management gave New York the best stock company it has ever seen, and proved the enormous superiority of such a system to the dress-model star idea. . . . Shakespeare as given by the regular New Theater company was thrilling. Another thing . . . was the improvement in enunciation and pronunciation. It was a delight to hear the English language spoken as those actors spoke it.

Reasons for optimism in viewing the outlook of the drama are: The literary quality has recently greatly improved; authors who have attained success in other forms of literature all over the world are now turning their ambition and their talents toward the theater; and the custom of publishing plays has spread rapidly. Three of the biggest box-office successes in New York during the past season were all "literary" plays-"Chantecler," "The Blue Bird," and "The

# YUAN SHIH-KAI, THE LAST HOPE OF THE **MANCHUS**

THE recall of Yuan Shih-kai from retirement is a striking reminder that three years ago an imperial edict "advised and permitted" this masterful Chinese to withdraw from official life and to retire to his home, in order that he might nurse "the rheumatism in his leg" which made him no longer fitted for the duties of the high office which he then held. In the fall of 1911 another order from the imperial palace at Peking calls back the "invalid by edict," who (his rheumatism proving most obliging) soon finds himself able to travel to the capital, there to assume the responsibility of stemming the tide of revolution. According to an interesting sketch of the life of "the foremost man in China," printed in the Oriental Review (New York), Yuan Shih-kai was born fifty-two years ago in the province of Honan.

He was adopted as a boy by a soldier uncle, and in 1882 he went with a Chinese detachment to the assistance of the King of Korea, then threatened by a revolution. He remained in that kingdom for twelve years, becoming Imperial Resident at the early age of twenty-six, and continuing to hold that post until the war with Japan in 1894-95 expelled the Chinese from the peninsula. Nominally as Chinese minister to Korea, he dictated the policy of the Korean Government in its dealings with other countries, and when the Tonghak-dong insurrection occurred in 1894, he telegraphed to China and had troops sent to Asan, Korea.

This being in violation of the Tientsin treaty between Japan and China, Japan also dispatched troops, and proposed to Yuan that China and Japan cooperate in the carrying out of Korean reforms. Yuan, desiring a free Hung Chang, he was appointed Viceroy of Chihli hand in Korean affairs, caused the Korean (1901). Upon his advice was issued the famous edict of 1904 abolishing the traditional examinations in Chinese classics and making entrance to "Korea would carry out her proposed reforms of her own accord, but that the first thing required was that Japan withdraw her troops." Though his tactics in Korean diplomacy were bold and clever, Yuan did not stand to his guns. As a matter of fact, he fled from Seoul to Tientsin, leaving the Koreans in the hands of the Japanese. We condense the following further details of his career from the Oriental Review sketch:

Realizing China's need of an army trained on European lines, he [Yuan] reorganized the Chinese military establishment and soon had 5000 well-disciplined men under his command. His disci-pline was severe; the use of opium was prohibited; but he treated his men well, and paid them regularly. In 1899 he was made Governor of Shantung. He set himself vigorously to suppress the Boxers; land dominated by a military dictatorship in the

### YUAN SHIM-KAI

he had the courage to disregard the imperial edicts ordering the plunder and massacre of foreigners; he worked with the Yangtse viceroys to maintain order; and not a foreigner in his province perished while Chihli was in flames. On the death of Li official life dependent upon a degree in one of the modern colleges. In the closing year of the reign of the Empress-Dowager Tzu Hsi, he was ap-pointed a member of the Grand Council and administrative head of the Waiwu-pu (the office of foreign affairs).

Speaking of the return of Yuan Shih-kai to Peking, Mr. Charles K. Field, in the December Sunset (San Francisco) asks:

What does this journey mean to the Manchu dynasty, to the blue flag of the Ching Hwa republic, now floating above the roofs of Canton? Has the revolution that seemed to conservative observers to have come too soon, actually produced the hoped-for leader in an unexpected way? Has it provided unwittingly the machinery of a middle course, whereby the Manchu haby may still grow up on his yellow throne, a fictitious ruler only in a

the reforms it will establish, by those who have country has been done for Yuan; the army he dreamed of the fall of the Manchu? Or has Yuan organized has been taught loyalty—to Yuan. Shih-kai "come back" too late?

Yuan made cleaner, wider streets, created an from the late Empress-Dowager, the Chinese adequate police, established schools, and even a hospital for women and a training school for They believed that he could have named the nurses under an American-trained woman next emperor, as Napoleon did. That he did student.

It is unquestioned that he has done more for his country than any other man living. And what is more, he has been at the head of official life in China and he has never got rich, as official life goes.

And yet it seems equally unquestioned that, in spite of all this, Yuan Shih-kai does not possess the confidence of his country. The Chinese deny him the title of patriot. It remains to be seen whether they will be satisfied with anything else in the crisis valley"?

iron hands of a Chinese leader? Will this dictator- which they have now reached. Yuan is an opporship be accepted, for the present, for the sake of tunist, by general verdict; what he has done for his

After his well-known treachery to the late At Tientsin after the foreign occupation Emperor, resulting in an accession of favor people spoke of him as the real ruler of China. not do so, seems to be the thing that they cannot forgive him. To-day the Chinese shake their heads and say that perhaps he cannot be trusted. And if he succeeds in initiating reform in finance, education, communication. and government, will this satisfy the new republic, and "quench the rebel flame in Szechwan and the famine-stricken Yangtse

# WHERE CHINESE ARE WANTED—HAWAII

STRANGELY as the announcement strikes was on Annexation Day." Economically, says from being ruinous, seems to be a desideratum. Hawaii, the "Paradise of the Pacific," finds itself face to face with serious economic and political conditions. The economic conpart of the United States,"

a condition which threatens not alone the economic welfare of Hawaii, but which is also a point of danger in the greater economic organism of which Hawaii is now an integral part, and of which no part may be injured without affecting more or less every other.

Politically, the Hawaiian Islands are in danger "of being dominated by an electorate that may prove irresponsible and undesirable from a national point of view."

A change for the better cannot be expected for the near future unless the large population, which consists mainly of field laborers needed in our sugar industry and whose children are fast becoming voters of this territory, are supplemented or replaced by people who are willing and suitable to be assimilated by Americanism, and who will eventually embrace our methods of life, own property in these islands, and make their permanent residence here.

These quotations are from an article by Mr. D. D. Oehler in the Mid-Pacific Magazine (Honolulu) which describes the gravity of the even the existing sugar planters, who should be situation without reservation. The problem which annexation did not settle was that "of fully Americanizing the islands"; and this problem "is still as far from its solution as it kets for a number of products which may be grown,

on American ears, there is at least one Mr. Oehler, the islands have been and are country where "Chinese cheap labor," so far dependent entirely upon one industry—sugar.

Should, on account of economic necessity in other parts of the United States, a downward readjustment of the protective tariff on sugar be demanded, our interests would clash with such dition is one "much unlike that of any other demand most seriously; by a large cut of the sugar tariff our only industry would be injured or partly destroyed, meaning financial loss to every inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands and ruin to many. A similar result would be brought about by very low prices for a number of years. . . . We all make a living, directly or indirectly, out of the sugar grown in these islands. . . . We must preserve and maintain our only industry, our daily bread-sugar-for the sake of which we asked the United States to annex us, and must supply it with adequate and suitable field labor, so far furnished by Asiatic races alone, and, further, we must fulfill the obligations imposed upon us by annexation and Americanize by settling Europeans or Americans in these islands, not only field laborers, but property owners of an intelligent middle class.

> The fertility of the soil being unquestioned, the sanitary conditions good, and the climate ideal, there should be "some way of making this a land of golden opportunities for the European settler." Why are there practically no American settlers in Hawaii? Mr. Oehler believes that the following causes are more or less responsible:

> An insufficient and uncertain labor supply for primarily protected under any sane and conservative policy. Insufficient roads and transportation facilities. Insufficient capital for the encouragement of new industries. Lack of sufficient mar-

and excessive marketing expenses. Insufficient protection of the small planter against voluntary or involuntary absorption by or amalgamation into large enterprises and corporations. Insufficient protection of the small planter and of new industries against the hostility of existing industries, principally caused by the shortage of labor.

Mr. Oehler contends that the solution of the problem under discussion rests mainly on securing an adequate and stable labor supply. As to the nature of this supply, he says:

As European laborers will not remain here under present conditions, we should get authority from the federal government to bring to these islands thirty to forty thousand Asiatic laborers, prefer-ably Chinese, who might be admitted in small individual troupes as needed, during a limited period of time, say ten years, a sufficient time to establish other industries and to settle European or American planters on government lands.

The large sugar planters would remain "the backbone of the country, able to bear the burden of taxation and of Americanization until such time as the development desired had been successfully concluded or nearly so"; but, with the privileges of Asiatic, i.e., Chinese labor and tariff protection, they "should be compelled to do their duty toward the Americanization of this country.'

They should agree to employ Europeans or Americans only in every position above that of field laborer, and they should by all means encourage diversified industries and small European planters, by granting fair grinding contracts, etc. They should further be compelled to employ not less than, say, 20 per cent. of European laborers at wages and inducements for advancement sufficiently large to keep them here permanently.

These European laborers would be the nucleus for the final Americanization of the Territory.

### BERGSON AND BALFOUR DISCUSS PHILOSOPHY

Journal, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and M. Henri tures possessing a stomach. Digestion exists Bergson discuss the latest developments in long before a special stomach has been dephilosophy. Mr. Balfour criticizes M. Berg-veloped, and consciousness may exist long beson, and M. Bergson, without referring to fore the brain has been developed. Through Mr. Balfour, states his own position.

answers to these questions can be adduced natural to choice. in a mathematical way. But we possess mate scientific certainty.

consciousness is memory, preservation and essarily very slow and difficult, should store accumulation of the past in the present. At up energy ready for life afterwards to expend the same time all consciousness is an anticipathis energy suddenly in free movements. tion of the future. Consciousness is above all Sensation is the point at which consciousness a hyphen, a tie between past and future. touches matter. M. Bergson says:

N two unusually interesting and note- Consciousness is no more limited to creatures worthy contributions to the *Hibbert* possessing a brain than digestion is to creathe brain, however, consciousness works with The subject of the paper by the French the greatest precision, and we find that in philosopher (whose general philosophy was selecting between the respective responses to set forth in these pages in the issue for August given stimula, the brain is the organ of choice. last) treats of "Life and Consciousness." It appears therefore as if from the top to the He laments that, in the enormous work done bottom of the animal scale there is present in philosophy from antiquity down to the the faculty of choice, and more particularly present time, the problems which are for us the choice of action, of combined movements, the vital problems have seldom been squarely in response to stimulation arising from withfaced. He thinks philosophy will now give out. Yet the function of consciousness has them their rightful place. There is no been seen primarily to retain the past and absolutely certain principle from which the to anticipate the future. That function is

Consciousness and matter appear to be lines of facts, he says, none of which goes antagonistic forces, which nevertheless come far enough, or up to the point that inter- to a mutual understanding, and manage ests us, but each of them, when taken apart, somehow to get on together. Matter is will give nothing but a probability, but be-theoretically the realm of fatality, while ing put all together, by converging on the consciousness is essentially that of liberty; same point, may give an accumulation of and life, which is nothing but consciousness probabilities which will gradually approxi- using matter for its purposes, succeeds in reconciling them. The essence of life seems The first line of fact is consciousness. All to be to secure that matter, by a process nec-

consciousness, have indeed a common origin, seems ning twice the same course. to me probable. I believe that the first is a reversal of the second, that while consciousness is action that continually creates and multiplies, matter is action which continually unmakes itself and wears out; and I believe also that neither the matter constituting a world nor the consciousness which utilizes this matter can be explained by themselves, and that there is a common source of both this matter and this consciousness.

#### The Balfour Criticism

Mr. Balfour begins his criticism of "Creamore than forty years ago, when in the Engagnosticism. This was a challenge that Mr. to the reaction that has followed:

In the last twenty years or so of the nineteenth century came (in England) the great idealist revival. For the first time since Locke the general stream of British philosophy rejoined, for good or evil, the main Continental river. And I should suppose that now, in 1911, the bulk of philosophers belong to the neo-Kantian or neo-Hegelian school.

famous:

As we know it upon this earth, organic life resembles some great river system, pouring in many channels across the plain. One stream dies away sluggishly in the sand, another loses itself in some inland lake, while a third, more powerful or more fortunate, drives its tortuous and arbitrary windings farther and yet farther from the snows that gave it birth. The metaphor, for snows that gave it birth. The metaphor, for which M. Bergson should not be made responsible, may serve to emphasize some leading portions of his theory. What the banks of a stream are to its current, that is matter generally, and the living organism in particular, to terrestrial life. They modify its course; they do not make it flow. So unhampered by the inert mass through which it through the softer soil in channels the least fore- none.

That these two forms of existence, matter and seen, never exactly repeating its past. never run-

Mr. Balfour then proceeds to criticism. He holds that M. Bergson has not given answer to the following questions: Why should free consciousness first produce, and then, as it were, shed, mechanically determined matter? Why, having done so, should it set to work to permeate the same matter with contingency? Why should it allow itself to be split up by matter into separate individualities? Why should it ever have tive Evolution" by recalling the time of engaged in that long and doubtful battle between freedom and necessity which we call lish universities the dominating influences organic evolution? This leads up to the main were John Mill and Herbert Spencer-Mill question, On what grounds are we asked to even more than Spencer. The fashionable accept the metaphysics of M. Bergson? Accreed of advanced thinkers was scientific cording to his theory of knowledge, M. Bergson's view is that not reason, but instinct, Balfour himself took up in his "Defense of brings us into the closest touch, the directest Philosophic Doubt." He bears glad witness relation, with what is most real in the uni-Reason is at home, not with life and freedom, but with matter, mechanism, and space, the waste products of the creative impulse. Man is not wholly without instinct, nor does he lack the powers of directly preserving life. "In rare moments of tension, when his whole being is wound up for action. when memory seems fused with will and de-Mr. Balfour begins his statement of M. sire into a single impulse to do-then he Bergson's position by outlining his own posi- knows freedom, then he touches reality, then tion toward freedom. Being neither idealist he consciously sweeps along with the advancnor naturalist, he accepts freedom as reality. ing wave of Time, which, as it moves, creates." The material sequence is there, self and its But, asks Mr. Balfour, How is it that instates are there, and he does not pretend to stinct is greatest where freedom is smallest. have arrived at a satisfactory view of their and man, the freest animal of them all, relations. He keeps them both, conscious of should especially delight in the exercise of their incompatibilities. M. Bergson takes a reason? Again Mr. Balfour asks, if it be bolder line. Freedom is the very cornerstone granted that life always carries with it a of his system. Life is free, life is spontaneous, trace of freedom or contingency, and that life is incalculable. Then follows one of those this grows greater as organisms develop, why similies for which Mr. Balfour has become should we suppose that life existed before its humble beginnings on this earth? Why should we call in super-consciousness?

> For the super-consciousness does not satisfy Mr. Balfour. It already possesses some quasi-æsthetic and quasi-moral qualities. Joy in creative effort, and corresponding alienation from those branches of the evolutionary stem which have remained stationary. But why banish teleology:

Creation, freedom, will—these doubtless are great things; but we cannot lastingly admire them unless we know their drift. We cannot, I submit, rest satisfied with what differs so little from the life presses on by its own inherent impulse; not haphazard; joy is no fitting consequent of efforts which are so nearly aimless. If values are to be flows, yet constantly struggling with it, eating taken into account, it is surely better to invoke patiently into the most recalcitrant rock, breaking God with a purpose than supra-consciousness with

Photograph by The American Press Association, New York TYPICAL TURKISH PEASANTS FROM THE PERSIAN FRONTIER

# TURKEY'S INTEREST IN PERSIA'S FATE

A GLANCE at the map will show that the tions to Persia to assist in defying their com-North, but from the East.

Foreseeing the Russian advance into the Jeune Turc said: ancient land of Iran, several years before the " Until the final disappearance of an independent Turkish revolution Ottoman troops occupied Persia, there will be many discussions in European strategic points on the northwest Persian frontier, in the neighborhood of Lake Urmiah. For us this Persian affair is a life and death question. The integrity and independence of our own chiefly in order to encourage Persia to stand country is dependent upon the integrity and indeup against Russia in these parts. In 1908, pendence of Persia . . . We have never had any when Abdul Hamid was expelled from Tur-key, and Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza from ever England and Russia may do, let them mis-Persia, the Turkish press was full of exhorta- take not, we are watching them.

Turco-Persian frontier is very long, and mon enemies, Russia on the north and Great unmarked by any natural boundaries of dis- Britain on the south. When, some years tinction. Until recently it has never been ago, Britain menaced Persia with invasion strongly fortified. The trade relations between unless the trade routes in the South were Persia and Turkey have been well developed made secure, and when, later, Shah Mofor a long time. Persia having no ports of im- hammed Ali Mirza returned with Russia's portance on the Caspian, most of her trade backing to precipitate civil war, the Turkish still goes over the long and primitive caravan press again exhorted Persia to stand firm routes by way of Armenia to the ports of against her enemies. Now, while the gov-Trebizond and Samsoun on the Black Sea. ernment at Constantinople is engrossed with Persia and Turkey are both Moslem coun- the war over Tripoli, the attack is made on tries. Turkey's subjects, in great numbers, Persia's independence. Considering the fact, live on Persian territory. The Russian however, that as yet her fight with Italy does menace for Turkey, always great, is intensing not deprive her of any soldiers, Turkey may fied now that it may come, not only from the yet have something to say in the fate of Persia. In a recent vigorous editorial, the

foreign offices, and we Turks will have a lot to say.

# MEANING OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

an, it is true, originated the gen- favor. the law, but the drafting of the tself, with the exception of three as the work of Mr. Edmunds. ives point to the appearance in American Review of an article ermer Senator's pen which gives on of the law and relates the cirattending its framing and pas-Senate. This article, it may be ssing, was written several months the recent discussion of the law an acute stage.

unds expresses the hope that in enal provisions of the law, as well a civil character, will be brought In his view the fear that some night lead to the sacrifice of just, holesome business arrangements ely dismissed. No business cons beneficial to the public interest lemned as "restraining":

ticular community there be two gristg the grain brought by surrounding each does it well, but the supply of rmit the mills to run only half-time, in order to pay their employees fair ake a living profit, are compelled to armers too high prices for grinding, They contract to combine forces and nding in one of the mills and use the ing lumber, and thus save the farmessive tolls, pay the employees full take a fair profit themselves. Is that i restraint of trade? Common sense iblic policy says no. Both say that rse, and that it helps-business, labor,

trade and commerce and so-called the party concerned can show (and it show) that his contract or act proenefits trade and is consistent with nd equal welfare of the whole people, ignized by the public policy stated in t of this article, it is not any restraint or the creation or the attempt to onopoly prohibited by the act. It is ng or conspiring and the monopoly

that the penal provisions of the by Mr. Edmunds, since in this twenty-one years ago.

n may fairly be designated as the situation the consequences of violations of f the Anti-Trust law of 1890, it is the law fall mainly upon the stockholders in George F. Edmunds, for many corporations. Mr. Edmunds would like to nan of the Judiciary Committee see every one of the remedial clauses of the ed States Senate, and for nearly law-equity injunctions, interdicts, and maniry regarded as one of the coun- dates, fines, forfeitures, and imprisonmentsost constitutional lawyers. Sen- brought into full exercise without fear or

# The Supreme Court Decisions

In the current number of the *Political* Science Quarterly, Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, reviews the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, and concludes that the influence which the decisions are likely to have on the forms of business organization to be adopted in the future depends very largely on the promptness and statesmanship which Congress may display in working out a regulative policy for industrial combinations.

In many respects the German type of combinatruction of the words "restraint tion-the stable, legalized pool-is superior to the American trust. If American business men and American corporations were given freedom equal to that enjoyed by business in Germany to enter into reasonable agreements for steadying production and avoiding violent fluctuations in prices, the legalized pool, which readily adapts itself to changing economic conditions, would in many instances be preferred to the more rigid single corporation. Under a wise regulative policy it is probable that many different forms of organization would flourish side by side. At the same time, protection from unfair and oppressive methods of competition would be a great encouragement to the small producer and would enable him to regain some of the ground he has lost in the unequal competition he has frequently been compelled to carry on with the unregulated trust.

Some one has grandiloquently declared that "the Anti-Trust act is the Magna Charta of the American business man." Until these decisions were ican business man." rendered, it might well be doubted whether such a statement was intended in jest or in earnest. The act was applied to the railroads, although there is good reason for maintaining that it would have been better public policy to permit the railroads to enter freely into rate agreements, subject as they are to the regulative control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was applied to labor organizations, when in other countries, and particularly in the United Kingdom, the recent tendency has been to allow increasing liberty to combinations either of workmen or employers engaged in trade disputes. At the outset and for ous, and not the subjects of them, as a number of years it was not applied to a single ecisions of the Supreme Court indi- important trust. The recent decisions have at length given it the application which Congress intended. They thus constitute the most important forward step toward a solution of the trust problaw remain generally in abeyance lem that has been taken since the act was passed,

# NOTES ON BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

### An Æsop "Moral" Up to Date

A MAN in Minnesota last month had an the famous fable of Æsop about the man who ment system seems to have proved especially hid his gold at the foot of a tree in his garden. popular. It is said indeed that, were it not

time to time to dig up his treasure and gloat a month for any one account, the total so over it. But one day a robber watched him, far would be much larger. A number of and as soon as he had gone, scratched up the instances are recorded of farmers having tried gold and made his escape.

One of the man's neighbors, on hearing of amounting to thousands of dollars apiece. his loss and being told that he never did anything with the gold but look at it, said: upward of \$11,000,000 of the people's money. "Then come again and look at the hole; it will Deposits were received during the year at do you just as much good." Hence the old say- more than 5000 offices. An excellent show-

2500 years later, is an interesting parallel. tion of such size. Of the total deposits, a large He had saved for years and accumulated proportion is reported to have come from nearly \$3000. With it he intended some the foreign born, who, heretofore, have sent day to buy a farm. He hid the money be- their savings out of the country in amounts neath the floor of his house. There it was, aggregating perhaps \$35,000,000 yearly. indeed, safe from burglars. But what was his surprise and sorrow last month to find the entire roll of bank notes reduced all to dust —by rats and mice!

to be restored. That chance he took by future of his heirs in a way that would hardly appealing to the Treasury Department at have been expected of him. Washington. But the problem presented to the experts of the "redemption bureau," made it a condition that, if any of the benewhose business it is to identify mutilated ficiaries should use the money to buy mining money, was this time beyond their ability to stock or mines, their rights to participate in solve. So the Government could not make the estate should cease! good the loss. There was not the evidence demanded by law that the money destroyed that his family should shun the industry that ever really existed.

circulation the money hoarded by people like esting chapters to the book of experience upon this unfortunate man-those who are at once which wise folks depend to get at the prinignorant of investments and the feats of ciples of all successful investment. But, interest and afraid to trust their savings to taken merely at its face value, the prohibition the local banks— is one of the important pur- which he made is important as a highly prac-poses for which the Government's Postal tical application of one of the "Don'ts for Savings Bank system was established. It investors" invented a little while ago by one was, therefore, an odd coincidence that this of the country's foremost mining engineers strange loss should have been reported al- "Don't invest your money in a mining propmost simultaneously with the publication of erty because a friend (or even a blood relaan authoritative review of the first year's tion) became rich through fortunate investworking of the system. This report called ment in mining stock."

attention to the success with which "hoarded money" was being drawn out.

It is in thinly settled communities, far experience, with a moral. It recalls from cities and bankers, that the govern-To this tree the owner would repair from for the regulation limiting deposits to \$100 to place in Uncle Sam's safe keeping savings

As it is, the Government now is holding ing, "Wealth unused, might as well not exist." ing, considering the delays that were naturally The experience of the Minnesota man, incident to the perfecting of a new organiza-

# The Hazard of Investing in Mines

A MISSOURI man, who died a few weeks ago, after having made a fortune in There was but one chance for his savings mines and mining property, provided for the

In dividing his wealth among his kin, he

What his special reasons were for insisting had brought him riches may never be known. To safeguard and also to bring into general If they could be, they might add some inter-

It was, of course, perfectly logical for this ment world are nearly always laid. cause of some other mining investment." able in amounts less than \$1000. He might have said, in other words: "If you State Board—of a State where mining is a income, thus to safeguard his principal. leading industry:

Mining stocks do not represent anything definite. Some pay dividends, in which case their quotations are comparable with those of other securities. But in the majority of cases mining stocks represent nothing more tangible than hopes. They fluctuate widely as these hopes rise and subside. The very fluctuations make the stocks useful for gambling. People buy them not as serious investments but as temporary speculations, often knowingly paying more for them than they are worth, on the chance of selling them to somebody else [our italics] for still more. . . . The public, of course, is fed with tales of the marvelous possibilities of great mines, and their past record is pointed to often enough. Yet gambling forms an element to be reckoned with in every district where trading in mining stocks has become established.

Note that this authority says "every district"-no exceptions are made. And to illustrate his point, he mentions one mine that was once valued—by stock quotations at \$12,000,000. A few years later it had depreciated to \$60,000.

Financial folks nowadays agree that nearly passed upon by the experts, are acquired by encouragement. large organizations, or business men of means only two were accepted.

The 508 rejected ones have joined the great as well as large. company of mining prospects "financed" by large, the last resort when the professional investor has said "No."

## Bonds for Little People

MOST of the investment complaints in \$24,000,000 a day. this country come from those the French way of such that the pitfalls of the invest- farmers for obtaining "banking accommoda-

same authority to add: "Don't, on the other reason is this: The man or woman with but a hand, be deterred from investing in a mining few hundred dollars saved has been led to property merely because another less fortu- believe that the sound bonds of well-known nate friend or relative became bankrupt be- and successful corporations are rarely avail-

On the contrary, however, there is no can, learn for yourself all of the facts about reason why any investor should not become whatever enterprise of the kind that tempts a secured creditor of a municipality, a railyou; if you cannot—just don't." And touch- road, a public service corporation, or a big ing upon the merits of such stocks as a class, industrial company, instead of a partner in here is what another well-known engineer a phantom mine or any other scheme of wrote not long since in an official report to a doubtful merit! Nor need he sacrifice much

> Dealing in bonds of small denomination is a bothersome business—one from which many investment bankers are still inclined to withhold their encouragement. It is a hopeful sign, however, that some have undertaken to "specialize" in bonds for "little people," and that they report an increasing demand for such securities. A few of the bonds available in \$100 and \$500 amounts to which attention has been directed lately by the specialists are named below:

Denomination Name of Bond		Approximate Yield		
\$100	New York City Bonds4	per	cent.	
500	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Adj. 4s 4.30		••	
500	Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 31/84.27	••	**	
100	Colo. & Southern Ref. & Ext. 4148 4.50	••	**	
500	Rock Island, Ark. & La. 41/484.88	••	••	
100	Southern Pacific, San Fran. Term. 4s. 4.43	••	**	
100	Amer. Telephone & Tel. Col. 4s Ctfs 4.62	• •	••	
100	Cleveland Electric Illuminating 5s5.27		**	
500	Southern Bell Telephone 5s4.95	••	••	
500	New York Telephone 41/2s4.45	• •	••	
100	Laclede Gas 5s4.40	**	••	
100	Central Leather 5s 5.20	••	**	
100	General Electric 31/284.37	••	••	
100	International Steam Pump 5s5.60	• •	••	
500	U. S. Steel Sinking Fund 5s4.85	• •	••	

Of course, each bond on this list is better all of the mining "prospects" really worth suited to one kind of investor than another. while, as soon as they are discovered and It is the very variety and range that offers

There are scores of other "small" bonds and special experience. A trustworthy finan- suitable for starting the right kind of an incial newspaper instances one large corpora- vestment account. A good New Year's resotion which had no fewer than 600 such propolution would be: To learn more about such sitions offered to it last year. Of that total opportunities. Any banker in good standing is able to help the interested investor—small

## "somebody else"—the amateur public at Currency Reform and the Farmers

A MERICA'S 6,000,000 farmers produced \$8,500,000,000 worth of crops last year. Or, stated in another way, they created new wealth for the country at the rate of nearly

They didn't break all records. But even banker calls "the little people"—investors so, no other class of industrial workers can who save by 5's and 10's, with no ciphers boast of such an accomplishment. And yet added! Unfortunately it is along the path- every other class has better facilities than the tions"—money to carry on its business, with which he is confronted. The other half This inequality is by no means the least im- and its solution is suggested by Vice-Presiportant of the defects in the nation's present dent Bailey of the Title Guarantee & Trust currency system which the reformers pro-Company elsewhere in this magazine in a pose to remedy. Much attention was paid timely article on "Waste in Borrowing on to it in the last month's discussions of the Real Estate." Mr. Bailey's plea is for the suggested monetary legislation.

mercial transactions" as used in the "Al- Crédit Foncier of France, would lighten the drich plan," should be understood as includ- burden of paying for the farm itself. ing "all notes and bills of exchange, issued or drawn for agricultural purposes." Such a kind of evils it might be expected to correct regulation, if adopted by Congress, it is -is clearly explained in the article. It need urged, would place the farmer on practically only be emphasized that in extending aid to the same footing as the merchant, the manu-borrowers on real estate of whatever kind, a facturer, the trader, or any borrower on mortgage bank, such as Mr. Bailey proposes, stocks, bonds and other investment securities would not interfere with the usefulness, in that are now accepted as standard collateral. that respect, either of a reformed banking None of these would be better served than system or any of the other institutions that the farmer in the matter of obtaining credit now loan money to farmers and prospective at the banks and trust companies that be-home-owners. come members of the proposed Reserve Association.

fective banking system. But that aid has of New York State alone are more than seldom been adequate in amount. What is that. of still more importance, it has always been costly. One observer of conditions in the surance companies are among the chief sources South, for example, recently told of planters of funds for loans on farms. Recently pubwho were paying as high as 10 per cent. for lished figures showed that twenty-three such money borrowed on the cotton which they institutions had \$1,008,771,608 invested in were holding in the warehouses awaiting the real estate mortgages. But of that total market. And this was at a time when the \$414,872,841 was in New York City—largely banks in New York and other financial cen- on office buildings—and \$427,802,043 was ters were giving accommodation to big bor- divided among only eight of the interior rowers on "negotiable securities" at a charge States. That left but \$256,000,000 for all of 6 per cent. or less.

such a material advantage over the farmer. side the favored region. Agriculture is the country's biggest business. to more adequate banking facilities than the necessity of making the institution he is amended Aldrich plan would provide for such one turn to a consideration of the facilities facilities. It would enable the farmer to for borrowing now offered to home buyers by meet his legitimate financial needs, irrespect- the building and loan associations, another ive of disturbances in the money centers of reason becomes apparent. It is, of course, the country, and irrespective of his locality, important that societies of that kind—the or the character of his crops. It would make "local" or "neighborhood" type—have ashis credit "national."

### Aid for Borrowers on Farms and Homes

such, will be to solve but half of the problem sylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey.

establishment in this country of a national It was pointed out that the phrase "com- mortgage bank which, like the far famed

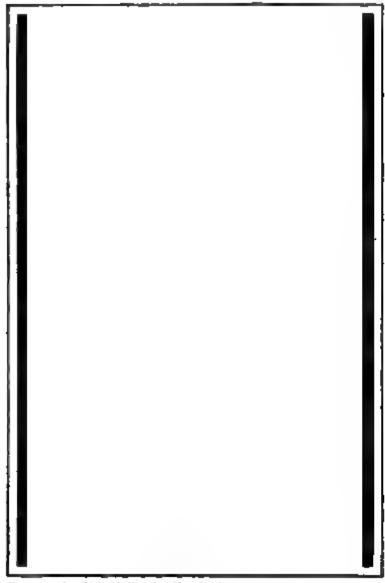
How such an institution would work—the

Last month it was pointed out in these pages that one of the amendments to the In some sections of the South and West, it Aldrich plan would set free for borrowers on has, of course, been the practice to extend to real estate about \$200,000,000 now held by the farmers as much financial aid as possible, national banks as separate "savings dewithin the limitations of the admittedly de-posits." But the mortgage requirements

At present the treasuries of the big life inthe rest of the country—an average of less Men in other lines of industry ill-deserve than \$7,000,000 for each of the States out-

Figures like the above suggest one reason Workers in it are rightly held to be entitled for the emphasis which Mr. Bailey places on the present organization gives them. The talking about "national" in its scope. If sets of \$1,036,712,600 and over 2,000,000 shareholders. But still the geographical area which they serve is narrow. For example, more than one-half the total number of asso-O provide the farmer with the necessary ciations, and a still larger proportion of the facilities for financing his industry, as total membership, are in four States-Penn-

# TIMELY BOOKS OF THE NEW YEAR



Copyright by Piric McDonal t, New York ARNOLD BENNETT (From his most recent portrait)

# ESSAYS AND LETTERS

AMONG the many books that have appeared on Tolstoy, his life and doctrines, few have come so near the portrayal of the real Tolstoy as has that of Romain Rolland, the author of "Jean Christophe." As he permits the one word, Tolstoy, to stand as the title of his work, so he permits the solitary figure of the man, Tolstoy, to stand for himself uninterpreted and unviolated by a flood of comorganic development of a consistent life, a record seer was the apostle of no doctrine more startling than the Sermon on the Mount. "To know faith one must share it," he cries, and "to know God and to live; it is the same thing." Personal salvation cannot save us, only love for the souls of others. If we pursue our own salvation to the Tolstoy, at fifty. Then he writes in his diary: "I am like a man lost in a forest, who is seized with horror because he is lost, and cannot stop although he knows at every step that he is straying farther. Rolland makes plain the fact that Tolstoy did not

Tolstoy By Romain Rolland. Translated by Bernard Miall Dutton, 321 pp. \$1.50.

deem the world capable of realizing his own rigorous ideal; these ideals were appeals to the heroic energies of the soul. The great Russian was, in Rolland's words, the "incarnation of fraternal love in the midst of a people and a century stained with the blood of hatred.

Biographical studies of Tolstoy will undoubtedly continue to come from the press for some time. Nathan Haskell Dole, one of the better known translators of the great Russian, has just completed a "Life" of Tolstoy, which, while restating well-known facts of his career in a sympathetic, orderly way, lays special stress on his mental evolution. Mr. Dole also presents a number of estimates of Tolstoy by well-known con-

A new edition in small, convenient form of the complete works of Tolstoy forms one of the holi-day offerings of the Crowells. The set is in fourteen volumes, and there is a discerning introduction by Mr. Dole. Mechanically this set is very satisfactory, the paper and print being excellent. There are frontispiece illustrations to the volumes.

To turn men to seek the fine friendship of books, friendship that gives solace and keeps the flame of a man's spirit burning, is the mission of the gift volume "The Friendship of Books," by Mr. Scott Temple. The various selections are concerned with the friendship of books and men from the time of St. Augustine's uplifting after reading the lost dialogue of Hortensius by Cicero, down to the modern tributes from the pens of Matthew Arnold and Andrew Lang. They consider books in various classifications, as friends at home, inspirers of the heart, teachers of life, companions in pleasure and as silent, friendly spirits. The illustrations are quaint and attractive drawings in penand ink by Harold Nelson. The frontispiece bears this quotation from Blaise Pascal: "If a book interests you, if it seems strong to you, be sure the man who wrote it, wrote it on his knees."

Arnold Bennett's piquant essay written in 1900, "The Whole Truth about an Author," comes in a new edition with an additional preface which gives the history of the writing of this particular volume. The utmost candor and delightful humor enliven the pages; he seems to tell everything, yet there is much left to feed the imagination. Ancient literment and criticism. The book is a study of the ary skeletons are pulled relentlessly from their cupboards to serve as warnings to budding genius, and of Tolstoy's childhood, youth, early work, mar- the bubbles of illusion that surround a literary riage, theories, conscience, and final confession of career are pricked with arrows of commercial facts faith. We discover that Tolstoy the artist and the regarding the profession. We write to live, fundamentally; living to write comes afterward when our stomachs are lazily content and it is possible to find sanctuary from commercialism in a garden. We grow to our proper ends in spite of our efforts, not because of them; the germ of what we are to be thrives in spite of our squirming and our serums exclusion of that of others, life ceases as it did with of education. Mr. Bennett writes directly, simply, and vigorously, always with a certain sense of the separation of the actual Arnold Bennett from the

The Life of Lyof N. Tolstoy By Nathan Haskell Dole. Crowell. 467 pp., ill \$2.

The Friendship of Books. By Scott Temple. Macmillan. 245 pp. \$1 25.

The Truth About an Author. By Arnold Bennett. G. H. Doran Co. 154 pp. \$1.

machine that is capable of turning out thousands of words of copy a week. The bare history of his success is a record of the triumph of industry, per-

sistence, and pluck allied with genius.

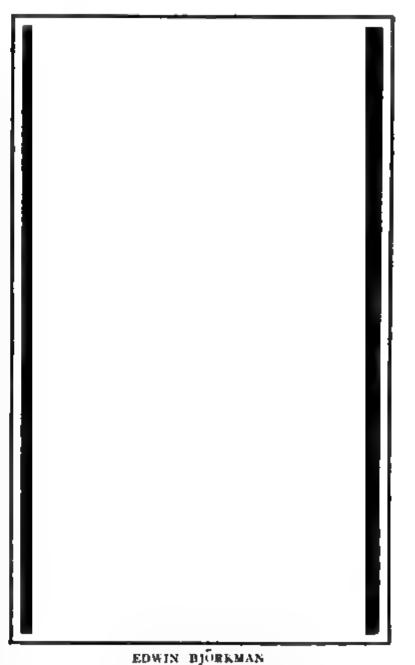
Along with the reprint of "The Truth About an Author," we have a striking new essay, "The Feast of St. Friend," by Mr. Bennett. It was written primarily for a Christmas book, but it is good for any season of the year. Some of us understand things but do not dare to tell them: Arnold Bennett understands and dares to tell that somehow the bottom has been knocked out of Christmas for grown-up folks. Then he proceeds to analyze the causes of the decadence of this festival and mixes a potion for our healing, which is the cultivation of a child-like spirit and a sympathetic imagination. He tells us that one of the spiritual advantages of feasting is that it expands us beyond our common sense, which is particularly good for the Anglo-Saxon mind that is self-contained and selfcontracted by the outward forms of life.

"That vital urge which carries existence beyond mere preservation to never-ending perfection" this is the theme of Edwin Björkman's book of essays: "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?"

Mr. Björkman insists that there is. He holds
that, Ecclesiastes and Buddha to the contrary
notwithstanding, "crookedness is actually being
made straight these days." We are discovering that much which used to be deemed fatal is little more than accidental. We are, moreover, learning how to prevent or counteract many of the accidents. All life, this essayist contends, has a meaning. Therefore he is optimistic. That meaning is an imperative demand, not only for continued existence, but for endless growth. In all the essays of this little volume, most of them philosophic, some literary, some dealing with the general trend of modern thought, others with the relation of typical thinkers to that trend, the writer has followed up his theme and conception of the meaning of life: "not only mere preservation, but the continued march on toward perfec-tion." Three of the essays in this volume, those on Henry James, Bernard Shaw, and John Galsworthy, have already appeared in the pages of this REVIEW. Mr. Björkman writes with a lucid, forceful, and nourishing style, and his pages are saturated with a wholesome idealism.

A new revised edition of Edward Carpenter's book, "Love's Coming of Age," has been brought out by Kenneriey. This book, first written fifteen years ago, refused by five or six well-known London publishers, and finally published at the author's expense, has since been translated into most European languages, and run into many editions. It is one of the sanest, most straightforward, most decent discussions of sex questions that

has yet been published.
"The Tudor Drama," by C. F. Tucker Brooke, Instructor in English in Yale University, is a history of the English drama down to the retirement of Shakespeare. The book grew out of a series of lectures on the Source of the Elizabethan Drama delivered at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1908. Their content covers the evolution of the drama in Scriptural, Miracle, and early Morality



(Whose new book of essays, entitled "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?" is noticed on this page)

Plays, Romantic and Pastoral Comedy, and History Plays. The tracing of the genesis and development of the various types of Tudor drama is technical and scholarly. In such measure as the Tudor sovereigns molded the permanent national consciousness of English life, so has the Tudor drama molded the modern English drama. Bibliographies are appended to the various chapters, and the volume is illustrated with sketches of theaters and stage settings of the Tudor period. Mr. Brooke has wisely accorded to Marlowe his rightful position as a prominent factor in the development of dramatic forms.

"Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race," by Mr. T.W. Rolleston, is an account of the early history, religion, mythical and romantic literature of the Celtic race, as the author states, for the Anglo-Celtic, not the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Mr. Rolleston follows the progress of the Celts from a prehistoric race of the Iron Age when Switzerland, Burgundy, Northern France, Illyria, and Galatea were their strongholds, down through the centuries until their independent and natural life was absorbed by the conquering races that overran the islands of Britain. The Celtic literature is the oldest non-classical literature in Europe; the Celtic conceptions of God and the Other-World the most lofty. The mystery of the Danaan Myth as it appears in the Celtic Bardic literature is inter-

The Feast of St. Friend. By Arnold Bennett. Doran & Co. 118 pp. \$1

\*Is There Anything New Under the Sun? By Edwin Björkman Mitchell Kenneriey 259 pp. \$1 25.

\*Love's Coming of Age. By Edward Carpenter. Mitchell Kenneriey 199 pp. \$1

\*The Tudor Drama. By C. F. Brooke Tucker. Houghton, Mimin Co. 461 pp. \$1.50.

Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race, Rolleston T. Y. Crowell Co. 456 pp. \$2.30, By T W.

preted with scientific insight; the volume is of to read at random from his works. However much exceeding value to students, and its material, while is given of mature thought and lyric beauty, there free from adaptation, will interest the general is always the sense of a richer harvest that might reader. There are sixty-four illustrations by have come. "The Great Adventure" and "Life There are sixty-four illustrations by

Stephen Reid.

Old Lamps for New " is a book of short essays, dialogues and thumb-nail sketches by Mr. E. V. Lucas. One of the essays begins with this sentence: "We were talking about Lamb." After reading the essay we are not sure but that Mr. Lucas must have been talking with Lamb, so carefully has he preserved the whimsical humor of Old China and the inimitable Roast Pig. As the best of Lamb is not a single essay, but the fragrance of them all, so the best of Mr. Lucas's essays is the gist of them all. "On the Track of Jan Vermeer" is wholly delightful: "Where are the lost Vermeers?" he asks. There are but thirty-nine in public galleries and private collections, and the accomplished painter of Delft painted at least twenty-four years. Under what grime and in what obscurity lie hidden the vivacity and charm, the rich coloring, the incomparable "white planes" of the lost Vermeers?

"The Man of To-Day," by Mr. George S. Merriam, is a collection of papers presenting a portrait of humanity as seen to-day in its achievements and its progress toward high ideals. It is a helpful book, food for everyday life; the chapters discuss life in its many phases,-youth, time, the struggle for success, love, marriage, infirmity and death. The liberal quality of religious thought of the present day is given with the courage of strong convictions: there is no quibbling over dry-as-dust theology and orthodoxy. The personal sketches include those of Emerson, Brooks, and Edward Everett Hale. The chapter entitled "The Message of Emerson" is an eloquent tribute to the Sage of

Concord.

#### A FEW VOLUMES OF VERSE

"The Singing Man," a book of songs and shadows by Josephine Preston Peabody, author of "The Piper," the Stratford prize play, collects Miss Peabody's most important poems written and published in the magazines within the last few years. "The Singing Man," the poem which gives the title to the volume, is an ode to the portion of labor, a powerful arraignment of the greed of modern commercialism that crushes the gladness from the life of the laborer and reduces to a brutish machine him who was once the singing man. "Face that wreckage you who can, it was once the Singing Man." Miss Peabody is always the poet, but in her serious verse the weight of the burdens of humanity has shorn a tithe of lyrical music from her meters. The love poems, and those on motherhood and childhood which are included in the book, are clear and sweet as rippling water; their deeps and shallows flow as rivers to the sea of song; there is magic in them for tired hearts, and joy and sudden tears.

Theodore Roosevelt has written a preface in the nature of a tribute and an appreciation for the poems and dramas of George Cabot Lodge. To realize that death smote the gifted author of these poems lamentably, untimely, it is only necessary

1 Old Lamps for New. By E. V. Lucas. Macmillan Com-

in Love" are incomparably the best that has come of late from our Western poets. Rarely in the works of any poet do we find lines as musical as these—"The eyes of love—clear as the dawn-stars—singing over seas," and "the perpetual peace of death's inscrutable divine event." A fitting epitaph might have been taken from his poem, "Death": "I know he lives indeed who dies a champion in the lists of truth."

"Mona," by Mr. Brian Hooker, is the libretto of the opera "Mona," which will be performed at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. The score is the work of Professor Horatio Parker, dean of the Music School of Yale University, and winner of the \$10,000 prize offered by the directors of the Metropolitan for the best opera in English by an American composer. The place is southwestern Britain, the time the first century A.D. Mona is a British princess who dreams of great deeds and leads her people in revolt against Rome. She learns at last that her lover, Gwynn, whom she slays with her own hand because he opposes her and strives for peace, is the son of the Roman governor of Britain, and that through him she might have saved her race. It is a new setting of the world-old truth that no good may come save through love, the tragedy of the reformer who fails because of the rejection of the normal, human activities of life. Mona cries as she is led away to captivity: "Dreams—only great dreams, a woman would have won." Mr. Hooker's blank verse is of exceptional strength and true poetical beauty

As a religious poet Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball holds a recognized position in American literature. The latest edition of her poems includes those carefully selected from her earlier volumes, together with forty or fifty hitherto uncollected ones. Miss Kimball's religious verse is of Wesleyan fervor and simplicity, and the secular lyrics which complete the volume are full of Nature voices, wood notes, and song of cricket and of bee.

#### TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

That genial French churchman and critic, the Abbé Félix Klein, who has already written two discerning and sympathetic books on the United States and its people ("In the Land of the Strenuous Life," and "An American Student in France"), some months ago completed his account of his latest visit to this country under the title "America of To-morrow."7 This has just been translated by E. H. Wilkins, and published with an introduction by Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago. The Abbé Klein finds that we have improved a great deal during the past decade. He likes us immensely. He believes we have many faults, but he says our hearts are in the right place, and we are willing to correct these faults when we know them. The frontispiece to the volume is a portrait of Abbé Klein, which we reproduce on the opposite page.

A six months' journey by canoe in the far northwest of Canada, chiefly on the Peace and Mackenzie Rivers, furnishes material for some very vivid and entertaining writing, with some unusual

John Jamps for New By E. V. Lucas, Macminan Company. 258 pp. \$1.25.

The Man of To-day. By George S. Merriam. Houghton Mifflin Company. 348 pp. \$1.25.

The Singing Man. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton Mifflin Company. 88 pp. \$1.10.

Poems and Dramas. 2 vols. By George Cabot Lodge. Houghton Mifflin Company. 328 pp. \$2.50.

Mona. By Brian Hooker. Dodd, Mead & Co. 190 \*Mona. By Brian Hooker. Dodd, Mead & Co. 190 pp. \$1.25.

\*Poems. By Harriet McEwen Kimball. Little, Brown & Co. 208 pp. \$1.50.

\*America of To-morrow. By Abbé Félix Klein. A. C. McClurg & Co. 359 pp., port. \$1.75.

lent series of appendices, giving very useful bo- your saints, and almost forgotten your gods, you tanical and zoological side information on the will cure the sickness of your soul in Umbria." The

general subject, completes the volume.

But few foreigners have had so many oppor-tunities of penetrating into exclusive Italian circles as have been granted to Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. In her latest book on Italy, "Italian Castles and Country Seats," the result of her extensive trips, Mrs. Batcheller tells her experiences in several trips throughout Italy and makes the reader familiar with the home life of many of the representatives of the ancient Italian aristocracy. The writer had the entrée, not only of titled families in whose villas she was hospitably entertained, but of royalty itself. King Emmanuel, Queen Elena, the Queen Dowager Margherita, and the little Prince and Princesses have all been, it has been said, personal friends to Mrs. Batcheller, and autographed portraits of them, as well as many of the leaders of the noble houses of the kingdom, add to the attraction of this handsomely printed and bound volume. Perhaps the most valuable service Mrs. Batcheller does to Italy in this book is to show that the kingdom is not an array of ruins of former greatness, but that the Italians are a modern, prosperous, industrial people, as well as the inheritors of the grandeur that was Rome's.

A very pleasingly illustrated travel book on Italy, entitled "A Little Pilgrimage in Italy," by Olave M. Potter, is a literary and artistic record of

and excellent pictures, in Mr. Ernest Thompson Italian travel. Miss Potter found Italy most Seton's latest volume, "The Arctic Prairies." interesting in Umbria. "If you are travel-stained He subtitles it "A Canoe Journey of Two Thouwith life," she tells us, "if the sweat of a work-asand Miles in Search of the Caribou." An excel-day world still clings about you, if you have lost

THE HEAD OF A MUSK OX (One of Ernest Thompson Seton's drawings in his book, "The Arctic Prairies")

illustrations—there are 97 of them—are by the well-known Japanese artist, Yoshio Markino.

The "Adventures in the Congo" of Mrs. Marguerite Roby are described in vivacious narrative by the lady herself in a volume of more than 300 pages, copiously illustrated, with a map at the end. Mrs. Roby believes that the stories of atrocities in the Congo and of the horrors of Belgian rule have been, to say the least, greatly exaggerated. She found the natives in a surprisingly prosperous and happy condition, considering their backwardness in the arts of civilization. She says that she will be satisfied if, having "presented a true and up-to-date picture of every-day life in the Congo," she is able to "blot out some part, at least, of the bloodstained picture that has been painted by others.'

"From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam" is the fascinating title of a really fascinating story of travel in which scholarship and some lively description are very intimately mixed. Professor A. V. Williams Jackson (Indo-Iranean languages at Columbia University), author of "Persia Past and Present" and other works on the Near East, has made several extensive trips through all sections of Asiatic Turkey, of Caspian Russia and Persia, chiefly for purposes of historical literary research. He tells the story of his experiences and observations in a very entertaining and informational fashion, and illustrates them with many excellent pictures and a good map. He gives, besides, a valuable list of works of reference on the regions described.

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a man and his wife decided to take a motor trip through Algeria and Tunis. This is the way Mrs. Emma Burbank Ayer begins her absorbingly interesting volume, "A Motor Flight Through Algeria and Tunisia," which is illustrated copiously with photographs taken by the author. The travelers

A Motor Flight Through Algeria and Tunisla. By Emma Burbank Ayer. A. O. McClurg & Co. 445 pp., iii. 49.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Arctic Prairies. By Ernest Thompson Scion. Scribner's. 415 pp., iii. \$2.50

<sup>2</sup> Italian Castles and Country Scate. By Tryphosa Bates Batcheller. Longmans, Green & Co. 512 pp., iii. \$4.80.

<sup>3</sup> A Little Pilgrimage in Italy. By Olave M. Potter. Houghton Millin Company. 360 pp., iii. \$4.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;My Adventures in the Congo. By Mrs. Marguerite Roby Longmans, Green & Co. 312 pp., ill. \$3,50.
'From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam. By Professor A. V. Williams Jackson. Macmillan. 317 pp. ill. \$3.50.

Among other new books of travel and description are the following: "The Dominion of Canada,"

ture of the most intellectual and brilliant people o the world, a picture founded on personal observa-

by W. L. Griffith (Little, Brown); "Two Years Before the Mast," by Richard H. Dana, Jr. (Macmillan); "The Spell of Egypt," by Robert Hichens (Century); "Down North on the Labrador," by Wilfrid T. Grenfell (Revell); "The Broken Wall," by Edward A. Steiner (Revell).

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

tions and inspired by strong sympathies."

A half-century's accumulation of new evidence now distinguishes the Greece of modern scholarship, from the Greece of Grote and our grandfathers. We now come nearer to fully understanding the Greek people, since we know something of their surroundings, as well as something of the geographical and economic conditions under which they lived. An attempt to make clear to the modern mind, in terms clearly comprehensible to that mind, just what fifth century Athens was really like is made by Mr. Alfred E. Zimmern in his study of "The Greek Commonwealth." Mr. Zimmern, who is a late Fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, and whose name became familiar to American readers some years ago as translator of several volumes of Ferrero's "Greatness and De-cline of Rome," has written an unusually interesting historical analysis. He admits that his judgment is fallible, but he says "I have done my best to play no tricks with the evidence.'

All that is historically known of the Roman empresses down to the fall of the Western Empire has been gathered into a continuous story by Joseph McCabe, author of "The Decay of the Church of Rome." Mr. McCabe's account reproduces different phases of the luxury and decline of Roman society, and presents a gallery of types of Roman women in the setting of their times. The volume is illustrated with portrait reproductions

of busts and medallions.

A study of Rome from the other social extreme is Frank Frost Abbott's "The Common People of Ancient Rome." Professor Abbott (Latin Language and Literature at Princeton) deals with the life of the common people, with their language and literature, their occupations and amusements, and their social, political, and economic conditions. The average Roman man and woman was faced by many of the problems which confront us to-day, not excluding the regulation of large commercial corporations; the high cost of living; charity on a large scale; and the government of inferior races. The fact, says Professor Abbott, that the Roman's attempt to improve social and economic conditions runs through a period of a thousand years, should

make the study of them of value to us.

A more sedate story of "The Religious Life of Ancient Rome," beginning with the earliest times, and tracing in detail the changing religious ideas of the Roman people to the rise of Christianity, and ultimately to the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire, is Dr. Jesse Benedict Carter's volume on "The Religious Life of Ancient Rome." Believing that there was very little reliable infor-

The Greek Commonwealth. By Alfred E. Zimmern. Oxford The Clarendon Press. 454 pp. \$2 90.

The Empresses of Rome. By Joseph McCabe. Holt & Co. 357 pp., ill. \$4

The Common People of Ancient Rome. By Frank Frost Abhott. Scribners. 290 pp. \$1 50.

The Religious Life of Ancient Rome. By Jesse Benedict Carter. Houghton Miffiin Company. 270 pp. \$2.

MRS. EMMA BURBANK AYER'S MOTOR CAR IN ONE OF THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF TUNIS

returned loud in their praises of the roads, the excellence of the hotels in the large cities, the variety and charm of the scenery, and the fascination of the people and the Oriental life as seen by

them in the cities and on the road.

Another one of Mr. Clifton Johnson's illustrated series of travel books, which are appearing under the general title, "American Highways and Byways," has been brought out by Macmillan. This one, "Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes," is a record of "a search for the picturesque and the characteristic in nature and life in the region of our great inland seas." Beginning with the valley of the Genesee and a voyage on the Erie Canal, Mr. Johnson takes us from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, through the Straits of Mackinac, round about the through the region of the pictured rocks, the copper country, and the Wisconsin water sides, ending with a chapter on Tippecanoe. The illustrations, which are from photographs taken by the author, are excellent, and help to realize the story.

An unusually entertainingly written book of travels in the South Sea Islands, by Frank Fox, is made up of what the author calls "Peeps at Many Lands: Oceania." There are some very attractive

landscape views and other scenes in color.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn's "France and the French," is an attempt to present "a moving pic-

<sup>1</sup> Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes. By Clifton Johnson Macmillan 328 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> Peeps at Many Lands Oceania. By Frank Fox. London Adam and Charles Black 204 pp., ill. \$1 50.

<sup>3</sup> France and the French By Charles Dawbarn. Macmillan. 322 pp., ill. \$2.50.

mation in books on the subject of the religious of connects the victory of Alfred with the valley in Egypt, Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, set about, some years ago, preparing an exhaustive study of the religion of ancient Egypt. The two vol-umes now published under the title "Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection," trace the development of the fundamental beliefs of the Egyptians through no less than two score centuries, endeavoring to ascertain what were the foreign influences which "first modified these beliefs, then checked their growth, and then overthrew them." The two volumes are copiously illustrated, the frontispiece in each case being a colored "pull out" chart.

Another recent volume attempting to interpret the life and general character of the ancient Egyptians comes in the recent issue of Harper's Library of Living Thought. It is entitled "The Ancient Egyptians and Their Influence upon the Civilization of Europe." The author, Dr. G. Elliot Smith (of the faculty of the University of Manchester), credits the Egyptians with considerable influence upon later civilizations. It was they, he says, who invented the copper implements, and thus inaugurated the age of metals.

The biography of Montaigne, which Mrs. Edith Sichel has prepared, is one of those excellent pictures of a historical personality for which Mrs. Sichel has become so well known. There was evidently considerably more in the personality of Michel de Montaigne than most of us have imagined who have not seen the documents or heard the old

legends which this biographer has used so skillfully. From Gilbert K. Chesterton we have a ballad epic,4—a story of King Alfred and the Danes, that

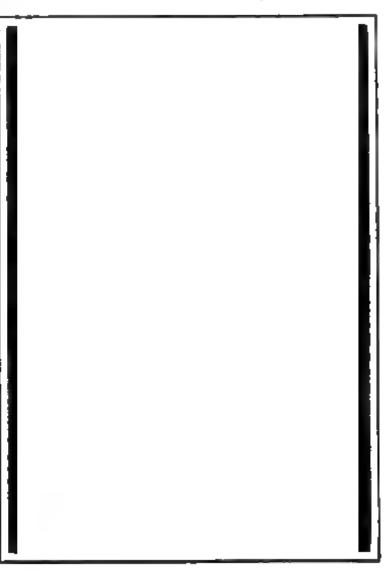
Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection 2 vols. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Putnam. 844 pp., iil. \$10.50.

The Ancient Egyptians and Their Influence Upon the Civilization of Europe. By Dr. G. Elliot Smith. Harpet's. 188 pp., iil. 75 cents.

Michel de Montaigne. By Edith Sichel. Dutton. 271

pp., ill. \$2.50. \*The Ballad of the White Home. By Gilbert Chesterton. John Lane Co. 132 pp. \$1,25.

Berkshire known as the "Vale of the White Horse." There is a shadowy legend which relates that King Alfred once played the harp and sang disguised as a minstrel in a Danish camp. Upon this slender historical foundation Mr. Chesterton has shaped a splendid epic of the glory and supremacy of the Wessex king. From its bold rhythms the British lion rears his ponderous head: it is a rune such as the lions of Trafalgar Square might roar should



MESSALINA

("The Wickedest Woman in Roman History" Reproduced from the bust in the Uffizi Palace, Florence, in Joseph McCabe's Book, "The Empresses of Rome" See page 118)

peril threaten the bulwarks of the English monarchy. The particular ballad entitled "The Harp of Alfred" is exceptional for its poetic artistry. Seldom has a writer of vigorous prose turned poet deserved sincere commendation; but in the case of Mr. Chesterton one could wish he had always written in meter. The epic is prefaced by a quotation from King Alfred's addition to Boethius,-"I say, as do all Christian men, that it is a divine purpose that rules, not fate.'

An illustrated story of the love romances of three European queens, the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Italy, has been made into an attractive book by Kellogg Durland,\* and published only a few days before the author's death. Mr. Durland was a traveler of wide experience, and a writer of sympathetic and attractive style.

Undoubtedly the remarkable personality of Maria Theresa has been considerably obscured by the historical importance of the wars in which she was involved. The biography recently issued by

\*Royal Romances of To-day By Kellogg Durland, Duffield & Co. 278 pp., ill. \$2.50.

Mary Maxwell Moffatt1 (author of "Queen Louise Maria Theresa herself. Diplomatic and military events are dealt with only in so far as they directly influenced her life, or indicate her character. The volume is illustrated.

The wise philosopher, Parmenides, once said that divine souls have the peculiarity of being younger and at the same time older both than themselves and other things. Such a soul was Emerson, whose religion was all religion, whose philosophy was all philosophy. He came abreast the solid phalanx of his generation like a pillar of flame, leading on to that proportion of life which he called permanence, beauty, and grandeur. His intimate journals have been recently published with annotations by his son and grandson, Mr. Edward W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes.<sup>2</sup> The volumes are illustrated with photographic reproductions from old daguerreotypes and engravings of Elizabeth Hoar, Thoreau, Thomas Carlyle, Coleridge, and others of Emerson's friends. intimate picture of Emerson drawn from the pages of the journal differs in no wise from our conception of him gathered from his formal compositions. His life was in accordance with all that he wrote; he lived by his own sayings: "Every sensual pleasure is private and mortal; every spiritual action is public and generative," and "Let us answer a book of ink with a book of flesh and blood. All writing comes by the grace of God. Nature will outwit the wisest writer, though it were Plato or Spinoza, and his book will fall into that dead limbo we call literature; else the writer were God, too, and his work another nature.

We have already had occasion, more than once, in these pages, to commend unreservedly the treatment of the literature of England, given in that truly monumental work "The Cambridge History of English Literature." Volume VII in this work, which is being edited by Dr. A. W. Ward and Mr. A. R. Waller, considers "Cavalier and Puritan."

For the purpose of writing a history of the constellations as known and as written of by all nations in every age, and "to revive an interest in the mythology that twines about the stars," William Tyler Olcott (author of "A Field Book of the Stars" and other books) has prepared a useful illustrated handbook which he has entitled "Star

Lore of All Ages."4

Broadway, New York, if not "the greatest street in the world,"8 is certainly one of the best known of modern highways. In his rather elaborate historical account, Mr. Stephen Jenkins adheres to the conception of Broadway as a continuous road from Bowling Green, in the Borough of Manhattan, to the city of Albany. By far the greater portion of his book, however, is devoted to that part of Broadway that lies within the confines of New York City. Pictures of the famous Broadway buildings and scenes, many of them from old prints, enhance the interest of the text.

Mr. J. B. Kerfoot describes the Broadway of of Prussia"), of the great feminine sovereign of to-day with light and pleasing touch, and his Austria-Hungary during the middle of the eight- observations are appropriately illustrated by a eenth century, is an endeavor to tell the story of series of clever drawings, the work of Mr. Lester G. Hornby.

#### REPRINTS OF CLASSICS

The "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis, comes most appropriately at this season of the year among the new editions of favorite classics. So long as men hunger after righteousness and faith is a living thing, so long will the "Imitation of Christ" be read, for it is one of the few inspired books which like the Bible are essentially alive in themselves. Beside the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians we may place the fifth chapter of the third book of the Imitation for equal sublimity in its conception of divine love and compassion. This little book of religious mysticism teaches the doctrine of belief in matters spiritual according to the admonition of St. Augustine, namely that we must "rid ourselves of much knowledge in order to leave room for reasonable faith." This edition is beautifully illustrated with colored reproductions from paintings by the old masters: Raphael's "Virgin and Child," Guido's "Ecce Homo," Titian's "Holy Family" and Fra Lippo Lippi's Annunciation" are among their number.

"Schooners, islands and maroons, and bucca-neers and buried gold." Robert Louis Steven-son's "Treasure Island," that immortal yarn of a map, a treasure, a mutiny, a derelict ship, a sea cook with one leg and a sea song, is offered among the holiday books in a fine edition illustrated with fourteen plates in color by Louis Wyeth. Praise for Stevenson's story has been set down heretofore in unstinted measure, but in this edition the text must divide honors with Mr. Wyeth's capital illustrations. His studies of Old Pew, Ben Gunn, Mr. Hand, and Long John Silver heighten the zest for the story. The cover design shows the buccaneers hoisting the Jolly Roger against the blue

and gold of a marine sunset. Philosophy in cap and bells, wit and satire sifted from the chaff of ancient folklore and superstition, comes to us freshly in the attractive gift-book edition of Æsop's Fables.9 The existence of the traditional Æsop, the slave and dwarf of the sixth century B.C., has been doubted by historical authorities, but the fables live on to please each succeeding generation by the force of their aptly expressed truths. This edition is issued with fullpage borders in tint and is illustrated with quaint drawings in pen and ink by E. Boyd Smith.

"Gentlemen, what does this mean, chops and tomato sauce?" Mr. Pickwick and the jovial Samuel Weller return to us in a new édition de luxe, of the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,"10 capitally illustrated in color and pen and ink by Cecil Alden. The volumes are tastefully bound, the type clear, the margins wide, the illustrations a joy forever. Mr. Alden has wisely avoided subtlety in the portrayal of Dickens' characters: they are washed in broadly with a suggestion of gentle burlesque in their delineation. The frontispiece, a reproduction from a painting

\* Broadway. By J. B. Kerfoot. Houghton Mifflin Company. 189 pp., ill. \$2.

† The Imitation of Christ. By Thomas & Kempis. Little, Brown & Co. 310 pp. \$1.25.

† Treasure Island. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons. 272 pp. \$2.50.

† Esop's Fables. By E. Boyd Smith. Century Company. 170 pp. \$2.

† The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. 2 vols. By Charles Dickens. E. P. Dutton & Co. 900 pp., ill. \$7.50.

Maria Theresa. By Mary Maxwell Moffatt. E. P. Dutton & Co. 382 pp., ill. \$3.50.

The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Edited by Edward W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes. Houghton Mifflin Company. 2 vols. 551 pp., ill. \$3.50.

The Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. VII: Cavaller and Puritan. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Putnam's. 613 pp. \$2.50 per volume. \$31.50 per set.

est.

Star Lore of All Ages. By William Tyler Olcott. Put-nam's. 453 pp., ill. \$3.

The Greatest Street in the World—Broadway. By cephen Jenkins. Putnam. 509 pp., ill., maps. \$3.50.

of the famous court scene, showing Mr. Pickwick, Samuel, Messrs. Dodd & Fogg, and Mrs. Bardell, is excellent in its characterization and crisp of technique.

### SOME NEW BOOKS ON COOKERY

About a year ago an old method of cookery, long since forgotten, was revived by a famous French chef. M. Nicholas Soyer, in charge of the cuisine of Brooks' Club, London. It has had an immense vogue in England, and is acquiring real momentum toward becoming a fad in this country. The system, in brief, consists in cooking well-nigh everything, except soups, in paper bags especially prepared for the purpose. Advocates of the scheme contend that it saves fuel, obviates the necessity for handling dirty pans, and preserves a larger amount than possible under the old-fashioned system of the juices and flavor of the substances cooked. A little book containing a full description of Soyer's method of cookery, written by the chef himself, comes to us from Sturgis & Walton.

Other new publications dealing with cooking or other phases of the art of preparing food are: "The Mushroom Hand Book," by Elizabeth L. Lathrop (J. S. Ogilvie); "The Family Food," by T. C. O'Donnell (Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company); "The Book of Entrées," by Janet MacKenzie Hill (Little, Brown & Co.); "The Cook Book of Left-Overs," by Helen C. Clarke and Phoebe D.

Rulon (Harper's).

# A STUDY OF "WOMANHOOD"

Only a physician, who is at the same time vicepresident of the British Divorce Law Reform Union, a member of pure food associations, socio-logical societies, and "infant mortality conferences" all over the world, could have the temerity to write what his publisher has called "an exhaustive and valuable discussion of all that concerns woman in the light of modern social and scientific knowledge." Dr. C. W. Saleeby, with his scientific attainments and excellent, compact, stimulating style, has had the temerity to make this attempt. It will be admitted that in his book, "Woman and Womanhood, '7 he has treated the subject with dignity, sympathetic insight and an approach to finality which is unusual in the writings of men on matters that concern the other half of the race. The whole teaching of the book, from all its social generalization down to the details it gives for the wise management of girlhood, is based upon a single and simple principle which Dr. Saleeby phrases thus: "Woman is nature's supreme organ of the future." We should base on this truth, he contends, all our discussions, theories and plans for the right fiving of woman and for the solution of the economic, political and educational problems that now face the race because of woman's part in its continuance.

### A COUPLE OF NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIOLOGY

Mr John Spargo, than whom there is probably no better living authority on what is worth while on the subject of socialism, has written an intro-

\*Soyer's Paper Bag Cookery. By Nicholas Soyer. Sturgle & Walton, 130 pp. 60 cents. \*Woman and Womanhood. By Dr. C. W. Saleeby. Mitchell Kennerley 398 pp. \$2.50.

# "GRACE CHURCH" (From the drawing by Lester G. Hornby in Kerfoot's "Broadway")

duction to Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan's book "American Socialism of the Present Day." He highly commends the work, and regards it as "a faithful, holpful picture of the movement at this time of transition . . . really indispensable to the student of socialism." The book attempts to give a bird's-eye view of the movement, to sketch the political organization of socialism in the United States, noting its weak points as well as its strong ones, discussing problems of theory and tactics, and stating the position of the leading spokesmen of the movement, either in their own words, or in an impartial condensation of them.

There is a new note in the volume by Ameen Rihani: "The Book of Khalid." It is a study of America and the Americans by an immigrant. We have had so much in print telling what Americans think of the immigrant that it is relieving and profitable to let the immigrant himself take the floor and tell us what he thinks of us. Mr. Rihani, who was born, raised, and educated on the slopes of Mount Lebanon, "who entered the land of the free through the dingy portals of Ellis Island, and who learned to know America by the painful, but instructive process of beginning at the bottom and working upward," has written what is, in many ways, a remarkable book, full of delicately ironical touches.

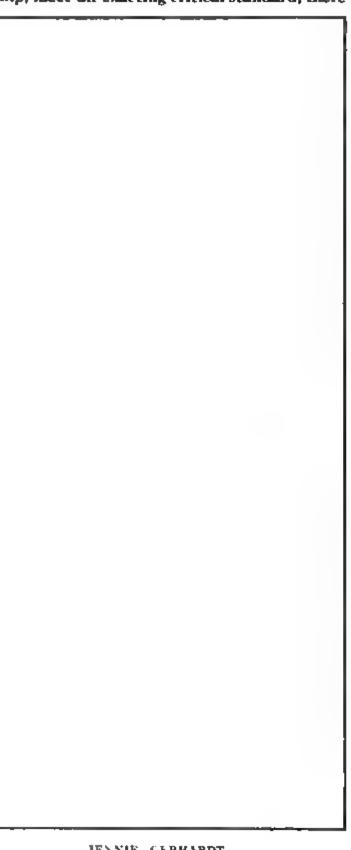
American Socialism of the Present Day By Jessie Wallace Hughan, John Lane Company, 265 pp. \$1.25
The Book of Khalid, By Ameen Rihani, Dodd, Mead & Co. 349 pp. \$1.30.

# THE SEASON'S BEST FICTION

#### SOME NOVELS OF DISTINCTION

ONE of the notable tokens of American progress may be observed in the state of the book mart. Publishing houses are more and more willing to print, and the community is more and more apt to buy, writings addressed to cultivated minds. Even among the novels—some people consider all novels frivolous—this tendency continues to grow, manifesting itself through volumes of both native origin and foreign.

Practised pens have brought forth, this season, a group of choice fictional works, which, because they, through their excellence of craftsmanship, meet an exacting critical standard, there-



JENNIE GERHARDT

(As she is represented in the frontispiece of Theodore Dreiser's new novel noticed on the facing page)

fore, if on no other credentials than those of good literary art, fulfil a cultural function. Mrs. Wharton, for one, has achieved her New England tragedy of "Ethan Frome" with all the delicacy of an etcher intent upon the value of every line. Ethan Frome is a farmer afflicted with a shrill and bitter hypochondriac of an unhelping mate. Into their cheerless abode comes as a sort of housekeeper a pretty young cousin of the wife. The inevitable happens, and then fate plays a trick diabolical enough to content the holiest saint. For the lovers' attempt to die together results only in a miserable accident to the girl, who, a cripple for life, spends the rest of her long days with the couple, slowly drying up, souring, and growing a second affliction unto the harassed soul of Ethan With these New England rural types come into contrast certain sons and daughters of wild, stormy Dartmoor, delineated with master hand by Eden Philipotts in his new romance "The Beacon" (Lane). Robert Herrick's self-tor-turing physician—see "The Healer" (Macmillan) whose ambitious wife will have him ostenta-

tiously successful regardless of his nobler aspirations—affords comparison in so far as concerns the subject of sensitive idealism, with the now chastened Helena Richie, so beautifully created by Mrs. Deland and playing a fresh part in that gifted writer's "Iron Woman" (Harper). Here the outstanding figure is however a wonderfully imagined female iron-master, shrewd, hard, and sordidly materialistic while manifesting undercurrents of loftiest integrity. Neither, in the briefest mention of this earnest book, should one pass over the tender, charming pages that describe the early lives of Helena's and the iron woman's children.

From Henry James one awaits no pean of childhood, although his elaborately reluctant divulgence of "What Maisie Knew" sticks in the memory. "The Outcry" (Scribner) relates to the questioned genuineness of a Mantovana, which the urbane but astute Mr. Bender wants to acquire for his collection in America. Writing in a vein of less cryptic linguistry than is this author's wont, the sophisticated arch-verbalist provides a de-lightful social comedy played off by Belgravian bon ton. A very joy to cognoscenti of both the literary and pictorial arts must prove this latest regalement à la Henry James. Of him and William de Morgan it might almost be said that their language alone gives an education. As for "A Likely Story" (Holt), one feels inclined after reading it,—and having acquaintance with de Morgan's previous romances,—to ask whether there is anything this man does not know. He now reveals himself equally at ease in studios, spiritism, and stenography! And that without prejudice to an original story narrating how an old Italian-painted portrait, and its photograph too, conversed with twentieth-century Londoners. Romantic aspects of medieval France—see "The Song of Renny" (Scribner)—Maurice Hewlett conveys by means of the poetic feeling, the erudition, and the finely chiseled diction which place him first among the historical novelists of the Anglo-Saxon world today. In some ways he transcends Scott, notably

at portraiture of character.

The profitable publication of foreign works like

Sudermann's "Indian Lily" (Huebsch) and Karin Michaelis' "Dangerous Age" (Lane) should help dispel the ancient wail "translations don't pay," for besides these the season's output includes half a dozen other meritorious products of continental origin. Also such publication seems to imply a more receptive state of mind toward the freedom of speech demanded by Puritan John Milton, but still resisted here by conscientious objectors. These would perhaps frown upon Sudermann's sketching of loose life at the German metropolis, or might object to the Dane's extraordinary study of what might in scientific parlance be termed psycho-pathological phenomena of the meno-pause. "We are all more or less mad then," declares a woman entering upon her change of life.

But sometimes an American novelist will fling into one's face, as it were, negation of this community's fast advancing mental development. For example, in "The Conflict" (Appleton) hardly a novel of distinction, however-David Graham Phillips again shows himself obsessed with the politics of business and the business of politics, to the almost complete exclusion of esthetic and intellectual affairs from the lives of the *élite* of a great American city. In this book we find a young lady belonging to the best society of said city, despite the "four years at Wellesley, and two years about equally divided among Paris, Dresden, and Florence," in conversation with her presumably congenial friends, never making a reference to, or disclosing interest for, the Louvre or the Comédie Française, Giotto's bell tower or the Loggia dei Lanzi, the Court Opera or the Green Vaults. Theodore Dreiser's "Jennie Gerhardt" (Harper), a far better book, provokes analogous reflections. Mr. Dreiser, for example, having informed one that "the Kanes were wealthy and socially prominent," having endowed Lester Kane with a reflective and refined mentality, and having blessed him with much leisure to boot, sends this gentleman thus equipped on a foreign tour, and gives a full account of all that Lester Kane saw, felt, thought, said, in Liverpool, London, Baden-Baden, Berlin, Paris, Venice, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Luxor, Karnak, Austria, Switzerland, yes, renders a circumstantial budget of scenical, historical, poetical, artistical, philosophical, sociological impressions, in two pages of print. At the least this is incompetent character drawing, the more conspicuous in an author revealing unusually deep human sympathies; Jennie berself captivates one's heart of pity because of the lack of moral strength which accompanies her hunger for affection, her touching sense of gratitude, and her unchanging sweetness. But this tale possesses other strong qualities of merit, not the least of which is the author's perception of life's uncertainty and apparent lack of rational cohesiveness.

### RELIGIOUS AND PHILANTHROPIC

Mr. Huebsch, the American publisher of Sudermann's two latest volumes, has this year extended the cultural scope of his catalogue by listing therein Hauptmann's most noted play "The Weavers" and his novel "The Fool in Christ." The carpenter's son Emanuel Quint, principal figure of this beautiful and lofty book, imagines himself the Saviour, and roams the Silesian countryside preaching the Nazarene dispensation in veritably apostolic language, scandalizing the authorities by his impudent assaults upon the constituted order. come back to earth, not only Hauptmann opines, state church of England-impairs a sweeping spir-

THE STRIKING COVER OF JAMES OPPENHEIM'S NEW NOVEL. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

but a Frenchman named Charles Morice. "The Re-Appearing" (Doran) tells of the actual Christ's sudden arrival in Paris one winter's day. As suddenly the population begins to reform. Family life becomes purified. The ménage à trois falls into discredit. A taste for simplicity and frugality sets in. Nobody frequents the theaters, the cafés are described, the jewelers' shops lose their customers, and the automobile industry falls flat. So does the champagne trade. Worse still, the Stock Exchange degenerates to a moral institution. And to crown all, a vast mob assembles in the Place de l'Etoile, and follows the Saviour up to Montmartre, where he delivers a subversive oration very like that reported in the fifth to seventh chapters of St. Matthew. Plainly something drastic must be done to prevent "the country from going to the dogs," and so on Christmas Day the Prefect of Police calls at the "Hotel of the Three Kings," and "regrets" that he must "request Monsieur" to absent himself from the territory of the French Republic forthwith. Meanwhile however the Parisians have commenced to tire of their own fanatical excess of virtue, so that the banishment of Jesus but anticipates popular opinion. Vox populi vox dei.

No such irony and no such force of directness do the two Englishwomen manifest who would promulgate Christian belief and conduct. Mrs. Humphry Ward forsooth marches up Keble and à Kempis, Bossuet, Harnack, Scherer, and a whole host of theologians ancient and modern, together with a living bishop and chapter of "the Church," in a six hundred and thirty page effort to bring "Robert Elsmere" up to date. But this cloquent That precisely this would happen did Jesus really lady's attachment to a local, national sect—the



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE MAHATMA AND THE HARE'

itual potency, sets aflame no passionate conviction. For fervent feeling Miss Marie Corelli never leaves aught to be desired; and always must her philosophic mediocrity damage what she writes. "The Life Everlasting" (Doran), mystical, occult, follows up themes already mooted in "Ardath," "Barabbas," and other novels by this romanticist.
"The Case of Richard Meynell," Mrs. Ward's tale, comes from the Doubleday press at Garden ingly witty fictional criticism of that "Unknown City. James Oppenheim and Clara E. Laughlin Isle" (Cassell)—situated between Leinster and contribute "The Nine-Tenths" (Harpers) and Picardy—whose forbles never had a cleverer com-

Children of Tomorrow (Scribner) to the season's fic-tion list. Both show a warm altruism toward New York's manual toilers; each conceives a metropolitan editor whose culture, one might say, represents an irreducible minimum.

Finally, the Spaniard Ibañez instills disgust of bullfighting by "The Blood of the Arena (McClurg), while Rider Haggard - erstwhile rejoicing in sanguinary contest between man and man-wishes "The Mahatma and the Hare "(Holt) to rouse up detestation against coursing, a British sport for perfect gentlemen which consists in pursuit of a frightened hare by hounds trained for this healthy amusement.

### ITALIAN AND TOPICAL

Mr. Dreiser or Mr. Phillips, Mr. Oppenheim or Miss Laughlin notwithstanding, America's cultural development grows apace. Whereof in-creased public cordiality toward foreign authors and subjects affords telling evidence. Robert Hichens can count upon auditorship whatever his theme, but the iridescent setting of Rome's brilliant cosmopolitan beau monde renders "The Fruitful Vine" doubly readable. A childless husband's thirst for paternity is the prime factor of this richly emotional romance, the right to whose American imprinting Stokes & Company have acquired. Two lesser tales of Italy come from the Riverside Press-namely, Edith McVane's "Taran-tella" and Eugenia Frothingham's "Her Roman Lover," the same establishment sending forth "In the Shadow of Islam," which registers Demetra Vaka's impressions of the Young Turk party and prompts comparison of Turkish views on love and marriage with our own. Colette Yver supplies authoritative information upon the progress of feminism in France by means of a story entitled "Love versus Law" (Putnams), where admittance of French women to practise at the bar looms a prominent issue. More hotly than ever rages at the present time discussion around the subject of divorce, which public agitation an American and an English scribe separately reflect. But Joseph M. Patterson's "Rebellion" (Reilly & Britton) and Anthony Hope's "Mrs. Maxon Protests" (Harpers), both take the same general point of de-parture: "Winnie Maxon had broken a law and asked a question. When thousands do the like. the Giant, after giving the first-comers a box on the ear, may at last put his hand to his own and ponderously consider."

To the rather recent discovery that children—as well as women—have "rights," Constance Armfield's English story of "The Larger Growth" (Dutton) gives advertisement. From London too though via Indianapolis, where the Bobbs-Merrill Company "keep store"—arrives I. A. B. Wylie's "Dividing Waters." A sharp satirical flavor at British expense quickens this more than merely competent romantic exposition of some differences between Herr John Bull and Mrs. Germania; and that calls to mind Pierre de Coulevain's surpass-

mentator, Max O'Rell and Bernard Shaw not excepted. Sybil Spottiswode's "Her Husband's excepted. Sybil Spottiswode's "Her riusoanus Country" (Duffield) also treats of Anglo-German "Flower of the Peach" divergences. (Century) brings forward observations by Percival Gibbon about the "nigger" problem in the new South African Union. Most topical of all—and yet perennial—appears the name of "Monna Lisa" on a new novel (Crowell).

### SEQUELS AND SUNDRY

Art, science, philosophy, religion, politics, music —what branch of civilized interest does not Romain Rolland touch upon? "Jean Christophe in Paris" (Holt) continues the career of this restless soul, this arch-type of the modern man of culture. That notable seventeenth-century Dutchman, on the other hand, whom Marjorie Bowen made so clearly visual in "I Will Maintain," that same William of Orange takes front place in "Defender of the Faith" (Dutton) as partner of English Princess Mary and formidable opponent of mighty France. Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger" succeeds "Hilda-Lessways" (Dutton), leaving, in its turn, much for subsequent revelation. The young

> COLETTE YVER (Author of "Love Versus Law")

portion by giving Hilda five pages to fetch a pocket-handkerchief for her mother and eight to find out that she has wedded a bigamist. Clayhanger, too, being a man of his time,—and having perhaps read "Tess of the d'Urbervilles,"—one anticipates no irreconcilable rigidity on his part. That the twentieth-century male regards female frailties with less Oriental herceness than his fore-fathers, a story like Mrs. Dejeans' "Far Triumph" (Lippincotts) or Miss Saanen's "Blind Who See" (Century) assuredly does proclaim aloud. chacun à son gout, and if you sigh for tales of love modeled upon passing fashions and ideas, then buy yourself "The Money Moon," written by Jeffrey Farnol with charming literary grace, published by Dodd, Mead & Company in the city of New York, and persuading one at \$1.25—that life's a happy dream. Among Mr. Farnol's mythological Arcadians of the present day appears a very nice, very good little boy, who reminds one of another, patented a quarter of a century ago by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Her latest tale, though, "The Secret Garden" (Stokes), marks an implied recantation from the manufacture of artificial infants, for this idyllic story of childhood contains much veracious characterization. Still, hanger without initiating him as to her marriage, we feel Mrs. Deland's juvenile quartet. Elizabeth only to be confronted by the expectation of a and David, Nannie and Blair—better little playchild-where the book comes to an end. A psy-mates, jollier and more genuine. Alfred Tennyson chologist of first order, Arnold Bennett, however, relates "A Portentous History" (Duffield), conbetrays his absolute indifference to narrative pro- cerning the life of a young Scottish giant who at

"DID ! PRICHTEN YOU?" (Proptispiece from "In the Shadows of Islam," by Demetra Vaka)

woman in question marries one George Cannon; she learns that he already has a wife, and then, after his disappearance, betrothes herself to Clay-

(Harper). An engaging narrative called "Ember Light," written by Roy Gilson and published by the Baker and Taylor Company, devotes its pages to praise of steadfast domestic love.

### SOME MISCELLANEOUS FICTION

"The Common Law," Robert Chambers. (Appleton.) Deals with studio life in New York. G. F. Mertins. "A Watcher of the Skies." (Crowell.) Treats of loss of memory and hypnotism.

G. Wentworth James. "The Price." (Kennerley.) A married woman's intrigue with an aviator.
Horace Vachell. "John Verney." (Doran.)
Present-day politics in England.
Hamlin Garland. "Victor Olnee's Discipline."

(Harper.) A love story in which the hero's mother

is a medium.

Three novels of religious tendency, with setting in Georgia, the Northwestern lumber region, and provincial England. Will N. Harben's "Jane Daw-son" (Harper); Norman Duncan's "Measure of a Man" (Wevell); Florence Barclay's "Following of the Star" (Putnam).

Rex Beach. "The Ne'er-Do-Well." (Harper.)

Adventures in Panama.

Cynthia Stockley. "Virginia of the Rhodesi-(Estes.)

H. de V. Stacpoole. "The (Duffield.) Nautical adventure. "The Ship of Coral."

Pierre de Coulevain. "The Heart of Life." (Dutton.) The story of an unhappy marriage, with Swiss setting.

Myrtle Weed. "A Weaver of Dreams." (Put-

nam.)

Alfred Ollivant. "The Taming of John Blust."

(Doubleday, Page.)
J. A. Mitchell. "Pandora's Box." (Stokes.)

ALFRED TENNYSON, GRANDSON OF THE POET, AND AUTHOR OF "A PORTENTOUS HISTORY"

last joins a circus. Public unfriendliness to talent of unusual stature—this would seem the story's inner core; to its outward shaping have gone a portion of the greater Tennyson's tremendous rhetoric and also an excess of such lurid language as "Locksley Hall" embodies. The Victorian age receives half-hearted criticism at the hands of Lucas Malet-see "Adrian Savage" (Harper); but Mr. Morley Roberts overwhelms and utterly confounds Victorianism with stinging, impudent wit in "Thorpe's Way" (Century). Here the socialistic, atheistic hero proposes marriage to the anti-Victorian heroine at the dinner party where they make each other's first acquaintance.

Quite innocent of the irony and refinement distinguishing Mrs. Wharton's Americana, Mr. Harold Bell Wright's more primitive muse still fits the rugged subject of Coloradan reclamation. "The Winning of Barbara Worth" (Book Supply Company) indeed imparts a sense of the Western country's magnificent bigness and of its splendid destiny. But since all such pioneer work has devolved upon men, and could be accomplished without the presence of women, an injected conventional love story by no means enhances the value of this chronicle. In the case of George Gibbs' "Forbidden Way" (Appleton), also dealing with the development of Colorado, the stress given to amatory romance has greater justification, since part of the drama is played in social circles of New York. Other aspects of life are described by Hopkinson Smith's tale of the old South "Kennedy Square" (Scribner), and Joseph Conrad's novel of revolutionary Russia "Under Western Eyes"

MORLEY ROBERTS (Author of "Thorpe's Way")

# THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

(Second Notice. See the December Number)

THE fairy tales make the first appeal this

We noted last month the artistic writing of Miss Lagerlof and of Anatole France. In "The Golden Spears," by Edmund Leamy (Fitzgerald)—fairy stories of Ireland, the author's style is not without charm, though he is not a finished artist like The preface tells us that the author was an expert at improvisation, and we can imagine how these stories told to children, of whom he was very fond, would hold them spellbound with a gripping fascination, though in the cold regularity of the printed type they are less perfect. The diction is at times refreshing, as, for instance: "Here's a spear that will pierce any shield, and here's a shield that no spear can pierce." But some will no doubt Heroes," by W. D. Monro (Crowell), though otherand it difficult to be reconciled to the absolute lack of moral balance in these tales. The heroes are not rewarded for their good deeds, but are simply haphazard recipients of the fairies' bounty.

One turns with peculiar satisfaction to the re-print of Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring"

(Convell) where with all



From "The Reign of King Oberon"

wise a most fascinating book.

"The Sunset of the Heroes—Last Adventures of the Takers of Troy," by W. M. L. Hutchinson, is illustrated in admirable manner by Herbert Cole (Dutton), and the book is a worthy companion of "Half a Hundred Hero Tales," though the stories are not told with the simplicity of Hawthorne and

Among the tales that are classic, but do not be-long to Greek life, also from Dutton, are "The Story of Parzival, the Templar —Retold from Wolf-ram von Eschenbach," by Mary Blackwell Ater-long, illustrations by William Ernest Chapman; "The Story of Bayard," by Christopher Hare, with illustrations by Herbert Cole; and a volume with nearly five hundred pages is "The Children's Shakespeare," retold by Alice Spencer Hoffmann, illustrated by Charles Folkard.

In order to interest boys and girls in natural resources and industries of the countries a series has been issued by the Penn Publishing Company, covering "The Story" of Gold and Silver—of Cotton, Leather, Wheat, Linen. Two volumes are already at hand, "The Story of Gold and Silver," by Eliza-beth T. Samuel, and "The Story of Cotton," by Alice Turner Curtis.

Their pedagogic method is that of the Rollo books. For example, in order to explain to the boys how quicksilver is used in mining gold, the boys have had a lecture from Mr. Bailey on the mercury that makes up the amalgam in filling little Henry's tooth. We are not sure that the young folk will feel compensated for the absence of adventure in these books, by the presence From "The Story of Cotton" of encyclopedic infor-

mation, but their purpose is a good one. Let the child learn his lesson from the stories, even if his applause of them is

not overenthusiastic. The names of E. P. Dutton, as the American publisher, and Ernest Nister, as the London publisher,

arise on perusing "Stories of Indian Gods and whose printing is done in Bavaria, in times past

From "The Children of the New Porest"

guaranteed that this printing would be superlatively son Hough, another author who knows nature at good; but we regret a recent tendency toward crude coloring in the Bavarian printed books. The color sense in a child must be trained wholly by example, and it is as unfair to put crudely colored books before him as it would be to put ungrammatical books before him. It does not seem creditable to these firms to put forth such coloring as in "The Life and Adventures of General Spoolet, a Story of a Toy Soldier," by D. W. C. Falls. In a second book they issue, "The Adventures of Benjamin and Christabel," by Cyril F. Austin, the designing is very acceptable and the verse equally clever, while the coloring is much more subdued than in the previous book.

The historical or semi-historical stories come in two forms, some reprints from over the water, and some 1911 American stories. The foremost English classic (though not an importation, for the illustrations are by E. Boyd Smith, an American, and the book is issued in this country by Henry Holt) is Captain Marryat's well-known "Children Britton) (though here there is a Jules Verne realism

of the New Forest. Marryat was a genuine story-teller. His "Bush Boys" should rank very near the "Swiss Family Robinson."

But it is a question whether our children will take quite the interest in English stories that they will in American history, and perhaps such stories as "Tom Strong, Washington's Scout," by Alfred Bishop Mason (Holt); "Peggy Owen at Yorktown," by Lucy Foster Madison From "What Katy Did Next"

(Penn); "The Young From "What Katy Did Next" Continentals at Trenton," by John T. McIntyre (Penn); "Scouting for Light Horse Harry," by John Preston True (Little, Brown), will appeal

more to their fancy.

an indefinite period, as, for instance, the (Little, Brown).

Indians of the Revolutionary War that figure in "The White Seneca," by William W. Canfield (Dutton).

Ernest Thompson Seton is an ideal author for boys, since he both writes and illustrates his work with ease, knows his subject, and has a comrade's interest in the juvenile audience he writes for, being Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America. His "Rolf in the Woods" (Doubleday, Page) is not wholly about animals, for the Boy Scout Rolf and the Indian Quonab contribute a plot around which the animals, including the little hero dog, Skookum, act as "supers," as it were, and form an

attractive ensemble.
"The Young Alaskans on the Trail," by Emer-

first hand (Harpers). is full of local color, both in text and illustrations.

Incidents pile one upon another and the episodes touch very near upon extravaganza, in such books as "Young Crusoes of the Sky," by F. Lovell Coombs (Century); "The Cruise of the Kingfisher," by H. De Vere Stacpoole (Duf-field); "The Airship Boys' Ocean Flyer, or New York to London in Twelve Hours," by

From "The Airship Boys" Ocean Plyer

in the tale, and the illustrations by S. H. Riesenberg are exceedingly realistic); and in "The Hero of Panama, a Tale of the Creat Canal," by Captain Brereton (Caldwell).

Prominent among the girls' books is Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman's "Yellow Star" (Little, Brown). Mrs. Eastman has written with a purpose, and with an intimate knowledge of her subject, as did Miss Olcott. She wishes to vindicate the character of the Indian, and she has succeeded in characterizing "Yellow Star" in a vivid manner.

Akin to such books are stories where (though the author may not have been so single of purpose) the characters taken in the group arrange themselves in a genre picture that is without false coloring or overdone dramatic arrangement. Such are "The Katy Did Series," by Susan Coolidge, of which new editions have been issued by Little, Brown, "What Katy Did"; "What Katy Did at School"; "What Katy Did Next"; "Harmony Hall," by Marion Hill (Small, Maynard); "Friends in the End," by Beulah Marie Dix (Holt); "Joan of Rainbow Springs," by Frances Marian Mitchell Germane to these definite historical books (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard); and "Fairmount Girls are those which have historic types but cover in School and Camp," by Etta Anthony Baker



## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

CONTENTS FOR	FEBRUARY, 1912
John Bigelow Frontispiece	Oscar Hammerstein
The Progress of the World—	By Arthur Farwell
War and the Colonial System	With portrait and other illustrations
Arbitration Treaties and Their Value 132	Mr. Pulitzer's Ideals for the Columbia
Does England Favor Arbitration?	School of Journalism
War and Empire	By G. W. Hosmer, M.D.
India as a Future Sovereignty	With portraits of members of the advisory board
The Position of Canada	The College and the Man 191
Colonialism a Temporary Device 135	By J. IRVING MANATT
China and Its Independence	With portrait of Prof. Leonard F. Parker
Our Opinion of Russia	Torre Marildon of Madam Dukish Delian.
Congress and Tariff Revision	Two Moulders of Modern British Policy: Lloyd-George and Sir Edward Grey. 194
The Commission's Project	By W. T. STEAD
The Economy Commission	With illustrations
Post-Office Affairs	
La Follette Before the Country	A Great Living Tree Museum 203
Democratic Plans	By Charles M. Dow
Radicals and Conservatives	With illustrations
Workmen's Compensation and Employers'	The National Archives: Are They in Peril? 209
Liability	By Rosa Pundleton Chiles
The Equitable Building Fire	Background of the Opium Conference 214
January Coki         147           A Great "Tree Museum"         148	
The British Parliament	By Elbert Francis Baldwin
Cabinet Crisis in France	Leading Articles of the Month—
The Socialist Gain in Germany	Railway Development in Modern China 219
The Partition of Asia	How Russia Began Her "Penetration" of Persia 221
Europe and Asia in History	City Milk Supplies and Pasteurization 222
Asia in 1912	Real Meaning of the Turco-Italian War 223
France's Colonies and Japan's Empire 152	America's Part in Potato Culture
Russian Statecraft	A South African Native Congress
Retaliating Against the United States 154	German Sea Power: Its Past and Future 229
Russia "Punishing" Persia	Ideals of the Modern German Woman 231
"President" of China	The New Iceland 232
The Troubles of Turkey	The International Situation To-day
The Strindberg Celebration	Electrical Treatment for School Children 236
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations	The Lötschberg Tunnel
Record of Current Events	Garden City Movement and German Women 239
With portrait and other illustrations	Modern Comedy in Spain
	The Great Historical Significance of Confucius 241
Cartoons of the Month 165	The Parliamentary Situation in Turkey
An American Apostle of Peace in Japan 173	With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations
By WILLIAM T. ELLIS	• •
With portrait of Gilbert Bowles	The Plan for Better Currency 245
Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans (portrait). 175	With illustration
Princeton's New President (portrait) 176	Maurice Maeterlinck
Yuan Shih-kai and the Manchu Dynasty 177	With portrait of Maeterlinck and his wife
By Adachi Kinnosuke	The New Books
With portrait and cartoon	With portrait

TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mezico and Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottowa, Canada, Salseribers may remit to us by post-office or express mone, orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Post-massters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the years'ty subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

## THE AMERICAN

# REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL XLV

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1912

No. 2

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

War and We have had no such war in all our history ual status can be developed and improved, (the war of 1812 being hardly a case in point), the sooner can world peace be firmly estaband the danger of our being drawn into a lished among the world's political entities. great foreign conflict would appear less at the present time than ever before. Our affair with Spain, which might seem to have been an exception to the rule, was limited in several the chief difficulties that lie in the way.

police the high seas and render certain benefi- Western hemisphere.

A war between the United States cent services to mankind. The trouble is that and any other important and the world is not made up of a series of equal responsible country is not likely members of a family of nations. The condito occur, because there could be no gain on tions are wholly unequal, and bewilderingly either side that would counterbalance the loss. anomalous. The more rapidly their individ-

Our tilt with Spain created the Our Share in Nation-Making Republic of Cuba as a new nation, and put the Philippines in a posiways, and its motive was not that of a great tion of tutelage, out of which a Philippine war. It was a piece of international police Republic will be evolved as soon as popular work, whereby within a few short weeks we education and the practice of local selfended a condition of warfare in Cuba that government can make a stable republic possihad been going on for three years. The cause ble. All our relations with Cuba are intended of that war was the European colonial sys- to guard that republic's prosperity, peace, and tem,—a system that lies at the root of almost good relationship among the nations. It will every international difficulty. Almost every be our policy, in like manner, to aid in the speaker and writer within the past few months formation of a Philippine republic that can who has been discussing the pending arbi- pursue the arts of peace and civilization at tration treaties, and the great ideals of peace home, without fear of aggression from abroad. among the nations, has omitted to mention Cuba needs no national armed marine, except for ordinary coast services of a limited nature; and the Philippine republic, when estab-The Mations are Equal fact—as it is in the fiction of independence not only by our attitude, but international law—of a certain by the moral sense of mankind. It has been number of equal members of the family of the policy of the present administration at nations, each of these constituting a sover- Washington, following that of Secretary Root eignty in the full sense and having similar and President Roosevelt, to create permanent rank and right under the law of nations, it conditions of peace elsewhere in the West would be comparatively easy to adjust inter- Indies and in Central America, without denational differences. The organs of world- stroying the real dignity and value that go government could be readily evolved and with national sovereignty. Our work at established. The rules of international law Panama will contribute to the stability of the could be adopted and extended in world South American republics. It is by processes parliaments. Disputes between nations could of this kind that the causes of war are gradube referred to permanent tribunals. National ally removed, and relations of peace come armaments could be reduced to a minimum, to rest upon stable foundations. Our navy and an international fleet could be created to helps to protect this peaceful evolution in the

even if the entire six commissioners should they are of rather slight importance at this adjudication. be approved.

pertaining to a nation's honor and its own faintest sign of desiring to prevent war bethe Senate would seem to be worthy, we must without recourse to arms. But in the great

agree that some question involving national moment when compared with some of the honor, for example—could properly be sub- great questions that have been agitating mitted to arbitration, it would still be neces- European statesmen. It is fair to suppose sary to secure the consent of the Senate to that we have not been negotiating these the particular agreement before concrete treaties with England and France without steps could be taken to proceed with the meaning that we should be equally ready to This has been Secretary negotiate similar ones with all other nations. Knox's understanding of the meaning of Undoubtedly, we mean to do our very best the treaties which he himself negotiated, to promote the cause of peace throughout And it became evident last month that the world. But is England equally broadthis interpretation would be expressly added minded and sincere upon her part? It is to the treaties before the Senate finally alleged in well-informed circles that Italy's gave its adherence to them. They should sudden ultimatum to Turkey and her invasion of Tripoli for purposes of annexation had been previously submitted, in confidence, to Does England The effect of these treaties could the British Government and had received hardly be to increase the proba- encouragement. The Turkish Government bility of our settling our own dis- was ready and anxious to submit every point putes by arbitration. But it is claimed that at issue to a court of arbitration. It was the they would help the public opinion of the duty of governments that really believed in world, and aid in removing distinctions be- arbitration to use their utmost endeavor to tween the kinds of questions hitherto re- prevent the thing that actually took place. garded as arbitrable and those other matters. But the English Government gave not the policy, that have not been regarded as prop- tween Italy and Turkey. It is obviously to erly referable to a court of arbitration, the interest of England at all times to settle While, therefore, the treaties as amended by questions at issue with the United States confess to some sympathy with the view that European game of conquest and colonial

empire, is it not England that leads in the methods that set warlike power above tribunals of arbitration?

It is not that we should attach War and too much importance to Turkey's Empire intrinsic rights in Tripoli. Such authority had deserved recognition only for the sake of orderly procedure among nations. No nation has inherently any right whatsoever of sovereignty or overlordship over any other nation. But nations having friendly relations have respected each other's colonial dorninions, somewhat as neighboring slaveowners, in time past, always respected each other's titles in their human bondsmen. Turkey's claim upon Tripoli was at least as good as England's claim upon certain of her Topossessions." The existence of these anomalous relationships always makes dangerously for war. Thus it is to be hoped that the Russia and Britain (each sittle Don't you dare cross my border "Barbary states" of North Africa may at some future day be able to set up in business for themselves. For the present, undoubt- was making hopeful progress in the direction felly, the people living on the north side of the of modern government and of improved Mediterranean can do a great deal for those administration, England joined with Russia living on the south side of it and on the mar- in the virtual seizure of a nominally independgins of the Sahara. But Italy, France, and ent country, without even a plausible pretext Spain ought to be able to find ways for the of justice. Persia had a right to expect the promotion of their commercial, industrial, commendation of the whole civilized world and engineering projects in North Africa for her recent steps of progress. Mr. Shuster without bombarding ancient ports and carry- and his assistants would have paid off foreign ing devastation into the cases of the desert. loans and protected every just claim. Yet peace and justice.

very moment when the Persian Government the whole. So she took what she could get.

GETTING TO CLOSE QUARTERS IN PERSIA RUSSIA AND BRITAIN (each sitting on his own Persian rug). From Ulk (Berlin)

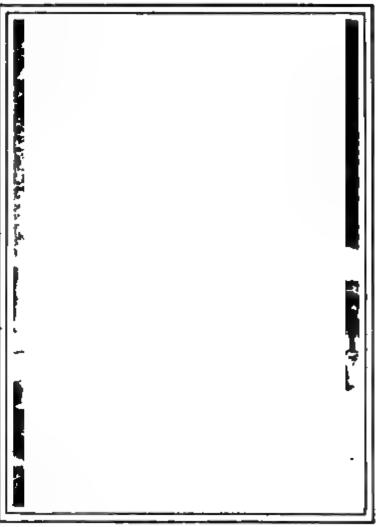
England's attitude toward these movements England practically joined in the Russian has not shown a sufficiently high regard for ultimatum to Persia, and encouraged what was a short but bloody war of infamous conquest, wholly unprovoked. It will end in Eng-England's responsibility, further- land's taking her share of Persia as an addition more, is unmistakable as regards to the British Empire. In this case England the situation in Persia. At the was governed by fear lest Russia should take



IT TO THE CANALRY AND MOUNTAIN BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION ON THE SANDHILLS OF TRIPOLI

Undoubtedly the English Gov-India as a ernment confers great benefit, as Boosreignty a rule, upon the regions over which it extends its administrative methods. Last month we published in this REVIEW an excellent article by a native of India, showing the services that England has rendered to that great region of Asia. Since England has established internal peace for two hundred million Asiatic people who must otherwise have been torn by dissension among themselves, it is reasonable to hope that these people, having learned the art of self-government, may in due time take their place as a member of the world's group of great nations, and sit in its larger councils. We have witnessed the coronation of the King of England as Emperor of India in the new capital city of Delhi; but this is not the kind of empire that can be maintained upon any other ground except that of efficient service. England will do herself an injustice in imagining that the future maintenance of the British Empire must depend chiefly upon the rapid building of "Dreadnoughts." If the British Empire should cease to be militant, and should rely upon voluntary and pacific relationships in its inner structure and upon the world's good will in its outer aspects, it would be safe This is the more clearly seen when enough. presented with some analysis.

Take, for example, the position The Position of Canada in the empire. The of Canada only possible danger that could beset Canada would arise from her becoming militant. As a matter of fact, Canada has the most favorable position of any nation in the world, because she does not need to burden herself with armaments. She has a great domain, access to both oceans, admirable institutions, a prosperous present and a brilliantly hopeful future. She needs no army except for ordinary police services, and no navy at all, in the large sense. She is already, in fact, one of the world's great republics. Under the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and by reason of the ties of close neighborhood, the Government of the United States could never permit a foreign power to attack or invade Canada. For Canada to create an army and navy to be used in helping England to fight Germany over some question of control in Central Africa would be sheer folly, for this would mean the abandonment of Canada's exceptional advantages. Canada, Australia, and South Africa will in due changes that are taking place in China. It time take their places as independent repub- has seemed to Americans that the integrity



Photograph by the American Press Association. New York ROYALTY PASSING THE GATES OF DELHI, THE NEW CAPITAL OF INDIA

Britain in that capacity as they are to-day in their positions of merely nominal dependence. Their voluntary political associations are in any case matters for their own preference; but they should remain non-combatant.

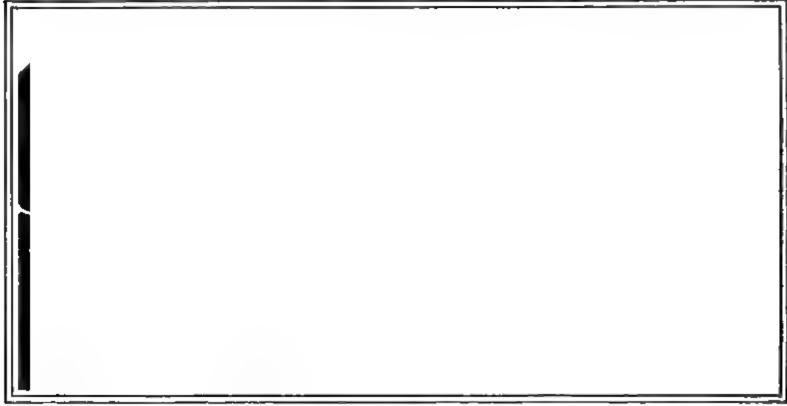
Colonialism a When it can be clearly seen that colonial empire resting upon armed power is a burden and a delusion, we shall be much nearer the attainment of péace and harmony throughout the world. Nevertheless, a period of tutelage in the colonial form may, in the case of many nations, prove the shortest and best way to the recovery of a desirable future independence. For example, Japan has obliterated Korea as an independent country; but Korea had become in every way incapable. It is likely enough that the Japanese will soon have brought the Koreans out of their miserable condition of economic and political decline, so that a hundred years hence Korea may be able to take her place in the world as a worthy and capable nation.

There is naturally great concern China among thoughtful people every-Independence where over the profound political lics, and they will be quite as valuable to Great of the Chinese Empire ought to be maintained

It is highly essential, therefore, places as sovereign states. Colonies that Europe should learn the Compromises futility of colonial empire at the expense of vast armaments. The British Empire would probably survive upon its

while the Chinese themselves are learning to are the chief dangers that confront the Eurouse modern industrial and political appliances. pean powers. These policies cannot be im-The partition of China has not seemed to mediately reconciled, yet one point of friction hold any very bright promise of well-being. after another can be done away with. Thus, Yet, even if China should for the present be doubtless, there is real gain in the fact that partitioned among European countries, it France and Germany made their compromise could only be for comparatively temporary and avoided war over Morocco. The thing purposes of administration. The Chinese to be desired in such cases is that the comwill inhabit China in any case, and from this promise should be of an enduring nature, and time forth they will make rapid progress in that neither party should feel itself overthe knowledge of Western science and modern reached in the bargain. It is now evident methods. There could be no continuing that while the Franco-German negotiations overlordship of European powers in China were pending there was serious danger, bethat did not rest upon valuable and efficient hind the scenes, of a great European war in services. The time has passed for oppressive which England would also have been involved. forms of colonial dominion. The more highly Disclosures regarding certain secret aspects developed nations must simply be content to of those negotiations have caused a reorganaid other communities in attaining strong ization of the French cabinet; but the welfare institutions and ultimate self-direction. China of everybody demands that the results shall admitted her lack of certain capacities when, be accepted in good faith. War should be years ago, she called in Sir Robert Hart, with avoided and deferred by every possible his numerous English and other foreign as- means. Meanwhile, dangerous colonial situasistants, to administer her customs. But tions should be cleared up by compromises China in the long run will no more need the and definite bargains, with the full underaid of European administrators than Eng- standing that many regions now in the deland and France will need Chinese officials. pendent or colonial stage are destined, in the course of the present century, to take their

Since it was arranged, last month, American that the ratification of the treaties Opinion of Ruspia should be debated in open Senate, intrinsic merits for a good while to come, even there will doubtless have been heard a great if England should build no more warships at many speeches, of differing degrees of excelall, merely allowing its present navy to de- lence, upon the present state of the world with cline with the gradual superannuation of the particular reference to our own relationships. ships. It is plain that rival colonial policies Some of the newspapers have thought that



Copyright by the American Press Association, New York

the Senate should talk about these arbitra- their side of the case as against other grasping tion treaties in secret session; but no harm empires. There is no reason why we should can come from frank and open talk at a time not be on the best of terms with Russia; and, quarter. It is possible that some Senators all our citizens as a first consideration, we may say uncomplimentary things about must also maintain and improve friendly re-Russia. But this can result in no disturbance lations and steadily develop our commercial of such friendly relationships as exist between intercourse. the governments. Russia is so much occupied with her own internal questions, and with her policies in Mongolia, Persia, and Turkey, that she is not greatly annoyed by

The Question Russia has been exceptionally friendly to- other House. This must depend principally ward American visitors and travelers. Nor is upon the character of the bills themselves. it true that Russia has to any great extent The Republican Progressives stand by the discriminated against Jews holding American party promises of 1908, and are in favor of passports. Nearly all such travelers present-very material tariff reductions. But in the ing their passports have been admitted. But face of another Presidential election they some have been excluded; and in consequence may not be able to agree with the Democrats there has been a growing agitation in this upon the details. The Tariff Board's report country. It would seem as if the contro- upon wool contained a large mass of interestversy might have been better disposed of by ing and useful information about costs at diplomatic negotiation. But since nothing home and abroad. Undoubtedly this inforhad been accomplished in that way, Congress, mation is desirable for purposes of reference. with practical unanimity, determined to abrogate the treaty of 1832, which provides, among many other things, for mutual courtesies as respects the treatment of travelers. The administration acquiesced in the position laws, are matters of great public policy which taken by Congress, and the treaty was ac- are in no way touched upon by the work of cordingly abrogated. This means that we the Tariff Board. A real tariff commission, have informed Russia of our desire that the actually studying fiscal policies and making treaty shall not be in effect after January 1, recommendations,—as in the case of Ger-1013. It is to be hoped that, in the mean-many and other countries,—is as different an time, a new treaty can be negotiated that will affair as possible from a mere statistical be satisfactory to both countries. It will be bureau which employs people to arrange facts a good while before individual liberty as and figures relating to costs in a given indusestablished among us can prevail in Russia; try. It is quite possible that if the Underand it will be well if we are just-minded and wood committee had been in possession of considerate enough to look at things exactly this wool report last March its bill might as they are. People in this country do not have dealt somewhat differently with such a approve of Russia's policy in Persia, nor of detail, for comple, as that of wool "washed her apparent intention to seize Mongolia and and unwashed." But it is not probable that Chinese Turkestan. But these things do not this report could have affected in any way the directly concern us, and the Russians have main question of the average amount of tariff

when we have no serious controversies in any while standing for the equal treatment of

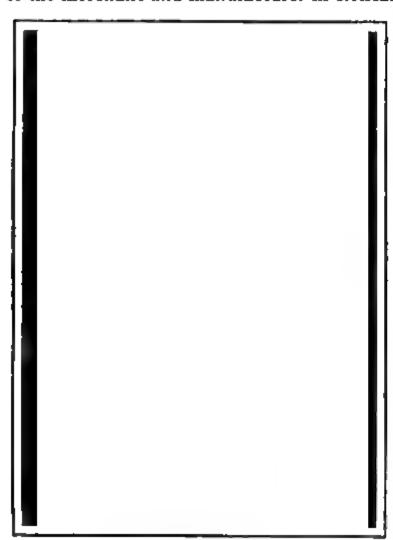
Conditions at Wa hington are Congress and Tariff Revision not favorable for the accomplishment of very much legislation. criticisms passed upon her conduct in the The political motive was never more strongly United States. It has always been Russia's in evidence throughout the entire personpolicy to exercise the closest police scrutiny nel of government. The Democrats in the over the movement of her own subjects from House have decided to take up again their one place to another within her domains; and plan of passing a series of tariff bills, revising in like manner she has insisted upon control- one schedule at a time. They have deterling, in her own way and at her own pleasure, mined to begin with the steel schedule, and the entrance and movement of foreigners, announcement was made that a chemical This is her undoubted right, and it is not schedule would come next. Then will follow questioned by any other European country. a Wool bill, a Cotton bill, and perhaps several others. It cannot be known in advance Speaking in general terms, and whether or not the Progressive Republicans viewed from the standpoint of in the Senate will unite with the Democrats her own problems and policies, in passing the tariff bills sent up from the

> But the establishment of a rev-What Is Most Needed enue system for the government. and the modification of revenue

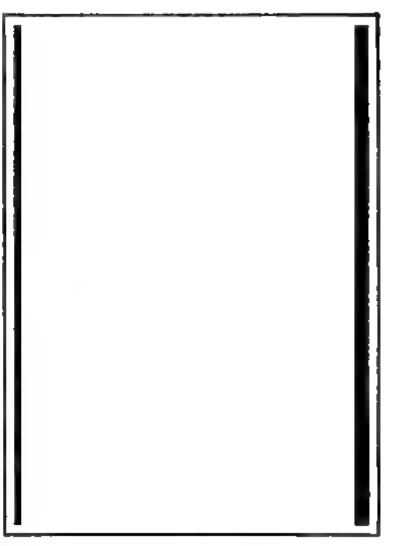
Wr. Unter- In a recent public address he myer's Views made the following statement:

The proposed Congressional investigation of the situation that has been miscalled the "Money Trust" is to my mind important as the basis of pointing to legislation affecting the trusts and our monetary system. Congress should know the extent to which the national banks and the trust companies are under the control of these banking firms, the reasons why competition between the great and small bankers is practically non-existent, and the financial system that has brought us to our present plight, with a view of proposing such corrective and preventive measures as the situation may demand.

Mr. Untermyer's address was exceedingly instructive in its outline of the methods by which the great central banks and financial firms in New York control the industrial corporations, railroads, and other great enterprises of the country through their associated underwriting of securities and their handling of deposits and current funds. It was not to attack either the banking institutions or their personnel, but rather to show an inevitable tendency under present conditions, that Mr. Untermyer made this address. In England, France, and Germany there is much concentration of banking and money power, but times. Our existing system drains the reunder a system which gives government its due control and which also protects the credit of the merchant and manufacturer in critical



Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington HON. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, OF MINNESOTA (Who wishes to investigate the "Money Trust")



MR. SAMUEL UNTERMYER OF NEW YORK

serves of the smaller independent banks toward the larger centers, and in times of crisis the business community is in danger from failure on the part of the banks to support credit. It would be idle to deny that there is a concentration of banking and financial power, centered in New York, that is intimately related to the chief railroad systems and to many of the largest industrial companies, insurance companies, and other business enterprises. It would not be accurate, however, to assert that such a financial situation is the result of any deliberate scheme or conspiracy.

The National Monetary Commis-Commission's sion's plan provides for the division of the United States into fifteen districts for banking purposes. In these districts the banks associated together will elect members of the board of directors of a body to be known as the National Reserve Association. It is to be regarded as a cooperative union of all the banks of the country for the sake of holding a portion of the cash reserves of the banks, and for the further object of issuing circulating notes under the regulation of the government. It is to be fiscal agent of the United States Treasury and is to support the credit of the banks and of the nation under all conditions. Care has

in the government service. The kind of information that the Tariff Board has obtained is useful, and it is merely a question of facts whether Congress could obtain it in any better way or at a smaller expenditure. As for the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, it is to be said that the work organized by Dr. Cleveland and aided by various other experts has made a beginning in such an auspicious way that it ought to be continued and encouraged to the utmost. The report upon this work, as transmitted by President Taft to Congress on January 17, speaks for itself. It shows how slovenly and unrelated have been many of the business processes in the government departments where system and method are urgently needed. This work if properly supported can save millions of dollars and procure increased efficiency. The President's message on this subject gives numerous illustrations of the valuable work already accomplished. publish an article in this number of the REVIEW showing the dangers to which the public archives are exposed in Washington from lack of proper care and absence of a unified system. What this article shows as respects one kind of neglect and mismanagement could easily be shown by Dr. Cleveland's experts as regards many other kinds.

The Postmaster-General came A Government out in an unexpected statement to the press last month, advocating the purchase by the government of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, to be operated by the Post-Office Department. It is quite true, as Mr. Hitchcock says, that the chief European countries have a government service of posts and telegraphs; and the idea is a very attractive one. Yet it is a question in this country whether it would not be much better to turn the postoffice business over to a well-conducted private corporation than to turn the telegraph and telephone services into a government enterprise. The Post-Office Department is a monument of business inefficiency. It would be preposterous to give it large added functions until it has been put into better The joint commission of working order. the two houses that has made the only recent investigation of the Post-Office Department, —a commission consisting of members of both parties and that did its work with great thoroughness,-united in a report showing that no accounts were kept which made it possible to find out the essential things about the business operations of the service.

This great commission united in a recommendation for a thorough Deficit business reorganization of the Post-Office Department. No steps have to day in the newspapers, nothing very imbeen taken under the present administration portant of a practical kind has yet happened. to bring about these needed reforms. We are Never before in our history have the direct constantly faced with the statement that this efforts of an administration to procure conadministration has done wonderful things in trol of a party convention been so undisguised wiping out the Post-Office deficit; but as a as within the last few months. It is not wise matter of fact there has been no deficit for a or desirable that political pressure should be great many years, except that which has been exerted by those high in official place. The than its expenses.

It remains true that the Post-What of Office Department needs, more than any other large enterprise in scandals, the taking up of new things like the parcels post would have been more promising. There is no need of finding fault with Mr. Hitchcock personally for conditions which he person without disadvantage to the country. Roosevelt could not be expected to seek the

While the great game of Presi-**Politics** in the dential politics has been attracting increased attention from day created by the cost of the rapid extension of answer to this criticism is that the same sort the rural free delivery service. The general of thing has been done in the past. But if growth of the patronage of the post-office has that be true, the practice ought not to be for a number of years been gradually wiping continued. Perhaps, however, if an adminisout the burden of this new rural service. The tration is determined to fight for a second income was inevitably destined to catch up term it is better to demand in an open way the with the expenditure at a certain time which renomination than to use pressure less frankcould easily have been predicted in advance. ly. It is not going to be an easy year for the It is neither to the credit nor the discredit of Republican party in any case; and if the the present administration that the receipts convention is not clearly representative of the of the post-office have increased more rapidly party's wishes and preferences it will face disaster at the polls.

Whatever prospect of success the La Follette movement for Senator La Fol-Before the Country lette's nomination may have. the United States, to have a thorough over- there can be no doubt as to the impression of hauling and to be put on a business basis courage and vigor that the Wisconsin Senator from top to bottom. There is dire need of a is producing by his addresses in different director of posts—a permanent official who parts of the country. On January 7 he recan perform the functions of a general busi-turned to Washington after a speaking tour ness manager. It is also necessary to re-through several of the Middle Western States. organize the business, county by county, It was the Senator's declared plan to conthroughout the country, in order to unify the tinue his speaking tours, visiting New York system of post-offices and delivery services. and New England and going as far west as It was expected when the Taft administra- the Rocky Mountain States. While in his tion came in that the Weeks-Carter bill for speeches Mr. La Follette has presented his reforming the post-office in a business sense views upon the regulation of trusts and other would be promptly enacted into law. Presi- questions of public policy, he has dwelt even dent Roosevelt was in favor of it, and so were more insistently upon the need of reform in Postmasters-General Cortelyou and Meyer. our political life and methods. He speaks It would be interesting to know precisely how always and everywhere for direct nominathat admirable measure came to be side- tions as against the old-fashioned system of tracked. There is a widespread and justifi- manipulated caucuses and conventions. He able demand for a general parcels post, and also advocates the direct election of United the beginnings of some such service are likely States Senators, and the initiative, referento be made. If only the Weeks-Carter bill dum, and recall. Whether or not Mr. La Folhad been passed two or three years ago, so lette should ever receive a nomination for the that the post-office could have been put upon Presidency, he promises to remain a very strika business basis and delivered from political ing and influential figure in our public life.

The indications have now become Roosevelt unmistakable that the rank and Public Eye file of the Republican party desire did not create. Party management and the the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. This administration of the post-office business are sentiment is manifest in almost every part two functions that cannot be united in one of the country. It is obvious that Colonel

would decline the nomination if offered to fair expression can be obtained. him, nor is there any reason for thinking that those Republicans who wish to support him are acting without due warrant in trying to have delegates sent from their States who would share in their views.

Democratic .

place. It is equally obvious that the Re- of Baltimore on June 25, one week later than publican voters should be allowed to express the assembling of the Republican convention their views, and should be permitted to choose at Chicago. Mr. William J. Bryan was delegates who will properly represent them present in a very influential way. At the in the Chicago convention. The control of Jackson dinner in the evening Governor State delegations through federal patronage Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey made one of will not be so readily condoned this year as his captivating speeches and was the lion of it has been at some times in the past. No the occasion. A petty attempt to arouse candidate on the Republican ticket can pos- Bryan's enmity against Wilson by the publisibly be elected this year if his nomination is cation of a casual remark in a private letter merely due to the control of blocks of dele- of four or five years ago was without effect. gates holding federal offices in Southern States So incessant and unscrupulous are the inwhich never cast electoral votes for Re- trigues of the politicians in both parties that publican candidates. There is no reason the demand for direct Presidential primaries whatsoever for asserting that Mr. Roosevelt seems justified as the only way by which a

It is a rather curious fact that the Primaries Ought to be chief attempts to create a feud between Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan have had a Republican origin. Governor Wilson has evidently been the most The Democratic National Com- popular of the Democratic candidates. The mittee met in Washington on Republicans would naturally like to have the Jackson Day, January 8, to ar- Democrats nominate somebody who could be range for the Presidential convention. It more easily defeated. In like manner, the , was decided to hold the convention in the city Democrats have been doing what they could 1 1 1

٤

] Ŧ C t

1 ¢ Ī ١ ľ ¢ ١ C ŧ

ä

2

ŧ

Prom the Press (New York)

(Appropose of his determination to control the Chicago convention, Mr. Taft is reported to have said, on January 3:
"Nothing but death can keep me out of the fight."

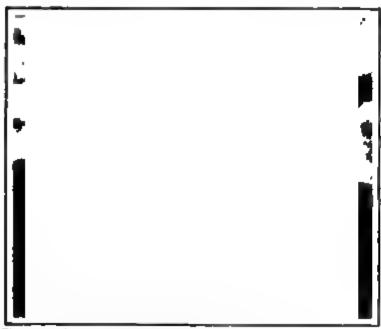
Prom the Press (New York)

Harmon is a reactionist at heart. What we most need in the Presidential office is firmness, wisdom, dignity, and unselfishness. Harmon is a reactionist at heart. What firmness, wisdom, dignity, and unselfishness. Every sane and well-instructed American

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

## WILLIAM J. BRYAN AS HE APPEARED AT WASHINGTON LAST MONTH

should be at once a progressive and a conservative. A man may hold fast to wellestablished institutions and at the same time seek to reform abuses and to make laws and governments conform with social changes.



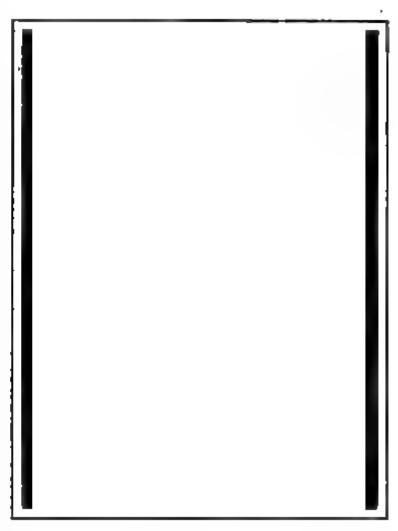
Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A SNAPSHOT DURING THE MEETING OF THE DEMO-CRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON JANUARY 8 (James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania on the left, and Urey Woodson, of Kentucky the committee's secretary, on the right) PARTY SENTIMENT AT THE JACKSON DAY DINNER
(The Democratic politicians seem very eager to explain
why Roosevelt should not be nominated)
From the Tribune (Chicago) Copyright by John
T. McCutcheon

One of the most notable decisions Workmen's Compensation ever handed down by an American court was given on November 14 last, when the Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation law was declared constitutional. From the standpoint of economics alone the decision is memorable; for, in the words of Chief Justice Winslow, it upholds "a legislative attempt to reach within constitutional lines some fair solution of a serious problem which other nations, not restricted by written constitutional inhibitions, have solved, or partially solved, years ago." It abolishes a great mass of personal-injury litigation between employer and servant,—litigation that involved enormous expense with most unsatisfactory results. The New York decision rendering void a similar act aroused much discussion and was generally considered a setback to the cause of industrial justice in America. But the Wisconsin decision furnishes new encouragement to the economist. Unquestionably, the Wisconsin law will serve as a model for other progressive States. Its main feature is, that it gives the employer the opportunity to accept a schedule of compensation offered by the State Industrial Commission and abide by its regulations and decision, or to resort to the courts stripped of his old common-law defense—assumption express command or prohibition, but only general of risk. That time-worn defense is entirely abrogated by the law. The employer's only escape from damages for injury now lies in his ability to prove that the employee did not exercise ordinary care and that such want contributed directly to the injury. The details of the act have been most carefully interpretation. worked out, and Wisconsin again demonstrates the value of cooperation between the legislature and the university authorities on labor questions. Meanwhile, an amendment of the New York constitution, which will enable the passing of a compensation law similar to the one that was made void by the Court of Appeals decision in that State, is now under consideration.

Judge Winslow has shown in this ment to the nation's highest court. A Great decision that the law can be a progressive science and that constitutions can be expanded to meet present-day conditions. These words from the decision will go down in history:

When an eighteenth-century constitution forms the charter of liberty of a twentieth-century government, must its general provisions be construed and interpreted by an eighteenth-century mind, surrounded by eighteenth-century conditions and ideals? Clearly not. This were to command the

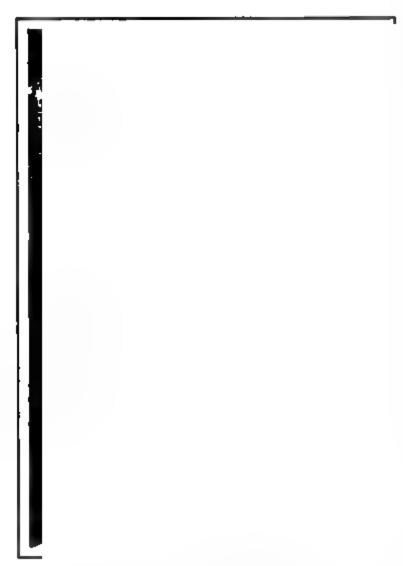


CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN B. WINSLOW OF THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

race to halt in its progress to stretch the state upon a veritable bed of Procrustes. Where there is no language or policy to be considered, the conditions prevailing at the time of its adoption must have their due weight, but the changed social, economic and governmental condition and ideals of the time, as well as the problems which the changes have produced, must also logically enter into the consideration, and become influential factors in the settlement of problems of construction and

Thus, the court goes on record as showing a keen appreciation of the need for a more elastic interpretation of constitutions. The decision, in addition to being a real contribution to the social and economic literature of the day, is a masterpiece of legal literature. Wisconsin may well congratulate herself that she did not lose Chief Justice Winslow at the time when he was threatened with appoint-

A matter entirely distinct from the principle involved in work-Liability men's compensation, as interpreted by the Wisconsin courts, is the old question of employers' liability, to which a quickened interest was imparted last month by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, which upheld the constitutionality of the federal law of 1908 in four cases. In one of these cases the court reversed an opinion



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York THE EQUITABLE LIFE BUILDING BURNING (This photograph shows the size of the Equitable Building as compared with the modern akyscrapers)

declare the principle that a federal statute (if the walls into a veritable ice palace. constitutional) must be enforced in a State even when it conflicts with the law of that State. The effect of these decisions (in which the opinions were written by Justice Van Devanter) is to make more certain the obtainwealthy corporation.

A National

Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, President W. C. Brown of the New York Central Railroad, and D. L. Cease, editor of the Railroad Trainman. This commission has prepared a bill, having application to railroads and trolley lines, which will shortly be reported to Congress. Extracts from this bill that have thus far been published indicate that under its provisions a fixed per centage of wages will afford the basis of settlement for injuries to all employees. Where death results from any injury the compensation to the employee's family, to be paid for a period of eight years, will vary according to the number and earning capacity of the family. It is also provided that where permanent total disability results from any injury there shall be paid to the injured employee 50 per cent. of his monthly wages for the remainder of his life. Machinery for enforcing the collection of damages is provided by the bill, and provision is made for almost every conceivable form of casualty.

The Equitable The home of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, one of the most famous office buildings in the world, was completely destroyed by fire last month. The darkness of the early morning, the intense cold, and the heavy gale, combined with the inflammable of the Connecticut Court of Appeals which wooden construction of the interior of the held that an action to recover under this building, furnished conditions that chalfederal law could not be brought in a State lenged the entire fire department of Manhatcourt. Chief Justice (now Governor) Simeon 'tan. The call even went out for the first time E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, was the author to Brooklyn for assistance. Thirty-six enof that opinion, and it will be recalled that in gines were summoned, with trucks, fuel carts the political campaign of 1910 a controversy and other apparatus. Some thrilling rescues arose between Judge Baldwin and ex-Presi- were effected, President Giblin of the Merdent Roosevelt concerning the attitude of the cantile Safe Deposit Company, being one of courts toward legislation of this character. those saved from death. Six lives were lost, This, rather than the question of jurisdiction, including that of the veteran fire fighter Chief was the issue at that time. These decisions Walsh. The water thrown on the building of the federal Supreme Court embody and quickly froze in the intense cold, converting

Completed in 1869, the old building with its imposing entrance Building arch of ornamental bronze grillwork, its many-colored marble columns, and ing of justice for the poor man as against the other interior decoration, was still one of the show places of New York. It was eight stories in height and covered an acre of All this gives point to the work ground. Situated in the heart of the finanof the national Commission on cial district, the building contained the offices Employers' Liability and Work- of many prominent law firms, banking instimen's Compensation, consisting of Senator tutions, trust and safe deposit companies, and Sutherland of Utah, Senator Chamberlain of within its vaults were deposited a billion dol-Oregon, Representative Brantley of Georgia, lars' worth of securities and currency. Ad-

sh by the American Press Association, New York THE ARCHED ENTRANCE OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, WITH ITS HUGE GRILL-WORK ENCRUSTED WITH ICE

many well-known banks and trust companies. and also because of the great value of the land. The famous law library of the Equitable Building, one of the five best in the city, established by President Hyde for the tenants of the building, was completely deat a quarter of a million dollars, but its loss severe gales along our coasts.

jacent to the Equitable Building was the New causes no decrease of the Equitable's assets, York Clearing House. In the immediate as the building was not carried on the books vicinity, and separated only by the narrow as an asset, for the reason that it was old and canyon-like streets, were the buildings of small compared with present-day skyscrapers,

The first month of 1912 was January remarkable for intensely cold Cold weather throughout the country. stroyed. The building was so closely tied up From certain Weather Bureau stations in the with the financial and other activities of lower Middle West came reports of as many as ten New York that its destruction temporarily consecutive days in which the mercury never disorganized much of the business of the for an instant rose above zero, while at times district. New offices and other facilities were it fell as low as fifty degrees below. Such quickly established, however, and hundreds periods of sustained cold are unusual, even in of telephones were rigged up in a few hours. this land of climatic extremes. The weather The securities and important records in the reports also revealed some curious and fireproof vaults remained uninjured, being unlooked-for contrasts. On January 13, for carted away in vanloads on the day after the example, when the thermometer registered Contrary to some impressions, the forty degrees below zero at Saratoga Springs, Equitable was not a fireproof building, and N. Y., the temperature of Nome, Alaska, had its loss furnishes no test of fireproof construction two degrees above the zero mark and tion. The total loss involved is roughly set experienced no sudden decline. The Weather at about a million dollars. The appraised Bureau rendered valuable service in forevaluation of the building and the land was casting the advance and recession of cold \$12,100,000. The building itself was valued waves and in sending timely warnings of

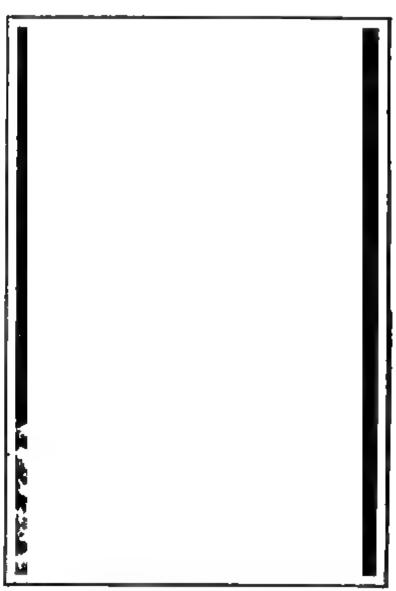
Mr. Overton Price (Forester)

Dr. George P. Kunz

Mr. Charles M. Dow

LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT TO CREATE THE LETCHWORTH PARK ARBORETUM

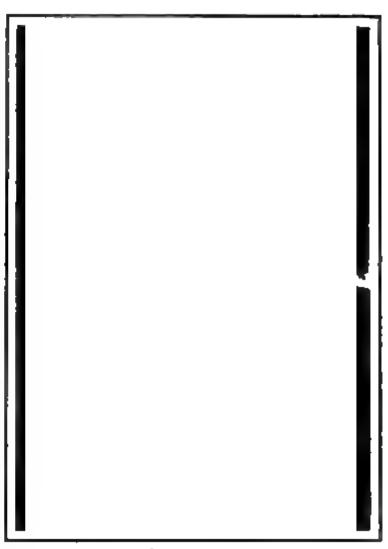
Elsewhere in this magazine (page A Great "Tree Museum" 203) appears a well-informed article on the plan and scope of the great arboretum, or tree museum, for which provision was made in the will of the late Dr. William Pryor Letchworth, who for a long term of years rendered distinguished service to the State of New York on its Board of Charities. The author of the article, Mr. Charles M. Dow, was himself in Dr. Letchworth's confidence while the plans for the arboretum were maturing. He is a trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Director of the Letchworth Park, which is now the property of the State of New York under the terms of a munificent gift made by Dr. Letchworth during his lifetime. This society, with a long name but a clearly defined purpose, is custodian of the park under the terms of the grant to the State, and in that capacity has taken the initiative in establishing the arboretum, which will afford an exhibit of growing trees in every species which can exist in our soil and climate, -something never before attempted in this country. Public-spirited citizens of the type represented by Dr. George F. Kunz, president of the society, who has already given years of fruitful service to. the public, constitute the society's membership and directorate, and no better proof is needed of the ability and fitness of this organ- unhappily ended by the exigencies of spoils ization to direct and maintain a public work politics. It is also fortunate that the technical of such importance than the society's success direction of the arboretum is to be in the



DR WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH (Whose generous gift to the State of New York made possible the creation of the arboretum bearing his name)

in its administration of Watkins Glen,—now hands of so capable a man as Mr. Overton Price.

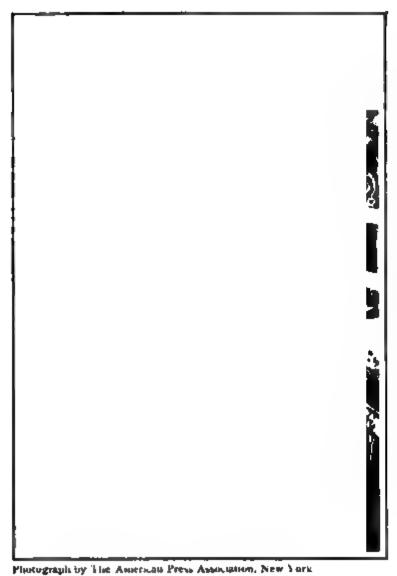
The most important achieve-The British ments of the British Parliament which was prorogued on December 16 were the enactments into law of the measure curtailing the powers of the House of Lords and what has come to be known as Lloyd-George's National Insurance bill. The clearest exposition of this almost revolutionary insurance legislation that we have yet seen is contained in the interview given by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Stead and printed on page 194 of this REVIEW. Another important enactment was that limiting the life of future sessions of Parliament to five years, instead of seven, as heretofore. The next session, which begins on the 14th of the present month, will consider a number of almost equally important measures. One is the matter of Home Rule for Ireland, which will be embodied in law some time next month, if nothing meanwhile occurs to disturb the working coalition of the Liberals, the Irish Nationalists, and the Labor ites. Another is the bill to extend the suffrage, the main provisions of which we outlined in these pages in January. In the minds of an increasing number of Englishmen the foreign policies of the Liberal government have failed to carry out the traditional attitude of British statesmanship toward allion page 199 Mr. Stead's characteristic comof the British Foreign Office under Sir Ed-tion is in a precarious position. ward Grey.



RAYMOND POINCARÉ, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER, ONE OF THE REPUBLIC'S STRONG MEN

the majority of Frenchmen have excellent reasons for believing that considerations of international ances and toward weaker nations when op-pressed by more powerful ones. We print of the colonial interests, and even of the honor of on page 100 Mr. Stead's characteristic comments on the achievements and shortcomings lutely by financiers. When this is the case a na-

Premier Caillaux, before resigning, vigor-The "examination" of the Franco- ously denied that any secret negotiations had Cathort Orless German Moroccan treaty last been conducted with Germany. After some month by the foreign relations difficulty President Fallières succeeded in committee of the French Senate precipitated persuading M. Raymond Poincaré to form a ministerial crisis which resulted in the res- what is regarded as a very strong cabinet. ignation of the entire Caillaux cabinet on The members are as follows: Premier and January 10. The crisis, which has been Minister of Foreign Affairs, Raymond Poinbrewing ever since the treaty was signed (on caré; Minister of Justice, Aristide Briand; November 4), was due to repeated charges, Minister of Labor, Léon Bourgeois; Minister made in the press and on the floor of both of War, Alexandre Millerand; Minister of houses of Parliament, that the French Am-Marine, Théophile Delcassé; Minister of bassador in Berlin, M. Jules Cambon, did not Finance, L. L. Klotz; Minister of the Intehave a free hand in the negotiations with rior, Jules Steeg; Minister of Public Works, Germany, and that other negotiations,—of Jean Dupuy; Minister of Agriculture, Jules which the foreign office, the President, and Pams; Minister of Colonies, M. Le Brun; the ambassador were ignorant,—were being Minister of Public Instruction, M. Giusthau; secretly conducted between the two coun- Minister of Commerce, Fernand David. tries concerning railroad concessions in the The whole French press welcomes the new Congo, the Cameroons, and Morocco. "In ministry as a national combination of leading short," says Henri Rochefort, that brilliant statesmen, eminently fitted to meet the exiradical, reviewing "the Moroccan situation gencies of the situation. It is the strongest and after" in his journal, the Intransigeant, cabinet France has had in years.



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY RECEIVING THE HOMAGE OF THEIR INDIAN SUBJECTS AFTER THE CORONATION AT DELHI

exact figures will be obtainable only after the lands for their own advantage. secondary elections have taken place. These, it was expected, would be held at convenient intervals during late January and early in the present month. In those districts where conservative groups.

If it were not for the inequalities The of electoral distribution in Ger-Reichatag many, the Socialists would undoubtedly dominate the national Parlia-That body, when it meets this month, will certainly be radically altered in political complexion. Germany has not been redistricted since 1871. As the cities, where the strength of the Social Democrats is greatest, have grown immensely in population, and most of the old districts controlled by the Conservatives and Centralists have increased but slightly, the representation of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag is absurdly disproportionate to that of the two parties. that formed the government coalition in the last Reichstag. Thus, Berlin, with 403,457 voters, in 1907, has six representatives, while East Prussia, with 402,945, has seventeen. But there will be no readjustment of electoral districts throughout the empire so long as the Kaiser and the Junkerthum can have their way.

With the annexation of Tripoli by The Partition Italy, the partition of Africa by Europe is virtually complete. This fact is too patent and dramatic to escape the moralists and the editorial writers. At the very moment, however, when Africa is being carved up by the white races of Europe, The Socialist The significant fact about the the vaster continent of Asia is being con-German national elections, the quered, or dominated, by men of European first ballotings of which took nations. Yet apparently this fact has not place on the twelfth day of last month, is been so clear to the chroniclers of history as the revelation that close to 32 per cent. it is being made. This is the fifth time in of the voters of the empire are Socialists, recorded history that the peoples of Europe The total aggregate popular vote of the So- have attempted to subjugate the peoples of cialist party is approximately 4,400,000. The Asia—or, at least, to gain control of Asiatic

It was to realize a vainglorious Europe and dream that Alexander of Macedon Asia in History set out to conquer Asia. Rome no candidate polled more than half the votes renewed the attempt as part of her steady polcast there is a stichwahl or second contest icy of conquering as much of the world as within the fortnight following between the might be expected to pay. The Crusaders two candidates who received the most votes sallied forth to subjugate the most ancient of in the first election. In the first ballotings continents, avowedly to rescue the birthplace the Socialists gained 28 seats. Sixty-four of Christianity from the infidel. Equally as of that party were elected as compared with potent a moving cause of the Crusades, howthirty at the first ballots in 1907 and fifty- ever, was the desire to establish, among the three at the dissolution. The general results ruins of the Eastern Empire, principalities showed Conservative, Centre, National- and domains for men of title for whom Liberal and Radical losses, with each of these Europe no longer offered any chance for adparties contesting a number of seats. The venture or even maintenance. Then, for Socialist gains were made at the expense of 500 years, Europe all but forgot Asia. In the the Radicals rather than by drawing from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Russia and Britain were awakened once more by the

KING-EMPEROR GEORGE AND QUEEN-EMPRESS MARY ON THEIR OFFICIAL THRONES AT THE DELHI DURBAR AFTER THE CORONATION ON DECEMBER 12

Indian Ocean.

The Admance To-day they have almost met in the effete folded before our eyes. land of Omar Khayyam. To-morrow, having advanced over Tibet and Turkestan, they may touch in western China. When these movements first began, neither Russia nor

The impelling

eastward urge. The Muscovite empire seized the second the ever-widening search for comthe vast isolated region of North Asia, un- mercial markets. The first sent forth the broken from the Urals to the Pacific, while bold adventurers and hardy emigrants, who, Britain grasped the almost equally vast and beginning with Yermak, won Siberia for the isolated peninsula of Hindustan, stretching Russian crown; and it is still spilling Russouthward from the Himalayas far into the sia's poverty-ridden children into the vast reaches of the unoccupied Orient. The second, with foreign offices and armies and Siberia, Russia's Asiatic empire, navies as its missionaries, is now reaching of Russian and has grown steadily by the glacier- out for the markets of those ancient lands like movement of Russian trade where a majority of the human family still and diplomacy, ever eastward and south- dwell. Markets once secured, the rights of ward, while India, Britain's Asiatic domain, sovereignty are invoked to protect trade, has increased with scarcely an interruption, railroads are built and financial institutions northward, westward, and eastward, until, established. And this is the whole story of in the cynical phrase of Russian statecraft, Europe's advance upon Asia, the most drathe frontiers are now all but coterminous. matic chapters of which are now being un-

There could be no more impressive Asia in demonstration of this advance 1912 and conquest than a comparison Britain realized just what they were doing, of the map of Asia two decades ago with that They had no formulated plans. Their adven- of the continent in this year 1912. Then turers, merchants, emigrants and scheming there were a dozen or more independent or foreign offices simply went forward to empire semi-independent nations. To-day, Japan, building, which—they hoped in some vague China, and Siam are the only countries sort of way—would be of material advantage. not absolutely dominated from Europe,—although Turkey's capital is, of course, Eu-The movement, which began in ropean only in a geographical sense. Morethe closing years of the nine- over, Siam is virtually under French and teenth century,—when, following English suzerainty, and the partition of the Chino-Japanese war, Russia acquired China by Europe has actually begun. The Port Arthur and its hinterland, and Germany continent of Asia, as the map-maker of 1912 established herself in at Kiaou Chau,—had will show it, is divided, generally speaking, a clearer and more conscious impelling motive. into (1) Russia's possessions and "spheres This motive or cause was twofold, the first influence"; (2) Britain's possessions and factor being the misere (the French term is sphere; (3) Japan's possessions and the more inclusive than our English word "pov- regions in which Japanese influence is preerty") under which the ever-increasing dominant; (4) China, the extent and status masses of Europe are compelled to exist, and of which are now hanging in the balance;

now ear-marked for European absorption; dominated from Europe.

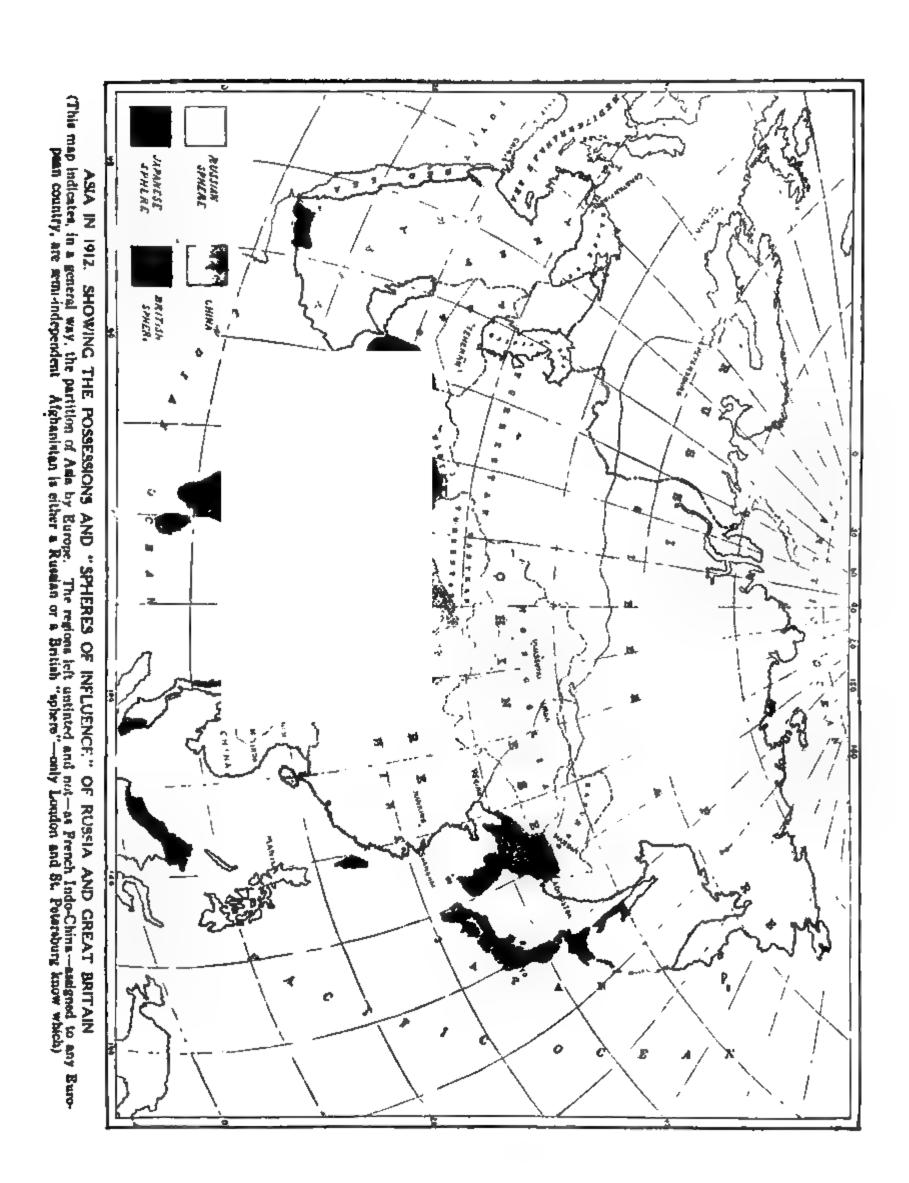
Hindustan. When George V, King of Great in this matter. Britain, was crowned Emperor of India at the impressive Durbar held at Delhi in December, he received the fealty of a realm which now includes, besides India proper, Burmah, Kong in the China Sea.

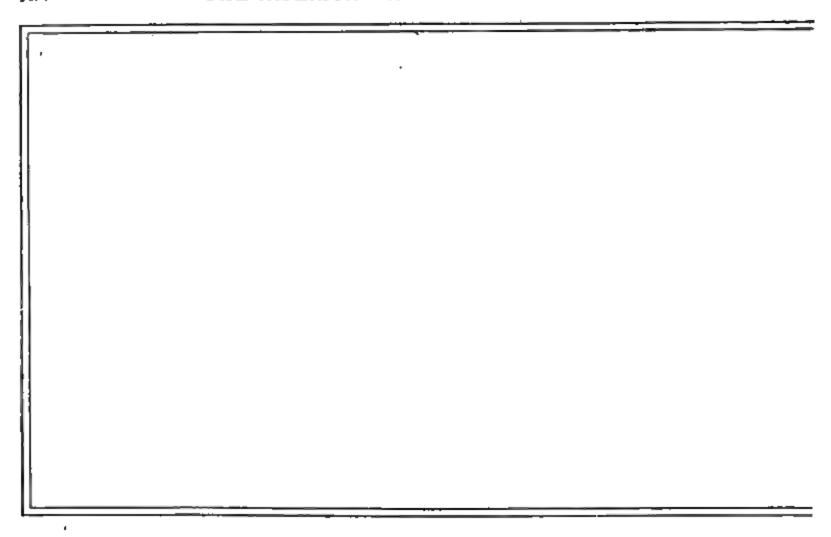
Asia by the year 2000.

(5) the colonies and sphere of France; (6) the The Prime British frontiers in Asia has Studion in British frontiers in Asia has given rise to the most important and (7) the small holdings of Germany and political situation on that continent. It may Portugal. The map on the opposite page be said that all Asiatic politics hinges on this shows Asia as it is now ruled or at least situation. Persian independence is sacrificed to it; the fate of China depends on it primarily and only in a secondary sense upon In her age-long effort to secure the attitude of Japan, which, in its turn, is British a warm-water port, Russia be- largely conditioned by the activities of the strides Manchuria to which she Russian and British foreign offices. The fuis about to add vast Mongolia and Chinese ture of Turkey also is bound up with Russian Turkestan (for that is what the "independ- and British expansion in Asia. Indeed, it is ence" of these former Chinese provinces Russia's designs in Persia, along her Caumeans in its practical results); secures Eng- casus border, and toward changing the interland's consent to absorb northern Persia, and national status of the Dardanelles that are lays elaborate plans for the conquest of causing the government at Constantinople Turkey. Germany, by her Bagdad Railway, more anxiety than the loss of Tripoli to aims at the control of Anatolia, and at Italy. The first is a question of life or Kiaou Chau secures a dominant position in death as a sovereign power, the second the Chinese province of Shantung. British means nothing more than a loss of territory India is no longer limited to the peninsula of and prestige. The Porte is not deceived

'Russia's desire for a port which Russian shall be always free from ice craft has been one of the historic im-Baluchistan, Assam and immense regions in pelling motives of her eastward march. the Malay Peninsula. Britain's Asiatic Scarcely less powerful has been the necessity sphere also covers about a third of Persia, to divert the attention of her people from a fair-sized corner of Arabia, a recognized their domestic misery and backward condi-"predominance of political interest" in tion by a vigorous foreign policy which Tibet, and an almost unchallenged com-should also provide adventure as well as mercial supremacy in the vast valley of the offices and spoils for a large class of idle "no-Yangste river, besides the island of Hong bility." The reports of Russian finance ministers usually indicate "revenues in excess of expenditures, even of the estimates." The France's Col- Indo-China is a French colony. annual report of Minister Kokovtsev, who onies and Siam and the other quasi-inde- is also premier, just issued, shows a sur
Japan's Empire

pendent Malay States are per- plus of more than \$200,000,000. At the meated with French influence, while China's same time, the taxpayers whose earnings island of Hainan and her fairest provinces of go to make up this excess revenue are so Yunnan and Szechuen are earmarked for poor and have so little reserve capital that France if ever the Middle Kingdom is actu- as frequently as every second year they ally divided up. Japan formally annexed are reduced by a single bad harvest to a con-Korea several years ago and it now figures dition actually desperate. In certain secon Japanese maps as the province of Chosen. tions of European Russia, owing to generally Besides this the Mikado's empire owns the backward political and social conditions and island of Formosa which she took from China the lack of modern agricultural methods. at the close of the war of 1895. Her victory famine has become chronic. Hundreds of over Russia a decade later made her un- thousands of peasants are suffering for food disputed mistress of southern Manchuria, and tens of thousands are on the verge of through her land leases and railroads, and starvation. Government relief measures turned over to her the southern half of the have largely failed—principally, we learn island of Sakhalin (or Karafuto, as the Jap- from reliable sources, because, under bureauanese call it). A British colonial expert has cratic management most of the funds apgiven it as his opinion that if Europe can propriated by the imperial authorities for avoid internal war, she will be mistress of many hungry stomachs never got further than a few greedy palms.





A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GREAT CEREMONY OF THE DURBAR AT DELHI. A SCENE IN

Yet, in the face of this famine and leainst the the many other pressing domestic United States problems, the Russian Duma, last month, devoted a great deal of time and of Russia's treaties of commerce." (2) increasing by 100 per cent, the customs ble before the Russian elections. duties on imports from the United States. This increase is to apply to all American products, unless the regular Russian rate is less than the American duty on this product American rate is to be collected.

The wording of the bill refers to the Russian "those nations which do not enjoy the most-favored nation clause oratory to the consideration of the status of ration accompanying the bill, drawn up by the Jews, as raised by the abrogation of the Alexander Gutchkov, the famous Octobrist treaty (of 1832. On December 18 Presi- leader and former president of the Duma, dent Taft requested Ambassador Bakmetiev reviews the Jewish-American passport situto notify his government that the United ation from the Russian point of view, and States had decided to terminate the treaty, openly shows that the proposed legislation On December 19 the Senate unanimously rati- is aimed principally at the United States. fied the President's action, embodied in a The bill would become operative on Decemresolution introduced by Senator Lodge, and ber 18, 1912. Russia, like ourselves, will the next day the House also concurred, hold a national election this year. Of course, Officially the Russian Government made no normally the Duma does not make foreign complaint. The press of the empire, how-policy. It does not even have the deciding ever, at once became very bitter in its com- voice in the enactment of tariffs. The presments, agreeing that, even if a new treaty ent Duma, however, is composed mainly of were concluded, no concessions would be the conservative "Squirearchy," which has made on the question of admitting Hebrews more in harmony with the policies of the holding American passports. On December Czar than most of his own bureaucracy. It 28 a Nationalist member introduced in the is certain that any candidates espousing the Duma a bill (1) providing for the absolute Jewish cause will be defeated. It does not and complete exclusion from Russia of all seem likely that the negotiation of a new American citizens of the Jewish religion, and treaty to replace that of 1832 will be possi-

Inveighing against the Jews and Russia "Punishing" demanding retaliation against the United States for abrogating the from Russia. In that case a duty equal to treaty of 1832, is one way of distracting the attention of the Russian masses from the

## THE AMPHITHEATRE DURING THE CROWNING OF EMPEROR GEORGE AND EMPRESS MARY

destitution that seems to be their fate. An- June I pledged myself loyally to serve that body, other is the "glorious forward policy, in defense of Russia's honor and interests," which is the way the jingoistic Novoye Vremya refers to the Muscovite "punitive expedition" against Persia. After several bloody battles at Tabriz, Resht and Enzeli, during which the Persian Nationalists displayed unexpected soldierlike qualities, the Russian invading Deputies urging me to reject the same on grounds force bore down all resistance, not only that of illegality. The record proves that no step was force bore down all resistance, not only that in the field, but also in the Majlis or Parliament. On December 20 the Majlis agreed fully to serve. to the Russian ultimatum of November 29, demanding the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, some of whose acts, though of undoubted benactive intervention in Persian affairs. leaving Teheran, on January 11, to return to this country, Mr. Shuster gave out the following statement to the press:

From a condition of comparative order and security, which prevailed up to last October, Persia has now been thrown by the powers' actions into complete anarchy and disaster. The British Liberal Government's official pronouncement against the Persian Constitution, which five years ago the same government strongly encouraged, has filled the hearts of the most devoted Persians with despair. Without future hope, the Nationalist ele-ments resign the control of the country's fate to agencies which have ever proved themselves willing instruments of foreign encroachment. When the Majlis granted me extraordinary powers last asserts that Persia is to blame for the disor-

which, under the Constitution, represented the entire Persian nation. I have scrupulously kept that pledge, and only by keeping it in full did I obtain the nation's constant moral support, enabling me to resist the open and covert intrigues of successive ministries more or less opposed to financial control and reforms. When the Majlis disappeared, I could but accept the cabinet's termination of my services despite the efforts of taken by me except in exact accord with the policy of the representative body which I agreed faith-

Both Russia and Britain have more than once officially dis-Independence claimed any intention to seize efit to Persia, afforded Russia the pretext for Persian territory. Both, however, decline to admit that Persia is independent. "A kingdom which is divided into two spheres of foreign influence," says a statement in one of the semi-official Russian journals, "whose right to build railways was for years suspended, and whose finances and foreign policy are in the hands of two guardian empires, can be said to be independent only by a courteous extension of the meaning of the term." This is no doubt true. It is the selfish and unprovoked encroachments of the great European powers upon a weak nation endeavoring to regenerate itself, however, that have justified the condemnation of the world. Russia

### THE SHROUD OF PERSIA

(After Heine)

The shuttle flies, the loom is loud, The master his dire weapon waves O'er us, the weakest of his slaves, Who weave our well-loved Persia's shroud. From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

demands, no Russian troops have been with- agreed to "protect." drawn from Persian territory.

"President". The unanimous election, at Nanking, on December 29, by the China

ders and the fighting that have taken place. the vast northern province of Mongolia, and Persia, being too weak to prove that she is the Russian demand that China either reasright, must of course be in the wrong, sert her authority at once or recognize Meanwhile, in spite of the complete submis- Mongolian independence. Such independsion of the Persian Government to Russia's ence the Muscovite government graciously

Whether under a constitutional Monarchy monarchy or a republican form of Republic ? government, the Chinese people Provisional Assembly, represent- are quite capable of taking care of theming the revolted Chinese provinces, of Dr. Sun selves and developing in the arts and methods Yat-sen to be "President of the Provisional of civilization and progress. The events of Government of the United Provinces of the past half year have abundantly proven China" was a most important and dramatic this. Even if as now seems fairly likelyevent in the history of the Chinese people. the empire should be divided, a monarchy, The departure of the imperial family from under constitutional limitations, remaining Peking, reported last month, and the agree- in the north, and a republic arising in the ment wrung from the Manchu princes by the south, the country would still remain Chinese Premier, Yuan Shih-kai, to submit to the vote and the will of the people, expressed in some of a national convention properly chosen the modern way, would rule the nation's desquestion of China's future form of govern- tinies. Yuan Shih-kai, it is true, is a partisan ment, were also of deep significance. Of of the old régime, provided it is made to modereven more serious import, however, was the nize itself in a measure. Yuan, as the last breaking away from its Chinese allegiance of hope of the Manchu, the sole surviving prop

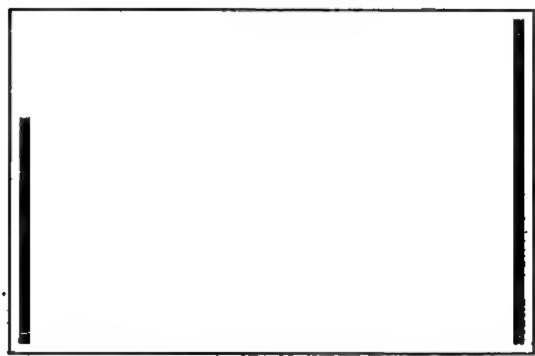
of the old order, is sketched vividly and sympathetically, yet unsparingly, on another page this month. With all his faults, Yuan is a patriotic Chinese. Dr. Sun, who was formally installed as Provisional President on January 1, is a modern progressive man of unusual ability. If his election is confirmed as permanent President he announces that many reforms will be introduced at once. including the use of the western alphabet, the Gregorian calendar and the metric system. Any form of government under men of this character would mean China for the Chinese with the most modern, progressive administration.

The action of Rus-Ruppia sia in forcing the situation in Mongolia has already resulted in her assumption of a virtual protectorate over that vast region,—almost equal in size to China proper, and this marks the beginning of the absorption by the European powers of the outlying portions of China. For many years, thanks to the Musco-. vite methods of "benevolent assimilation," Mongolia has been more Russian than Chinese. Aglance at the map will show that one of the first

China to extend the privileges of Russian the territory of Tibet.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF CHINA

advantages to Russia from any unrest in traders in Mongolia and to permit the estab-China would be in the control of Mongolia. lishment of Russian garrisons in the chief Not only is this province Siberia's next- towns of Mongolia for the "protection of the door neighbor, but it is over this ever- consulates." Reports last month, from the faithful Buddhist stronghold of the north reliable correspondent of the London Times that Russia has been planning for years to at Peking, stated that "both Mongolia and construct a railroad connecting the Trans- Turkestan have passed under Russian influ-Siberian system with Peking, thus bringing ence and will practically become Russian Europe by three or four days nearer to protectorates. Russia will at any time be able the Chinese capital than it is at present. to annex them." Meanwhile, Yuan Shih-kai Eastern or Chinese Turkestan has been openly charges that it is British financial honeycombed by Russian "influences" and interests that are preventing a settlement in "interests" ever since Western, or Russian, China, and British Indian regiments, ostensi-Turkestan passed under the scepter of the bly to punish the rebellious Abors, and to Bear. Last summer Russian troops seized "see that no untoward circumstances attend the Ili valley in Chinese Turkestan and forced the succession in Nepal," are advancing into



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

A CHINESE REBEL GUN ON THE FIRING LINE AT HANKOW

The cheap, and so is ink." Schoolhouses there ible minimum—the cession of Tripoli. are in China, but they are empty because there are no properly trained teachers and administrators to make use of them.

traverse the most important parts of the country, talent, and, since the death of Ibsen and lightening and of bettering the condition of the Scandinavian North. He has just, on Janumasses, only rather to enable the central government to be more absolute, more despotic, and its ary 22, celebrated his sixty-third anniversary power more concentrated at Pekin, in order the -the one that in his mind, as in that of the

more effectively to oppress and oppose the interests of the people over which it rules.

The present revolution, concludes this Oriental student, is the Chinese version of the Western doctrine of liberty and equality.

An official note Troubles of from Russia to Turkey Turkey warning the Ottoman Government that "internal developments, of which the powers are cognizant, particularly in Albania," make it "highly advisable" that Turkey come to some

It has been due in very large speedy agreement with Italy, came at almost measure to the Chinese students the same time as an official communication educated in American and British from the British Government admonishing the institutions of learning that the spirit of the Porte that "if present conditions continue in Occident has permeated old China, and so Macedonia, the intervention of the powers, largely contributed to bring about the present suspended at the time of the declaration of revolution. We have received a very inter- the Turkish constitution, is likely to be esting letter from a clear-headed Chinese resumed." Almost immediately after the student at one of our largest American uni- reception of these notes at Constantinople, versities. He maintains that the primary the cabinet of Said Pasha fell. On another causes of the movement have been the same page of this issue we present a summary of the as those responsible for every revolution views of the Turkish press on the causes of the recorded in the history of the West: "the fail- fall of the aged Said "Kutshuk" and his ure of government to fulfill certain duties ministry, which shows that the foreign proband to grant certain liberties deemed by the lems of Turkey are far more complicated than masses to be necessary to their happiness; the the conflict with Italy. Meanwhile, the war corruption and abuses of the courts; or a in Tripoli goes on. The Italians may be said change in the method of thinking on the to be "victorious" within the range of their part of the people." He indicts the Manchu guns on land and sea. The greater portion Government on the first three counts, and of their task still remains to be accomplished insists that the Chinese people have radi- the complete conquest of the hinterland, cally changed their method of thinking during which, in the face of such brave and deterthe past decade. The Manchu rulers not mined antagonists as the Turks and Arabs, only "realize the inadequacy of their own may take years. The powers have already civilization, but they know that it is not a brought pressure to bear upon both combatgood policy to enlighten the people." Schools ants to arrange a settlement. Turkey, howhave been ordered established in a series of ever, is not yet ready to accept, not even for Imperial edicts, it is true; "but paper is an indemnity; what Italy insists is her irreduc-

The fame of August Strindberg has been slow in reaching this Calabration country, though in Europe he has Railway and telegraph lines,—external and materialized symbols only, but mistaken by the rulers for the essence of Western civilization,—now great writers, a dramatist of rarely surpassed but they were not primarily for purposes of en- Björnson, the foremost living poet of the

ancient Greeks, represents nature's borderline between manhood and old age. His admiring countrymen made a national event of the occasion, presenting him with a fund raised by national subscription and meant to secure his declining years against money cares. At the same time plans were completed for an authoritative edition of his works in more than

AUGUST STRINDBERG, THE FOREMOST LIVING POET OF THE SCANDINAVIAN NORTH

(Whose surty-third birthday, January 22, was made the occasion of a national celebration in Sweden, and observed with enthusiasm by the Swedes in the United States)

fifty volumes, for the rights of which he is to receive 200,000 kroner, or about \$55,000. A similar edition in German is already well under way. On this side of the ocean the day was generally observed in places with large populations of Swedish descent, and especially at Chicago, where a splendid performance of Strindberg's greatest historical drama, "Gustavus Vasa," was given. In all, Strindberg has so far produced fifty-five dramatic works, besides a large number of novels, short story collections, autobiographical works, literary and philosophical essays, historical and scientific studies, and so forth. And the end is not yet. Among the Swedes of this country, his great historical work, "The Swedish People," is more read than any other book except the Bible.

Countight by the American Press Association, New York
ENVIR BEY, ONE OF TURKEY'S MOST TRUSTED
COMMANDERS

It was Envir Bey who was the chief mover in the recent revolution that overthrew Abdul Hamid. He is now in Tripoli, having entered, it is believed, incognito, by way of Egypt, endeavoring to organize the Turkish forces against the Italian invaders)

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From December 16, 1911, to January 16, 1912)

with departmental and financial affairs is read in both branches.

January 3. -Both branches reassemble after the holiday recess.

January 4.—The Senate begins discussion of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) speaking in favor of them and Mr. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) against them.

January 8.—In the Senate, the proposed children's bureau is discussed.... The House considers District of Columbia legislation.

January 9.—The report of the National Monetary Commission is received in both branches and referred to committees. . . . In the House, Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) reviews the Democratic record at the special session.

January 11—In the Senate, Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio) introduces a bill embodying the recommendations of the Monetary Commission.

January 15.—The Senate, by vote of 58 to 8, resolves to consider the arbitration treaties in open session.

January 16.—In the House, a resolution changing the date of inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April is favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

December 21.—Steps are taken by certain Nebraska voters to have the name of Theodore Roosevelt placed on the ballot to be used in the State Presidential primary.

December 22.—The United States Supreme Court revises its rules so as to reduce the cost of litigation.

December 27.—Senator La Follette, speaking at Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, enunciates the principles of Progressive Republicanism.

December 28.—Senator La Follette addresses large audiences at Toledo and Newark, Ohio.

January 2.—Certain Progressive Democrats in Ohio form a league to fight the Presidential candidacy of Governor Harmon.

January 5.—President Taft appoints Dr. Rupert Blue as Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

January 6.—President Taft signs the proclamation admitting New Mexico as the forty-seventh State of the Union.

January 8.—The Democratic National Committee meets at Washington; Mr. W. J. Bryan (a delegate by proxy) and his supporters are defeated on two roll-calls.... The National Monetary Commission, after four years of investigation, recommends extensive changes in the financial system, including the establishment of a national reserve association.

January 9.—The Democratic National Committee decides to hold the national convention at Baltimore on June 25; a resolution is adopted permitting of direct primaries wherever/feasible and legal.... George A. Neeley (Dem.) is elected to

HON. HENRY F. ASHURST, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ARIZONA

(As noted in this magazine last month, the voters of Arizons, at an election in December, chose by advisory vote two United States Senators, whom the members of the Legislature were pledged to send to Washington. One of these Senators-elect, the Hon. Henry F Ashurst, is a native of Nevada, and has lived in Arizona all his adult life. A cowboy and deputy sheriff before he became of age, he early began the study of law, was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and at the age of twenty-four was selected as Speaker of the House. He was afterward chosen to the Territorial Council. He served as district attorney of his county for two terms, and became one of the leaders of the Arizona bar. He is an eloquent and popular speaker, and is known as a radical Democrat in politics. The portrait of Mr. Ashurst's colleague, the Hon. Marcus Smith, appeared in our January number)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

December 16.—The House passes, without amendment, the Urgency Deficiency bill (\$2,270,-000).

December 18.—The Senate is informed by the President that he has denounced the commercial treaty with Russia.

December 19.—In the Senate, the action of President Taft in denouncing the Russian treaty is ratified without a dissenting vote.

December 20.—President Taft's message transmitting the report of the Tariff Board on the wool schedule is received and read in both branches. . . . The House adopts the Senate resolution approving the President's action in denouncing the Russian treaty.

December 21.—The President's message dealing

Congress from the Seventh Kansas District, succeeding the late Representative Madison (Rep.).... The Wisconsin Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the income tax law passed by the last legislature.... Certain decisions of the United States Supreme Court extend the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

January 10.—The Kentucky Legislature elects Ollie M. James (Dem.) United States Senator to succeed Thomas H. Paynter (Dem.), whose term expires in 1913.... Andrew Carnegie testifies before the Senate committee investigating the Steel Trust.

January 11.—Robert Bacon resigns as American ambassador to France.

January 15.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability law....W. C. McDonald (Dem.) is inaugurated as Governor of New Mexico.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

December 16.—The British Parliament is prorogued until February 14.... The durbar at Delhi, India, comes to an end, and King George starts on a hunting expedition in Nepal.

December 19.—German budget figures show an advance of \$14,500,000, mostly due to increased army expenditures.... A plot to assassinate President Madero of Mexico is discovered.

December 20.—The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies, by vote of 393 to 36, the agreement with Germany concerning Morocco.

December 21.—A loan by New York bankers to Nicaragua makes possible the reform of the currency system and the establishment of a \$5,000,000 bank.

December 22.—The members of the Australian coal trust are fined \$2500 each for maintaining high prices.

December 25.—The Persian cabinet notifies W. Morgan Shuster of his dismissal from the office of Treasurer-General; martial law is declared in the capital to prevent popular protest.

December 27.—A bill is introduced in the Russian Duma, providing total exclusion of American Jews.

December 29.—General Pedro Montero is proclaimed President of Ecuador by the army.

December 30.—The Turkish cabinet resigns.... The French Parliament modifies the privileges of the Bank of France.

December 31.—King George's list of New Year's honors includes the appointment of Mr. Borden, Canadian Premier, as a Privy Councillor and the conferring of a baronetcy upon H. Rider Haggard.... The telephone service of Great Britain passes into the hands of the government.

January t.—Daniel Howard is inaugurated as President of the republic of Liberia. . . . Several of the interior provinces of Ecuador refuse to recognize the Presidency of General Montero.

January 2.—Judge Juan M. Menocal is appointed Secretary of Justice in the Cuban cabinet.

January 3.—Said Pasha forms a new cabinet at Constantinople and promises the introduction of a bill modifying the Turkish constitution.

January 4.—The Roman Catholic bishops in Portugal proclaim their independence of the government; the Minister of Justice threatens to expel them.

### MR. FORREST P. DRYDEN

(Who succeeds his father as president of the Prudential Insurance Company)

January 6.—A statement of British export trade for 1911 shows a total of £454,282,462; the imports amounted to £680,559,175.

January 7.—Elections in 100 of the French Senate districts result in no important change. . . . The Italian treasury shows a surplus for 1911 of \$7,000,000, and for the last twelve years of \$100,000,000. . . . The completion of a new "naval war staff" is announced at London.

January 8.—A conflict is reported between forces representing the new government in Ecuador and the opposition.

January 9.—Justin de Selves resigns as French Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henri Brisson is reelected president of the Chamber of Deputies.... The Norwegian cabinet proposes a large appropriation for naval purposes in anticipation of a future conflict among European powers.

January 10.—The French cabinet under Premier Caillaux resigns after vain attempts at reorganization.

January 11.—W. Morgan Shuster, the deposed American Treasurer-General, leaves Teheran to return to the United States.

January 12.—The results of the first day's balloting in the German Reichstag elections show a net gain for the Socialists of twenty-six seats. . . . . The American colleagues of W. Morgan Shuster decline to serve under the new Belgian Treasurer-General of Persia.

January 13. Raymond Poincaré accepts the premiership of France... A second conflict between the opposing parties in Ecuador is reported.

... The Turkish Chamber of Deputies rejects the government's constitutional amendment measure.

January 14.—Señor Canalejas resigns the pre-miership of Spain but is urged by the King to reconsider.... Premier Poincaré completes the interests. formation of a cabinet in France. . . . The Persian cabinet sends a conciliatory message to F. E. Cairns, Mr. Shuster's temporary successor.

January 16.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by vote of 440 to 6, expresses confidence in the new Poincaré ministry. . . . The King of Sweden, in an address to the Riksdag, promises a bill insuring full political rights to women.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

December 16.—The Russian Ambassador at Washington protests against the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 in the manner proposed by the pending resolution in the United States Congress.

December 18.—The commercial treaty between Russia and the United States is denounced by President Taft.

December 20.—Russia intimates to the United ingness to arbitrate the Mongolian question. States its willingness to negotiate a new commercial treaty.... The Franco-German agreement over Morocco is ratified by the French Senate.

December 21.—Serious fighting is reported between natives and the Russian troops in Persia.

December 22.—Persia notifies Russia that she accepts the ultimatum concerning the employment of foreign officials and Mr. Shuster in particular.... A bill is introduced in the Russian Duma which would cause a tariff war with the United States.

December 23.—It is announced at St. Petersburg that Russia is according better treatment to German Jews, following a protest.

December 25.—It is reported that more than 500 Persians have been executed by the Russian troops at Resht.

December 28.--Russia forces China to admit that it cannot exercise control over Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, which have declared their independence; the action is believed to presage annexation of the provinces by Russia.

December 29.—Russian troops occupy the city of Tabriz, Persia, after a nine-days' siege.

December 31.—Great Britain sends troops and a warship into Persian territory to protect its

January 3.-The fourth Central American Conference begins its sessions at Managua, Nicaragua.

January 6.—Four Persian Nationalists are hanged at Tabriz.

January 8.—Russia demands that all Chinese be withdrawn from the seceded portion of Mongolia, and expresses a desire to assist in the internal administration of China.

January 9.—Russian troops begin to clear Mongolia of wandering bands of Chinese. . . . President Taft announces that wood-pulp and paper will not be admitted free of duty into the United States, except from Canada, until the proper courts have passed upon the claims raised by other countries under the favored-nation clauses of their trea-

January 10.—Russia informs China of its will-

January 12.—Japan declines to assist the Chinese revolutionists in negotiating a loan in China.

January 15.—The United States cruiser Mary-land is ordered to Guayaquil, Ecuador, to protect American interests.

January 16.—The United States warns Cuba that intervention may again be necessary if the military continue to interfere in political affairs.

#### WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

December 23.—A Turkish hospital ship, alleged to be a transport, is seized by an Italian cruiser in the Red Sca.

December 29.—The Turkish forces are reported to have gained a victory over the Italians after twenty-four hours' fighting, near Tripoli.

December 30.-A British cruiser is sent to eastern Mediterranean waters to assure the neutrality

January 7.-The first important naval engagement of the war occurs in the Red Sea and results

> in the sinking of seven Turkish gunboats by a squadron of Italian cruisers.

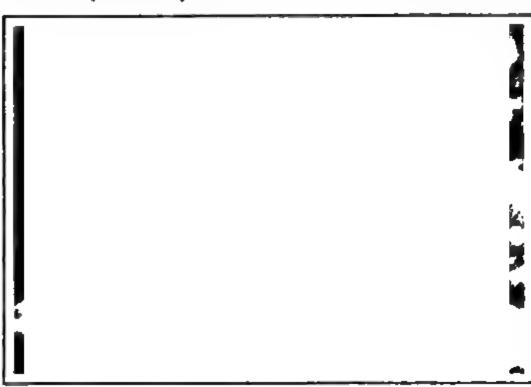
### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

December 18.—Representatives of the government and the revolutionists meet in a peace\_conference at Shanghai . . . . Gen. Tuan-Fang, a former viceroy of Shan-si province, is murdered by one of his soldiers.

December 20. - Tang Shao-yi, the government's representative at the peace conference, states that in his opinion the establishment of a republic will alone satisfy the revolutionists.

December 21.—Yuan Shihkai, the Premier, declares himself unalterably opposed to the formation of a republic.

December 25.—Dr. Sun Yatsen, the revolutionary leader, arrives at Shanghai.



Photograph by the American Press Association. New York A GOVERNMENT WEATHER EXPERT MAKING OBSERVATIONS ON PIKE'S PEAK, COLORADO

December 28.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen is elected President of the Chinese republic, at Nanking. . . . The throne assents to the call of a national convention to decide the future form of government.

December 29.—The peace conference at Shanghai decides that a national convention shall determine the form of government, and orders that in the meantime no foreign loan shall be arranged.

December 31.—The revolutionists violate the armistice and attack Hankow.

January 2.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen is inaugurated at Nanking as provisional president of the new republic. . . . It is reported that the Empress Dowager has contributed nearly \$2,000,000 to fight the revolutionists.

January 4.—Yuan Shih-kai, in a letter to President Sun, practically reopens the peace negotiations.

January 6.—The protection of the Chinese Railroad from Peking to the sea (100 miles) is undertaken by the powers.

January 16.—A bomb thrown at Premier Yuan Shih-kai in Peking kills two of his guards.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

December 16.—Mexico City is shaken by a severe earthquake. . . . A bucket-shop in London, said to enjoy an income of \$100,000 a year, is raided by the police.

December 18.—Receivers are appointed for the Wabash Railroad.

December 23.—The Weavers' Trade Union, of Great Britain, decides to support the threatened strike of the mill operatives in Lancashire.... A severe and prolonged earth shock occurs in Nicaragua.

December 25 —A conditional gift of \$500,000 to the Peabody College for Teachers (Nashville) will mark the dissolution of the Peabody Education Fund.

December 27.—The strike of cotton-mill employees in Lancashire, which had been threatened, is actually declared.

December 28.—Following the lead of the Western Union, two other transatlantic cable companies announce important reductions in tolls.

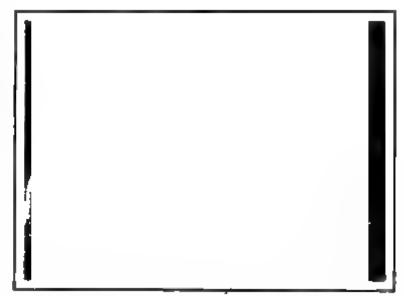
December 30.—The Lancashire cotton mills go on half time, increasing the number of the unemployed to 250,000. . . . The New York Railways Company, to take over the properties of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, is organized with Theodore P. Shonts as president.

January 5.—A basis of agreement is believed to have been reached between the representatives of the cotton-mill strikers and the employers.

January 8.—William J. Bryan and Governor Woodrow Wilson are the principal speakers at a Jackson Day dinner at Washington.

January 9.—Fire destroys the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, covering an entire block in New York City, and causes the death of Battalion Chief Walsh and five other persons.

January 10-13.—A wave of severe cold weather covers the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains; at Cook, Minn., the thermometers burst at 56 degrees below zero; New York City records a temperature of 3 degrees below zero for the first time in eight years.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
AN ICE-ENCRUSTED FIRE ENGINE AT THE EQUITABLE
BUILDING FIRE, NEW YORK

January 11.—The Russian steamer Russ founders in the Black Sea with 172 persons on board... Following the decision of the Supreme Court the directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad take steps to separate the coal business from railroad affairs.

January 12.—A wage reduction necessitated by the shortening of hours of labor for women in Massachusetts results in a strike among the operatives in the cotton mills and factories of Lawrence.

January 13.—The price of coal in England is advanced because of the threatened strike of the miners. . . . A new world's speed record for aeroplanes (88 miles in one hour) is made by Jules Vedrines at Pau, France.

January 16.—Fire destroys more than 5000 buildings in Osaka, Japan, rendering 30,000 persons homeless.

#### **OBITUARY**

December 16.—Rt. Rev. John Mills Kendrick, Episcopal Bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, 75.

December 17.—J. Percival Pollard, a prominent author and playright, 42.

December 18.—Edouard Bornet, a noted French botanist, 83.

December 19.—John Bigelow, the venerable author, diplomat and lawyer, 94 (see frontispiece). . . . Jonkeer P. J. van Swinderen, Vice-President of the Council of State of the Netherlands.

December 21—Martha S. Baker, of Chicago, a celebrated miniature painter.... Dr. Joseph E. Janvrin, a noted New York gynecologist, 72.... Prof. Odilon-Marc Lannelongue, the distinguished French surgeon, 71.... Benjamin F. Jonas, a former United States Senator from Louisiana, 76.

December 22.—Emilio Estrada, President of Ecuador, 64... Rodolphe Radau, the French astronomer, 77... Wright Lorimer, the actor, 37... Mrs. Harriet Hanson Robinson, formerly a well-known author and member of women's clubs, 86.

December 23.—Carl Hoschna, composer of comic operas, 35.

December 24.—Rev. P. R. Law, editor of the Presbyterian Standard and a prominent Southern clergyman, 77.

December 25.—Lee L. Tabor, a prominent glove manufacturer of Milwaukee, 43.... Mrs. Char-

lotte Coles Jenkins, of New York, noted for her work as a physician among the poor, 82.

December 26.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Libbens Hodges, U. S. A., retired, 64. . . . Mrs. Samantha H Merrifield, a noted labor-union advocate and Socialist, 77.

December 28.—Alexander Shaler, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers in the Civil War, 84. . . . J. Scott Clark, professor of English language at tional philanthropist of St. Louis, 80.

Northwestern University, 57... Sir Francis January 7.—Captain Charles W. Wilson, of Campbell, for many years connected with the ginia, a well-known Confederate veteran, 73. British Foreign Office, 59.

December 29.—Prof. Walter S. Fortescue, a noted educator and publisher of text-books, 86. ... Major William Gourlay, a prominent secret service official during the Civil War, 71.

December 30.—Judge Elbert Eli Farman, who while consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, secured the January 9.—Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren, a obelisk "Cleopatra's Needle" as a gift from the veteran of the Civil War and author of many Khedive to New York, 80... Rose Eytinge, for-works on naval warfare, 73. merly a prominent emotional actress, 76.

January I.—Dr. Arthur Vincent Meigs, a widely known Philadelphia physician and writer medical subjects, 61.... Rev. Edmund A. Hill, a noted abolitionist and prohibitionist, 88.

January 2.--Alfred Tennyson Dickens, a son of Charles Dickens, and himself a noted lecturer, 66.

January 3.—Rear-Adm. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., retired, 64 (see page 175). . . . Felix S. Dahn, a noted German historian, poet and novelist, 77. . . . Edith Crane, a well-known actress, 47.

January 4.—Col. Charles Henry Morgan, formerly Congressman from Missouri, 69. . . . Brig. British journalist and statesman, 80. . . . Joseph Gen. Joseph M. Califf, believed to have fired the M. von Radowitz, formerly German ambassador first shot at Gettysburg, 68.... Judge Seth M. to Turkey and to Spain, 72.... Brig.-Gen. Wil-Turker, formerly a noted Indian fighter, 82.... liam B. Mason, retired, of the New Jersey National Mario Rapisardi, the Italian poet and philosopher. Guard, 72.

January 5.-Gen. Francis Tillon Nicholls. former Governor of Louisiana and afterward Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, 77.... Captain John Cussons, chief of scouts in the Confederate army.... Rev. John T. Gracey, Rochester, N. Y., a well-known Methodist clergyman and

January 6.—Samuel Cupples, the noted educational philanthropist of St. Louis, 80.

January 7 .- Captain Charles W. Wilson, of Vir-

January 8.—Richard T. Crane, the prominent ironmaster and foe of higher education, 80.... Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, a widely known woman physician of Edinburgh, 72.... Capt. Horatio McKay, formerly commodore of the Cunard Steamship Line, 76.

January 10.- Justice Henry B. Coman, of the Supreme Court of New York State, 54. . . . Aureliano Beruete, the Spanish painter and art critic.

January 12.—Major-Gen. Sir John Frederick Maurice, one of the ablest of British military writers, 71.

January 14.-Rev. Francis Barber Chetwood, of New Jersey, a well-known writer on religious subjects, 80. . . . Dr. William Nelson Clarke, for nearly fifty years professor of theology at Colgate University, 70.

January 16.—Henry Labouchere, the noted

"YOU ARE GOING ON A LONG, LONG JOURNEY"
(The spirit of Progressiveness, to the politics of the past)
From the Piqin Dealer (Cleveland)

THE cartoons this month are mainly politics a rich field of inspiration. President political. Although the presidential Taft is pictured below as a "satisfied tenant year is still young, candidates and parties of the White House," desiring a renewal are already active, and the cartoonists find of his lease.

7. 2. AS THE CRITIC OF THE ADMINISTRATION

From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle)

## DISTURBING THE MEETING From the Constitution (Atlanta)

The Roosevelt "boom," however uncertain it may be as to its real strength, is certainly making marked progress in the cartoon world. He is pictured as being besieged with questions as to his probable candidacy, and as slaying rumors that persist in cropping up. The two cartoons at the top of the page refer to Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the administration policies, and to his expressions regarding the famous "Peace Dinner."

"TAFT FORCES" GETTING NERVOUS ABOUT HIS NOMINATION CHICKEN AS ROOSEVELT GOES BY Prom the Eagle (Brooklyn)

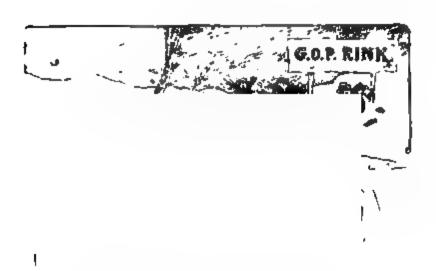
CALLERS
From the World (New York)

T. R.: "GREAT SCOTT, WHAT CAN A FELLOW DO?"

Prom the Globs and Commercial Advertiser (New York)

THE 1912 FORTUNE TELLER: "GENTLEMEN, BEWARE OF A SHORT, STOUT MAN WITH GLASSES"

From the Tribune (Chicago)



"NOTHING BUT DEATH CAN STOP ME NOW"

(Referring to President Taft's declaration that he is in the nomination fight to the finish)

Prom the Leader (Cleveland)

TAPE TO TEDDY: "CAN'T 'OO TALK?"

From the News (Chicago)

"THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK"

TAFT TO TEDDY: "CAN'T 'OO TALK?"

Prom the Daily Eagle (Brooklyn)

T. R.: "I AM THE MOST MISREPRESENTED MAN IN AMERICA"
From the Evening Sun (New York)

THE DISPUTED CHAIR

T. R. to Tast: "I only lent it to you, anyway"

From the Post-Distoich (St. Louis)

Prom the Globe and Commercial Advertiser (New York)

The relations between the President, as a seeker for a renomination, and of Theodore Roosevelt, as a supposed competitor, with the added rivalry of Senator La Follette, form the basis of many of the recent cartoons.

TAFT: "THAT CHICKEN CERTAINLY HAS A LOT OF LA FOLLETTE AS THE POACHER IN TAFT'S OWN STATE NERVE SCRATCHING AROUND IN MY YARD."

Prom the Constitution (Atlanta) From the News-Tribans (Duluth)

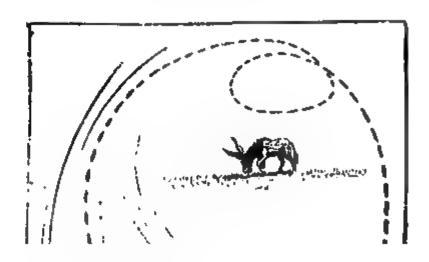
Senator La Follette's trip through certain Western States attracted a great deal of attention, causing considerable concern to the friends of Mr. Taft, especially when the Senator invaded the President's own State of Ohio, "poaching," as it were, on Mr. Taft's preserves. It was even reported that the President would forthwith make another trip to Ohio for the purpose of counteracting the effect of Senator La Follette's speeches.

OHIO. " RECKON I'LL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THAT" From the Leader (Cleveland)

## WHO WILL MAKE THE CAMPAIGN FLIGHT?—OR, THE WILLING AVIATORS!

Prom the Journal (Minneapolis)

"THE PIT AND THE PENDULUM"—AFTER POE
(Ressevelt's "Big Stick" as the Pendulum and Taft as
the victim)
Prom the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)



#### GUIDING INSTRUCTIONS FROM PATHER

Buyan (\*\* Miss Democracy): "Now I don't want you want by to that follow Harmon"

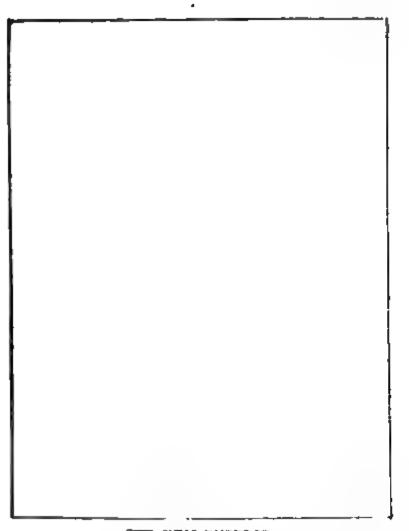
(Paterting to Mr. Bryan's reported opposition to Ohio's favorate son)

Prom the Oregonian (Portland)

### THE BOOMERANG

(Referring to the fact that the Tariff Board's report on the woolen schedule practically justified the reduction proposed in the last session of Congress and vetoed by President Taft)

From the Post-Dispetch (St. Louis)



THE KING-EMPEROR (Commemorating the Delhi Durbar, December 12, 1911) Prom Punch (London)

On this page Punch records the Delhi Durbar; and other cartoons show the Chinese Republic as Liberty's latest offspring, Russia's assimilation of Mongolia and Eastern Turkestan, and the Baroness von Suttner, "Throw Down Your Arms," as promising Gerauthor of the famous peace volume entitled

THE LATEST From the Post-Despatch (St. Louis)

many and Austria that the peace palace at The Hague, which is being pulled down by their warlike companions, will be built up again.

Austria and Gremany (to Baroness von Suttner, the peace advocate): "Look, Aunt Bertha, those bad boys are knocking down our nice palace"

Aunt Bertha: "Never mind, children, we'll build it up again"

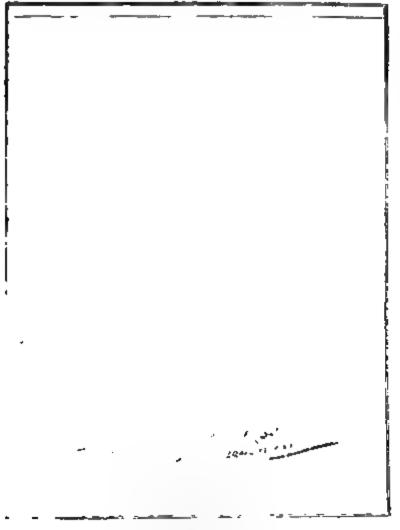
WHOSE TURN NENT? THE FRIGHT OF THE PEOPLES OF ASIA AT THE IMPENDING RUSSIAN DANGER Five little Chinamen, sitting knee by knee, A big bear melabled in the people of th

Prom Det Mushete (Vienna)

From the Herald (Montreal)

### TWISTING THE RUSSIAN BEAR'S TAIL From the Inter Ocean (Chicago)

Russia has been prominent recently in world affairs, owing to her passport controversy with the United States and her assimilating activities in both Persia and China. The cartoons at the top of this page record the abrogation by the United States of the Russian treaty of 1832, and reflect the senti-



### AS BETWEEN PRIENDS

Berrish Lion to Russian Bear: "If we hadn't such a trought understanding, I might almost be tempted to ask what you're doing there with our little playfellow."

From Punch (London)

THE FINGER OF SCORN From the American (New York)

ment of civilization in general on the subject of the Russian atrocities in Persia. Although there is undoubtedly a "working agreement" between Great Britain and Russia as to their respective Persian policies, each nevertheless keeps close watch lest the other infringe on its own particular sphere of influence.

TRIMMED GOOD AND PLENTY From the News-Tribune (Duluth)

## AN AMERICAN APOSTLE OF PEACE IN JAPAN

#### BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

DO not know the Japanese of the phrase, are of world-wide repute. This land of fine him. "Nomba, diska?" ["What's this? or, "How about it?" to translate freely] he remarked, scarcely raising his voice, and the man held up a pair of empty hands. He on the program. nothing about public speakers.

#### QUAKER MISSIONARY AND PEACE PROPAGANDIST

which is another story—is a valiant warrior and stimulate mutual understanding. limelight.

Japan is a jingoistic and warlike nation. by-products! It has always been preëminently military.

but my ears have often heard it as I have fighters would seem like stony ground for a traveled about in the land of the little men peace propaganda. None the less, all close with my Ouaker friend Bowles. "Get on to observers know that a great change has come the big one" is a free translation of it. Gil- over the spirit of Japan within a decade. bert Bowles is a big man by any measure- There is now a peace party that is not only ment, and in inches I should say he is about respectable but powerful as well. The Japan six feet two, which makes the undersized Peace Society is a national force to-day, with Japanese stare. Perhaps he is the tallest many of the best names in the empire on its man in Japan; I dare say he is the gentlest. roll. The explanation is, primarily, Gilbert Nothing seems to disturb his Quaker poise. Bowles and the trend of the time. He and I was with him in a Tokyo street-car one day his fellow Quakers established the society, when a deft pickpocket tried to go through keeping well in the background themselves.

#### TWO PEACE SOCIETIES AT WORK IN JAPAN

Then, after this had become an assured once arranged an important peace meeting success, he launched the American Peace among the foreigners in Karuizawa, and Society in Japan, in which may be found the put himself and his carefully prepared ad- foremost American business men resident in dress (the real message of the occasion) last that land, as well as, naturally, the mission-The windy and wordy aries. These two organizations have done men ahead of him ("guilty!") took up the more to keep the peace, and promote a spirit entire evening; and the audience never sus- of good will, between Japan and America pected that he had quietly eliminated him- than all the warships and honorary commisself. If that is not a token of size I know sions put together. They have helped to hold Japan steady during the trying days of the war talk in America, and what Japan endured during this period is creditable to the self-restraint of a proud and confident people. True to the traditions of his creed, this In unsuspected ways, these peace societies missionary—a model missionary, by the way, have worked in both lands, to allay irritation in behalf of peace. We are too near his work diplomat in Tokyo has been busier upon to appraise it properly, but it may be said international affairs than this soft-spoken. conservatively that Gilbert Bowles, of the apparently embarrassed representative of the Philadelphia Friends Mission, Tokyo, is the Society of William Penn. He knows the way greatest single factor making for the spirit of to editorial offices; and, what is far more diffiinternational peace in all Japan to-day. Only cult, he knows how to avoid becoming a bore. those who are close to the facts realize the Behind many of the functions in which Amerpotent force he has been in affecting Japanese ican visitors to Japan figure is his softopinion; for he is a truly modest man, with stepping activity. Even the American press considerable skill and practice in evading the has unconsciously felt his influence: this article, all unknown to him, is one of the Bowles

Both nations now fairly well understand Unlike China, it has never produced a great that there will be no war between the United philosopher, but it has had many great war- States and Japan; and that there never was riors. The valor and patriotism of its people any adequate reason for all the hysteria

### PEACE-MAKING FORCES IN MODERN JAPAN

(In the center is Count Okuma, and at his right is Gilbert Bowles, Quaker missionary and peace propagandist. They are surrounded by a class in sociology in Waseda University)

which brought international relations almost ma, the greatest of Japan's Elder Statesmen,

to the breaking point. One line that Gilbert one of the makers of New Japan, the founder Bowles pursued effectively was to stimulate of Waseda University, the political radical and the thorough investigation of possible reasons democrat, the philosopher and historian. As for war; he is no blind partisan of a cause, we were leaving (after an interview made and he must be "shown"; a good college tediously long by the Count's poor interprofessor was lost when he became a mis- preter, Bowles, who could have done the job sionary. Like every other newspaper man, better in less than half the time, never once I fight shy of the one-ideaed, rose-spectacled showing a single wiggle of impatience), the reformer, who can see nothing upon the land- Count accompanied us toward his famous scape except his own pet reform. Gilbert garden, where a class in sociology from the Bowles is leagues removed from this. He university was being photographed on the acquired his American common sense upon lawn. The students asked their patron to sit the Iowa prairies; and I suspect that, if he with them. The venerable statesman, who wanted to, he could tell things about the maintains his touch with youth, consented seamy side of the Japanese that would keep if his guests would keep him company. Thus Hobson in lecture material for a decade. But it comes about that I am able to publish a he preserves his wholesome sanity and portrait of the greatest Japanese friend of charity, and in a multiplicity of ways (and "Peace on earth, good will to men," of the ways are not wanting in Japan) he spends strong-faced Quaker apostle of peace in his energies in the helping of his adopted Japan, and of a group of the leaders of the neighbors on toward the best of the West- Japan of to-morrow, who look to victories in the field of social science and human brother-We were calling one day upon Count Oku- hood rather than on the field of battle.

## REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS

(August 18, 1846—January 3, 1912)

who does not regard the record and ex- defeated Admiral Cervera after the surrender. Porter, Farragut, Dewey, and the rest of our showing himself to be not only a gallant famous sea fighters. In the attack on Fort fighter and efficient seaman, but an executive Fisher, in 1863, he received severe wounds officer of unusual ability. "Fighting Bob's" from which he always suffered. He became success came from his simple, direct, eleknown as "Fighting Bob" while at Valpa- mental way of doing things. He was, truly, raiso in 1891, when we were at odds with a man who, as Kipling once put it, "lived

It would not be easy to find an American manded the battleship *Iowa* and received the ploits of the late "Fighting Bob" Evans as He commanded the Atlantic fleet on its putting him in the same general class with memorable tour of the world in 1907 8, Chile. In the war with Spain he com- more stories than Zogbaum or I could invent."

## PRINCETON'S NEW PRESIDENT

The election of Dr. John Grier Hibben as several treatises on logic and is a popular lecfourteenth president of Princeton Univer- turer on philosophical and scientific thought. sity ended an interregnum of more than a His sympathy with and intimate knowlyear, Woodrow Wilson having resigned the edge of Princeton undergraduate life seem presidency in the autumn of 1910, while a to have been among the most effective argucandidate for Governor of New Jersey. Dr. ments for his election to the presidency. It Hibben, who is a Princeton graduate of the is believed that the new president will have then of 1882, had served for twenty-one the loyal and hearty support of the alumniyears as a member of the university faculty, in his efforts to extend the range of Princebeginning as an instructor in logic and psy- ton's influence while maintaining the unithology and five years later becoming Stuart versity's ancient traditions. Dr. Hibben is di ver of Logic. He is the author of an ordained Presbyterian clergyman.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI AND THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE MANCHU

#### BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

twilight. It is not as golden as the scholar; quite the contrary. this sundown hour of the Ta Tsing dynasty, or a successful brigand. there is one man who is playing the heroic

rôle of a Far Eastern Ioshua.

the more because neither the deposed Regent, the most entertaining. At the time his uncle nor the present Dowager-Empress, nor yet was Taotai of Tientsin. Yuan succeeded many of the Manchu princes have any un- in smuggling himself out of his native town necessary love, natural or official, for Yuan. in Honan and making his way to Tientsin He is probably the bitterest foe of the dom- to his uncle. The Taotai did not seem inant power behind the child Emperor, the any too enthusiastic to see him. He did Dowager-Empress. condemned her to the withering mockery He sent the boy to Wu Chanching, who was of perpetual widowhood. As if that were not then Viceroy of Shantung, with a note in enough, he also robbed her of the very hope which he begged the viceroy to give the boy of motherhood. For it was this Yuan who the humblest possible task, that of a janitor, completed the work of wrecking the already or sweeper of the barracks, or any other odd delicate health of the late Emperor Kuanghsu, job, as his young relative was very fond of her husband, by dooming him to a hades the company of soldiers. Viceroy Wu at beside which the blackest estate of a Mexican one time served under Yuan's uncle; he felt peon is a summer paradise.

ing lady who is singled out of some four He did not make the boy sweep out the hundred millions of her subjects to play the barracks of his soldiers. Instead, he treated desperate game of supporting the toppling Yuan precisely as one of his own sons, and Manchu throne. It is remarkable. But more gave him equal educational advantages under striking still is this fact: Yuan is not a a private tutor. Manchu, but a Han—a real Chinese. Small wonder that the eyes of the world are upon the young fancy of Yuan-which was somehim. And the question of the day seems to thing remarkable. In China the profession be: Who is this man, this solitary Titan?

#### YUAN SHIH-KAI THE MAN

scholar of China, is fragrant even in the days still, he did not get over it for a long time. when it is nothing more than two leaves above the ground.

THE Peking of the Manchus is in the ordinary, every-day bad boy. He was no "yellow dusk" of the classic poets, some- more than he should; a respect for order thing ashen, deathly, sinister, pale, is smoth-did not agree with the warmth of his blood. ering the glimmers of broken and breaking In short, an altogether promising candidate halos round about the dragon throne. In was he for either an ambitious mandarin

At about the age of nineteen, it became clear to him that his native home was not Yuan Shih-kai makes a striking figure, all the most comfortable place for him, nor yet He was the man who the young relative a good turn, however. a measure of obligation. He therefore wel-It is this unspeakable enemy of the reign- comed Yuan into the bosom of his family.

Soldiering seemed to have quite captured of a fighting man was, at that time, hardly respectable. Perhaps, it was not so remarkable after all. There are some American boys, it has been said, who dream every Let us trace this singular figure to his cradle night of a hackdriver's whip. At any rate, town. A tree called sendan, said an ancient Yuan was unique in his ambition. Stranger

When Governor Wu Changching was sent to Korea by Li Hungchang, we find Yuan Yuan was born in the modest town of a petty military officer accompanying his Chengchau, near Changte-fu, in the Province chief. There were more sleepless nights and of Honan. His family was as modest as the wakeful days than usual in Korea just then. town in which it lived. It had no particular They were the Augustan age of Korean court distinction, but, at the same time, was well- intrigues. It was then and there that Yuan to-do. In his youth, Yuan was a common, showed that the sendan tree is fragrant even

### THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

t in Korea. When Ma returned to ng palace.

rrect to assert that Yuan also sowed long.

o-leaved days. There was something the seeds of the China-Japan War of 1804-5; ble in his genius in sensing out the if he did he certainly was not alone in this. d counter plots of the Korean court. He had more than one able co-worker in the young officer chased through the midnight work among his Chinese comes of Korean politics amazed his rades. But what his chief, Li Hungchang, u. But there was another pair of did to him at the close of the war is a matter ich watched Yuan much closer than of public record, printed plainly even in the ese Resident Wu himself. Ma Liang school histories. Li dropped Yuan into a name. He was one of the many temporary obscurity, as though he wanted to lieutenants of Li Hungchang, show what he thought of his work in Korea, and he wily Li who sent this man to as- the bitter fruits it bore to the humiliation of ernor Wu in his work as the Chinese that hot-house paradise of vanity called China.

This would seem to show that Yuan did . he spoke to Li Hungchang of the something more than a mere yeoman's work ble work of Yuan. After watching in bringing about the Chinese disaster in ng man's performances for a while, Korea. And there was nothing strange in chang came to know Yuan better, this or improbable. Neither was he original ious viceroy saw a good deal in the in this little scheme. He is not the first son nan, so much so that Li spoke to of the "blue-clouds climbing" race who Kung about Yuan. That was the looked upon an international war with a pair e that Yuan's name was heard at of eyes not of those of a peace apostle of today. He believed in his native country; its a little later, Li Hungchang ap- bigness, its history, its capacity—which was him the Resident Commissioner altogether patriotic and commendable e in Korea. That was his official especially in backing her against a little n fact, he was the Minister Resi- "sawed-off" thing like Japan. To him the ielding all the prerogatives and war did not look like blood; it looked like of a minister all the time—and fre- Jacob's ladder—with no wrestling with a something more, a good deal more. Mighty One in the foreground. All he had he who kidnapped Taiwunkun, the to do was to climb it to ambition's heaven. the reigning king, carried him out of Every prospect pleased him, and he went nto Tientsin and kept him there a ahead. After having been dropped into the as a hostage. Perhaps it is not shade by his chief, he did not remain there



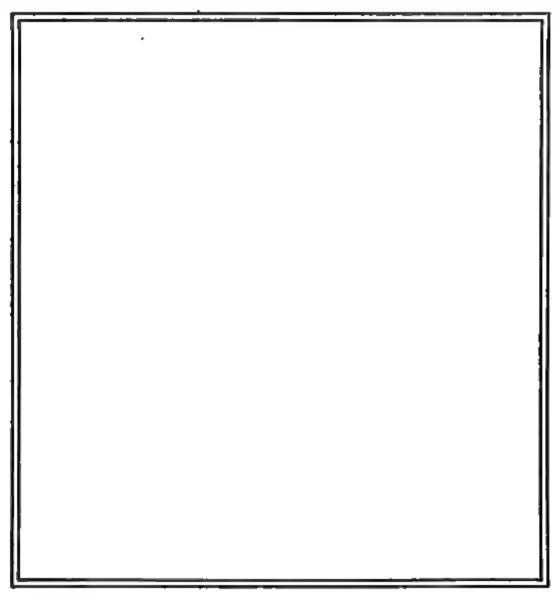
THE CHINESE EMPEROR: "Oh, Yuan, my poor rocking-horsel" YUAN SHIR KAI: "Let's see if we cannot mend it with this mixture of blood and diplomacy " From Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

were among the ablest lieutenants in Li Norwegian. These men were the real creators Hungchang's camp. The ablest and most of the force which became famous as the influential man with Li was Sheng Hsuan- Army of the North. When Yuan took it huai, the man who later, in 1911, as Minis- over, it was composed of about 5000 men. ter of Posts and Communications, negotiated and was under the command of Hu Yunmei. the famous "Four-Power Loan," launched Under Yuan it was gradually increased in the scheme for the nationalization of rail- number to about 12,500. ways, by far the stronger member of the last cabinet under the Regent Prince Chun, and whom the Peking Government sacrificed to satisfy the Szechuan discontent (all in vain).

Yuan was happy in his friends. They Schaller did that, together with Munthe, a

### CLIMBING THE BLUE CLOUDS

From this time on Yuan's rise under Li Sheng talked to his chief, Viceroy Li, about Hungchang's powerful patronage was phe-Yuan. Reconciliation was brought about, nomenal. What was more significant by



YUAN SHIH-KAI, THE "STRONG MAN" OF CHINA

Li appointed Yuan to superintend the new far, he proved to be an apt pupil under the army. The Chinese-Japanese war had wiped wily old viceroy in the ways darker than any clean the somewhat clouded spectacles of poet (except, perhaps those of China) has there was a new meaning.

arming them, or in whipping them into an nent ones for the China of the day. efficient force. He was too much of a Chinese qualifications. A German drill master called gram as something wonderful. But it is not;

Viceroy Li and in his interest in the new army ever dreamed, and in the tricks that were not at all vain, but profitable. Li Hungchang, This, then, was the way Yuan came to in his day, often came into contact with the take a leading part in the formation of the foreigner. Officially he had to do it, and in new army of China. Not that he personally the end shrewdly came to see that "foreign took an active part in drilling the men, in barbarians" had their uses, and very perti-

Yuan went through the same course. official for that. He could not have done the Yuan had never been out of China. There work if he had wished. He had not the proper are people who speak of his pro-foreign proreally came in contact with foreigners of begged Her Maiesty to return to power and nationalities in those history-making days save the ship of state from "that boy" who Tientsin. He came to see the need of was wrecking it. things Occidental, not because of an academic training or of the picturesque the activities of his enemies, he saw that the **Tenterest** of a tourist, but through the logic hour for decisive action had struck. of necessity.

hich he never for one moment forgot. And vate audience. Nothing can indicate the the years following the war, we see Yuan implicit confidence his imperial master re-The camp of the progressives. It was then posed in the fidelity and loyalty of Yuan, \* hat he shared the confidence of Kang Yuwei more touchingly, more eloquently than His and other leaders of the reform movement. Majesty's own action at that fateful audience. At the same time, the fact stood out big He told Yuan to go back to Tientsin, in all emough for Kang Yuwei and his fellow re- haste, dispose of Junglu, the nominal comformers to read. Had they taken the trouble mander-in-chief of the Northern Army and analyze this dreamer of the Blue Clouds, the great favorite of the Dowager-Empress, ever ready to dance to the pipings of oppor- come to Peking with all his 12,500 men, qunity—that it was largely through Prince surround the Iho Park in such an effective Ching and Junglu, the favorite nephew of the manner that no outsider could communicate Late Dowager-Empress Tzehsi, that Yuan won with the Dowager-Empress without his knowlthe favors of Her Imperial Majesty. But edge and keep her under guard till the Emthe generous comradeship in the great work peror and his fellow reformers should have of assisting at China's rebirth made Kang done with the foundation work of establish-Yuwei and his Emperor look upon Yuan ing the New China. through a halo brightly. It is also true that, when the late Empress-Dowager made Junglu without the slightest sign of protest. He left of the Peiyang army, she at the same time to fulfill it. Then he went straight to Junglu Yuan at his word.

Manchu parasites. The cleaning of this chief, Junglu. recommy and it resulted in official efficiency. consent.

A dreadful howl from the fat grafters rose

When Emperor Kuanghsu was told of sent for Yuan, who came from Tientsin. The war with Japan was an object-lesson The Emperor gave him a personal and pri-

Yuan received the imperial command Viceroy of Chili province, and generalissimo the imperial presence with the solemn pledge gave the actual command of the armed force and told him everything, showed him the to Yuan. And this act proclaimed to every imperial order. Instead of putting Junglu one about Peking that the Empress was at her in chains under lock in the center of picked wonted trick of keeping the balance of power and trusted guards, he left with him the imin giving the control of the metropolitan perial order. Yuan betrayed the Emperor; province to her favorite nephew, a pure blood he blasphemed the one sacred thing between Manchu and purer hearted conservative, and man and man; violated his master's confiat the same time in supplying his ambition dence. Coming as it did, out of a palace, with a brake in the person of progressive out of that immemorial hot-house of gilded Yuan, for without the consent, cooperation, deceit and intrigues, from that catacomb of and knowledge of Yuan, Junglu could not murdered, mutilated faiths, the Forbidden use his position and his armed force in over- City of Peking, this mark of imperial confiawing the capital. From such facts as these dence ought to have been quite enough to Kang Yuwei and his Emperor evidently took move the heart of a demon or a monster. Not Yuan's, however. Perhaps he The awakening came in September, 1898, was too conscientious a man to carry out a Emperor Kuanghsu's reform edicts had command of the Emperor without first thrown out of lucrative offices a host of receiving an order from his immediate It may be that his nice ancient Augean stable brought forth two sense of duty made him think he had no very excellent fruits. It made for public right to obey the Emperor without Junglu's

At any rate, this nice conscientiousness to high heaven. The six members of the Board paid Yuan well. The Dowager-Empress reof Kites whom the Emperor had thrown warded him for this traitorous act with out of jobs for daring to violate His Imperial the junior vice-presidency of the Board of continued in opening a memorial which should Works and in December, 1899, when she was have been presented in a sealed envelope, went obliged to take away Yuhsien from Shantung in a lawly to the Dowager-Empress at Iho viceroyalty because of his friendly attitude Park and wept real tears at her feet. They toward the so-called "Boxers," she appointed Yuan in his place as acting Governor of dignity of the governor of the province.

## FOREIGNERS

of the foreigners both in and out of China. It which followed the "Boxer" trouble, foreignthe safety of the legation people at Peking. upon Yuan as "the strong man" of China. At the time Peking was absolutely cut off. urally with the winning side.

uprising, while he was governor of Shan- Riding Jacket in 1902, and the three-eyed tung province, that Yuan invited a number peacock's feather in 1907. of "Boxer" leaders to his official yamen, to a banquet. He fed them well at the dinner. Liquor flowed freely and men's tongues were loosened. The "Boxer" leaders were bombastic as only Chinese can be bombastic, recital of the official positions he held is the over the magic power they claimed for their study of the "how" and the "why" he at-comrades and themselves. They boasted that tained them. How could he do all this? neither the swords nor bullets of the foreign Why did he succeed? And why has he failed barbarians' rifles could touch them.

Yuan inclined his ears to all this "conchshell blowing" with evident pleasure and at not been fanciful and poetic. They are as the height of their boasting took them at effective as his own make-up. When he saw their word. He requested his guests to step that a war between China and Japan over outside and stand in a row so that they could Korea would afford him a ready-made eleprove this miraculous power. The half- vator, he did not increase his office hours at tipsy revelers staggered to their feet and Seoul to prevent it. It may be that in the stood against a wall. Yuan called in his eye of his imagination, he did see a hundred soldiers. He told them to load their rifles thousand men murdering as many others book of etiquette.

Yuan's willingness to permit Professor C. Shantung. In 1000, he was raised to the full D. Tenny to establish a public school sysmet in Tientsin while he was the viceroy of the metropolitan province; his work in im-GAINING THE ESTEEM AND FRIENDSHIP OF proving the streets of Tientsin, in lighting them, etc., and his attitude toward Adjutant-General J. M. N. Munthe, the Norwegian It was his attitude and actions during the instructor and drill master of his new army. "Boxer" days that gained Yuan an inter- won him applause and approval from fornational reputation and the friendly esteem eigners. So it came about that, in the days was he who succeeded in gaining the news of ers as well as the Peking court began to look

For a time, it did seem as though there No one seemed to know what had happened were no clouds on his ever brightening horito the foreigners at the capital. Yuan got zon. People spoke of him as Li Hungchang the news through a secret channel, and trans- II. As a matter of fact, at the beginning of mitted it to Washington through the Amerithe year 1906, Yuan was much more powerful can consul-general at Shanghai. It was on than the old Viceroy Li ever had been. He this information that Secretary Hay and was the Viceroy of Chili, head of the Peiyang others planned the now famous march of the army and navy administrations, Associate allies to Peking. Her Majesty the Dowager- High Commissioner of the Army Reorganiza-Empress was finally won over to the "Boxer" tion Council, Vice-Commissioner of the side, but not Yuan. He was for the foreigner, Peking Banner Corps Reorganization Bureau, ever against the "Boxers." He went nat- Associate Director of the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, and Associate Commissioner of It was in the early days of the "Boxer" Tariff Revision. He had received the Yellow

#### YUAN'S METHODS OF CLIMBING

Much more interesting than the mere in the end?

Yuan's methods in boosting himself have with ball cartridges and fire at his guests who had never done them harm, or thought point blank. The result was a bloody one. a single hard thought against them, who had This masacre of his dinner guests has been never even known each other. He might have commented upon by a large number of for- seen the wreck of fifty thousand young lives eign writers, including some missionaries, clotting alien gutters and whitening with as very clever,—at once dramatic, fair their bones the alien dust under a strange and admirable. It was certainly a star chap- moon. He might have heard the wails of ten ter in the book of practical applied logic. thousand widows and the cries of orphans There seems to be some question, however, unnumbered. If he saw and heard these whether this sort of thing should be chron- things, they do not seem to have made half icled in a book of ethics —or even a heathen as much impression upon him as stage blood and stage tears. His eyes were just then too

mything else.

lear to him, Yuan—so at least throne! nor in which the people who in self-defense.

#### JAN'S ONE BLUNDER

s of Joshua—of a prophet com- the eternal scheme of things. declining sun of the Manchu to

d with the sight of the radiant of course, was simply a question of money. the war presented to his aspira. And with his tremendous international reputation, he must have thought it a rather w that by condemning no less a easy matter to float a foreign loan for whathe "Son of Heaven" to a Hades ever amount might be needed to carry on the thousand deaths, he could win campaign—more especially because the mainthe winning side, he did not tenance of the Manchu dynasty was as second. When in 1900 he saw important to the foreign capital of more than ign powers were bound to come \$725,000,000 already invested in China as it he invited the Boxer leaders was to himself. But even if an impossibility t them brag like the idiots they came true and the rebels succeeded, he would I them shot down like so many be still safe." He should have it in the hollow most dramatic and conclusive of his hands to depose the Manchu ruler. manner - for the purpose of and, deposing him, he could turn to the his own precious friendship revolutionary countrymen of his-always When he saw that if the Em-remembering that Yuan is a Han, not a Tzehsi died before Emperor Manchu—and politely but firmly request was not good for the glory—and them to notice whose hand it was that pushed lso the health—of a certain very off the last of the Manchus from the dragon

And to-day? The premier of the great put their trust-made a gift empire of China is a virtual prisoner in Pes to the physician attending the king, the target of the bitter hatred and deep was, of course, a wise and ad- suspicions of the present Dowager-Empress se-perhaps it might have been and the Manchu princes. His very life is in danger every waking and sleeping moment. He sleeps and eats but little. He goes about unshaved.

Who or what has put him where he is? it, then, that so clever an artist His own well-nigh miraculous shrewdness. science of looking after "Num- nothing else. Thus the world at large is ould be found to-day playing given a fine chance of seeing what human cun-Me for the times have changed ning, and that at its willest, amounts to in

What is the meaning of it all? It is an old. pon the Far Eastern Gibeon? old story and simple as a, b, c-the old is knows! Perhaps that eternal passing away and the new is coming into its wn among the children of men own. The fall or rise of Yuan Shih-kai or of of Fate knows it better than any other individual means but little. Even We may perhaps be permitted the rise or passing away of a nation usually finds its mausoleum within a few pages of call came from Peking on the history. It is the passing of an ideal that is so utionary successes he accepted pregnant with significance. In China to-day nd decorous hesitation, thinking the old ideal of a mandarin-the peerless this wise: If the Hankow rebels master of the gentle art of squeeze—the It turn out to be like a hundred moss-grown ideal of statesmanship repregs which preceded it; if they sented by Li Hungchang and by his even ley are very apt to do, a house abler pupil, Yuan, who out-Li-ed Li, is passst itself after a few months of ing away. It means that the ideal of governtion, then Yuan can turn to the ment represented by the Manchu and the ne and the Regent, Prince Chun Forbidden City is obsolete now; to be labeled en him a little vacation on ac- quite out of tune with the times, that Yuan rumatism of the leg") and ask Shih-kai or one million Yuan Shih-kais can no firmly to see who happened to longer command the sun of Manchu absolutr of the Manchu dynasty. He ism to stand still upon the far Eastern hills. te government forces were su- The Shanghai Republic and Dr. Sun's Nan-revolutionary ones at Hankow, king may or may not endure. But that the sys that government forces had new China is here,-that much is as apfood and ammunition. That, parent as are the heavens and the earth.

## OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN

### BY ARTHUR FARWELL

1 163 1 163 1 163

BAMMERSTEIN'S MAGIC HAT IN LONDON (Cartoon by Robert Carter in the Globe, of New York)

ture of the man, as revealed in his touch upon under Mr. Hammerstein's management. affairs; something beyond his achievement, albeit now an expatriated one.

ideals of the day.

The fact which gives a startling and phenomenal aspect to Mr. Hammerstein's personality is that but a few years since he was a showman in Harlem, quite unknown to fame, while to-day he is the projector, builder, owner, and sole manager of a new and magnificent opera house in London, the brilliant success of which has been one of the sensations of the year. Americans are quick to ask, what manner of man is it who is able to accomplish such a feat?

### NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA ACHIEVEMENTS

Once well in his seven-league boots—or perhaps his famous old-fashioned, flat-rimmed. Parisian top hat is the article of apparel that has worked the magic-Mr. Hammerstein strode rapidly from the one condition to the other, with varying fortune in his different enterprises. In 1893 his theatrical restlessness led him to strike out from his Harlem Opera House and Columbus Theater in Harlem, and to build his first "Manhattan Opera House." This was on Thirty-fourth **IX/ITHIN** the space of the last three Street, the same thoroughfare on which his years the name of Oscar Hammerstein, subsequent opera house of the same name whose London Opera House was successfully was built. It lasted two weeks, and afterlaunched on the 13th of last November, has ward became Koster and Bial's Music Hall. well-nigh come to be a symbol—the inter- The Olympia, now the New York Theater, esting point is to determine of just what—to was his next venture, and for a period was the American people. It is not the operatic very successful as a first-class music hall. world alone, nor even the much broader musi- Three more enterprises now intervened, cal world by itself, that regards him as a sig- the Victoria, the Belasco Theater, and Lew nificant personality. Something in the na- Fields' Theater, the first of which is still

Then of a sudden, in December, 1906, New intrinsically considered, has lifted him to the York became aware of the fact that it had a tank and distinction of a national figure, second temple of grand opera, the Manhattan Opera House, built and run by one man on There have been successful American oper- his own capital, in open competition with the atic impresarios before Mr. Hammerstein, venerable Metropolitan Opera House, which but none within the horizon of American life, was backed by a solid phalanx of millionit would seem, whose name has stood, as his aires. The incredible initiative and the does, as representative of qualities so pecu- lively sporting spirit exhibited by Mr. Hamliarly attractive to Americans of his time, merstein in this David-and-Goliath encoun-The one who finds the secret of the unique ter instantaneously made him a figure in regard in which he is held, and the circum- New York life. The aforementioned straightstances which have made his name one to rimmed silk hat, his five-cent cigar, his subconjure with, is likely to hit upon certain in- stantial physiognomy, became fertile and teresting facts with respect to American frequent themes for the cartoonist, and his laconic remarks were current conversational

٦

Copyright by Mishkin, New York! OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, THE AMERICAN IMPRESARIO WHO HAS WON A GREAT OPERATIC TRIUMPH IN LONDON

coin about town. The proverbial green bay tree did not flourish more happily than his opened in November, 1908. In April, 1910, his desire to give, not like Barnum, the Mr. Hammerstein startled the musical world "greatest show on earth," but the best show. ery, costumes, etc., to Mr. E. T. Stotesbury cause it is good business. He is not obsessed of Philadelphia, representing the Metropoli- with the thought that his reputation as the tan Opera House in New York and certain "Opera King" depends upon putting up a interests in Philadelphia. Through this front of pretentious interest in operatic art transaction, Mr. Stotesbury became a direc- and keeping business in the background. tor in the Metropolitan Opera Company, and When his London Opera House was under the New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago way, and someone asked him if he was enopera companies came into affiliation. Mr. gaging singers for it, he answered, "No, I am Hammerstein received two million dollars engaging bricklayers." and agreed to withdraw entirely from the local field of grand opera.

#### THE INVASION OF ENGLAND

Mr. Hammerstein sailed, quite literally, in as genius. Common sense is based upon a

quest of new worlds to conquer, alighting, as it happened in this case, upon the old, where he announced his intention of invading London itself, and giving up-to-date opera under the very shadow of the venerable Covent Garden Opera House. This intention was materialized in the recently opened London Opera House, the building being completed, as is usual with Mr. Hammerstein's opera houses, a few minutes before the raising of the curtain on the first performance.

The British public is an obstinate one, tradition-loving, and not to be taken off its feet by novelties; but the developments have shown that Mr. Hammerstein has been studious of his new public and sagacious in the nature of his appeal, and the London venture, inaugurated under the most brilliant auspices, has gone forward with every evidence and promise of substantial success. The London Opera House was founded on a policy of good operatic presentation, and not upon one of attracting by means of singers of established fame. It has in fact made the fame of its principals, giving Mr. Hammerstein's New York discovery, Orville Harrold, tenor, his first adequate opportunity, and serving as the ladder of fame for Felice Lyne, a young and hitherto unknown soprano, who comes from Kansas City.

#### WHAT MR. HAMMERSTEIN TRIES TO DO

If Mr. Hammerstein has any "rules for Manhattan Opera House. While this was success," he has neither preached them nor at the height of its career, Mr. Hammerstein, put them into a book for the edification of now the "Opera King," erected the \$1,200,- ambitious youth. He is not a moralist; 000 Philadelphia Opera House, which was neither is he an idealist, otherwise than in by selling the Philadelphia Opera House and He does not unduly affect the artistic ideal. all his contracts with artists for that and the and takes no more pride in giving the best Manhattan Opera House, as well as all scen- possible opera because it is good art than be-

If Mr. Hammerstein has anything that can be regarded as a fundamental principle of success, it is the use of a vast deal of common sense, which quality, we have been assured by an eminent English scholar, though With the operatic anchor thus weighed, of a different degree, is of the same nature

### THE LONDON OPERA HOUSE, MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S LATEST VENTURE

knowledge of common humanity. Highly for the art's sake, he must still be the showmon humanity.

#### STILL A SHOWMAN

cultivated and artistic humanity is not man, as in Harlem in the earlier days. There common, but rare humanity. Such a human- is no iota of difference in the principle of ity is highly specialized and diversified, and giving a high-class show to high-ups and a if too far cut off from contact with the com- common show to common folk. A show is a mon life of common men, as is apt to be the show, and people are people, the world over. case, it is animated by very particular and It is the same thing, in kind, that takes one unshared wants, and more especially by un- man into a Harlem vaudeville and another true and fantastic notions of what men in the into the Metropolitan Opera. The man who mass are. A popular appeal to cultivated knows this is in a far better way of producing men is practically a contradiction in terms, and maintaining successful grand opera than It is the man who sees in cultivated men the the man who expects to establish it on the common thing, the thing common to all men, basis of a devotion to operatic art. The who understands the secret of a broad human artistic aspect will take its place in the scheme appeal; that is, an appeal which shall include in due proportion, but if it is permitted to both men of cultivation and so-called com- interfere with the broad principles of showgiving, it means certain failure.

Mr. Hammerstein has succeeded by the same law by which the projectors of the New Theater in New York have failed, just as It may well be thought that Mr. Hammer-, iron floats by the same law by which it sinks stein's greatest source of power lies in this, —the law of displacement. Shape the very that despite the fact that he is an "Opera iron which otherwise would sink, into the King," dealing with society in its most bril- form of a bowl or the hull of a ship, and it liant aspect, he never for an instant for- floats. And in the same manner, shape the gets that even with these bediamonded box- very substance of art which in an abstract art holders, as well as with lovers of operatic art sense would not be supported by the people,

showing and there will be no trouble in the excellent singing of his corps of artists tito

matinz in of the principle which has guided place as a power in opera was assured. Hammerstein to heights of power. rise is still common man, i. e., homo, and abled Mr. Hammerstein to command such that the same of t that (whatever else they may be bedistressingly elusive. The indefinable quality to possess the common sense that of genius enters here. It may be said, howto genius. One is greatly aided in ever, that he could never have accomplished the example of this principle by the happy such a thing in his field, had he lacked the the tance of having risen from the peo-qualities of strong practical common sense, is apt to find it easier to pass through and the power to analyze situations and seize of a needle than to travel that diffi- opportunities. the which leads from such a condition understanding of common humanity. Mr. Hammerstein has achieved would in able to "rise from the people" at all themselves attract world-wide attention, the high development of certain in- without any added glamour derived from the qualities. In Mr. Hammerstein's personal element. To realize, however, that these present themselves primarily in Mr. Hammerstein adds to his fame as a surraordinary power and courage of passingly successful man, a personal popular-ity, coupled with an equally remarkity as wide as two continents, is to gain a at the same time keeping a when the continents, is to gain a stature. Time was handed, at the same time keeping a when ability sufficed to lift one to the highest their every detail. His famous stations in life. That, however, was in the of Managers," consisting entirely dark ages that preceded the discovery of the himself, has furnished another theme for "personality." Miss Mary Garden tells us that at the heart of the h the cartoonists.

itself strikingly in the establishment difficulty in having the matters of education Manhattan Opera House in New York. and training taken care of. The fundamental rears the Metropolitan Opera House requirements to-day are similar for anyone here the battle-field of the forces of engaging in an enterprise which appeals to have and Italian opera. So long had the public form the and Italian opera. So long had the public, from politics to opera-giving. Mr. the stantion of the popular harmonists provided the "voice"—which had the attention of the people been may stand as a symbol of any primary gift or directed to that war as the only issue in talent—and the personality. that the development of a remarkable and music-drama in France had been who puts the game before the stakes. The wholly overlooked. This latter-day true financial sportsman (not the stock-French operatic art was represented neither by gambler, be it understood) has outclassed the French nor "Carmen," which, with an occa-scheming millionaire in the race for personwork by Massenet, were about the only ality. The American is a "forty-niner" still, French operas to be heard in New York. Mr. at heart, and Mr. Hammerstein has given the minerate leaped into this breach with him the greatest public exhibition of financial harpentier's "Louise" and Debussy's "Pél-sportsmanship which he has seen in many Melisande," which, as the most strik- a day. In a world of financial mystery and and sensational productions of the new intrigue, his bold ventures have stood forth France, attracted national attention to him like oases upon a desert. It is small wonder pioneer. To the potency of this action that Oscar Hammerstein is hailed as a man was added the brilliancy of the achievement of the time. He performs a service for the ling vocal presentations of the old Italian ily demanded by the new age personality.

-how. conforming it to the laws of operas by Mme. Tetrazzini, not to mention throughout, including, Bonci, Renaud, Gili-Incoln is the foremost American bert, and Dalmores, Mr. Hammerstein's

> Should one seek to pin down the particular forget that however high one may characteristics or methods which have en-The man born to riches, culture, and coupled with reliability, initiative, daring.

A series of successes such as those which less noteworthy has been his power to assured that "if she could provide the voice and grasp opportunity. This reand the personality," there would be no itself strikingly in the establishment

The American of to-day admires the man Mary Garden in both operas. With people. He fulfills the old American requireother French novelties of opera, notably ment of success. Beyond this, he provides these of Bruneau and Massenet, and with the in generous measure that which is peremptor-

## MR. PULITZER'S IDEALS FOR THE **COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**

BY G. W. HOSMER, M.D.

[The late Joseph Pulitzer, prior to the making of his will, had set aside a fund of \$1,000,000 to be given to Columbia University for the establishment of a school for journalism. His will, which bears the date of April 16, 1904, ratifies this gift, together with a second bequest of \$1,000,000 to the university subject to certain conditions. In addition, the will creates certain prizes and scholarships, and names the members of an advisory board to which the direction of the school is to be entrusted. Many features of the project had been discussed by Mr. Pulitzer himself, and by journalists like the late Hammond Lamont of the New York Evening Post, but the actual realization of such plans as had been matured was deferred until after the founder's death. Meanwhile, in nearly a score of American universities, courses in journalism, which cover at least a part of the ground, have already been established. The University of Chicago was a pioneer in offering such courses, while at Cornell and Wisconsin similar instruction has been given for several years, and the Universities of Missouri and Washington each maintain a distinct professional school, providing a four years' course in the science and art of newspaper making. In these institutions newspapers are regularly edited and published by the students. In the following article Dr. Hosmer describes from intimate knowledge Mr. Pulitzer's ideals and purpose in creating this unexampled endowment at Columbia for the training of future journalists.—The Editor. in creating this unexampled endowment at Columbia for the training of future journalists.—THE EDITOR.]

essential to our civilization and plays an un-right—as this means for the public welfare. official but vital rôle in the affairs of governthe controlling part.

journalist's. It is his by adoption. But for what are the men behind the agenc

R. JOSEPH PULITZER saw clearly and his care almost every reform would fall still-conscientiously the public relationships born. He holds officials to their duty. He of the newspaper press and even held that exposes secret schemes of plunder. He proin one aspect of the case the press stood alone. motes every hopeful plan of progress. With-His words were: "It is not too much to say out him public opinion would be shapeless and that the press is the only great organized force dumb. Our republic and its press will rise or which is actively and as a body upholding fall together. An able, disinterested, public-the standard of civic righteousness. The press spirited press, with trained intelligence to alone makes the public interests its own." know the right and courage to do it, can President Taft has said: "The close rela- preserve that public virtue without which tion between journalism and politics and popular government is a sham and a mock-the carrying on of a government, no one ery." He thus added to the conception of who has been in the slightest degree familiar the press as a great moral and intellectual with the cause of popular government can force the conception that it is a disinterignore." He said further: "The press is ested force and is concerned only for the

In the development of political history ment." By the press Mr. Taft intended the there will thus come forward, as the world newspaper press. His words parallel an has seen, agencies unknown to the constituearlier opinion of a famous statesman. Mr. tional system that may dispute supremacy George Canning, Prime Minister of England with the recognized authority—and it is over eighty years ago, said: "He who, specu- neither new nor strange that with us the lating on the British constitution, should omit newspaper press should assume that char-from his enumeration the mighty power of acter. But the relation of the press to the public opinion, embodied in a free press, government, great in influence already, will which pervades and checks and perhaps in be greater in the years to come; and because the last resort nearly governs the whole, of this fact the state of the press is a public would give but an imperfect view of the concern. An agency that can be or become government of England." Here are two inter- thus powerful in the state; that may through esting opinions—one declaring the vital part concentration of opinion and the developof the press in government, the other rec- ment of ideas revolutionize the public policy ognizing that in the last resort it is perhaps —to which no extreme effect of influence is impossible—is an agency to be taken into "What is everybody's business," said Mr. consideration by thoughtful men; and every Pulitzer, "is nobody's business-except the good citizen may naturally inquire, who and

may wield all this power? Are the men who of journalism. In this the proposition was to matter much in mind.

stand for journalism up to the level of this attain a public advantage by changing the great responsibility? Mr. Pulitzer had this old way of recruiting the newspaper forces and providing a better way. He had had a constant part in newspaper thought was to open a new opportunity to activities during forty-four years. He was a the young men of the country at the moment subordinate for thirteen years and a pro- when they are looking about with some prietor for thirty-one years. He had had wonder as to the path by which they may forced upon his attention in all those years make their way in the world, and to fix their the qualities and aptitudes of the newspaper attention at that critical time upon the possimen of his time. He knew their superabun- bilities of the newspaper craft or profession; dance of natural capacity, their invincible to show the advantage of that pursuit, comenergy, their sagacity, wit, wisdom, humor; pared with law or medicine, or the engineer-their proud spirit and integrity; but he had ing occupations; as demanding fewer years seen that the working value of all these of preparation for a start, affording earlier attributes was everywhere diminished,— remunerative opportunities, and leading ulti-

MR. E. P. MITCHELL (New York Sun)

MR. SAMUEL C. WELLS (Philadelphia Press)

MR. GEORGE S. JOENS (St. Louis Post-Dispatch) MR. C. R. MILLER (New York Times)

THE CHIEF EDITORS OF FOUR AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS WHO WILL BE MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM IN ACCORD-ANCE WITH THE TERMS OF MR. PULITZER'S WILL

by bigger men.

the method-and the project of the school all those things involved in journalism that

sometimes destroyed,— for want of the train- mately to a full share in the prizes of life, in ing that is commonly regarded as a necessary personal distinction, fame or fortune, and condition of the practice of a profession, perhaps by doing this-to recruit the news-From all his experience as a reporter, a corre-paper ranks with men prepared in a larger spondent, a working editor, and a proprietor, degree by education for their duties and anhe was convinced that the world of news- imated by a high purpose. In every country paper men did not stand on such a level as the hope of the future is in that torrent of to make improvement impossible. He judged early enthusiasm that streams out of the them sometimes for merely technical inade- schools on its way to the colleges: 'the highquacy, but oftener with regard to the larger minded boys—alert, clear-headed, ardent obligations of an organization concerned in a who are to be the strong men of the future. great duty to the public. He thought that The hope was to tap that grand source in Congress, Senates, Legislatures and Courts favor of journalism, to divide all that vital may be filled with the small tools of political energy and intelligence with the older probosses, but the newspapers should be made fessions, that the country might have the benefit of it through the press, and of course So came the thought of reform—and of to provide a thoroughly sound instruction in

may be taught in a college—things that are make the great man in any occupation; but technical as well as things of the larger scale they make the way easier for that man who in a well-digested scheme of education. The is always exceptional, and they make the intention was to make the students thoroughly average man equal to average occasions; well-prepared men in every particular that and the average man, as he is always with is within the scope of well-planned instruction. us, is upon the whole the more important

DR. ST. CLAIR MIKELWAY (Brooklyn Eagle)

Convelight by Pach Bros., N. Y. HON, WHITELAW REID (New York Tribune)

MR. MELVILLE STONE (Associated Press)

MR. VICTOR F. LAWSON (Chicago Daily News)

MR. CHARLES H. TAYLOR (Boston Globe)

MR. SAMUEL BOWLES (Springfield Republican)

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM NAMED IN MR, PULITZER'S WILL

Much clamor of objection was raised quantity. No school can give a man qualities.

against the proposition and the chorus was Mr. Pulitzer said: "No college can give heard across the continent to the effect that imagination, initiative, impulse, enthusiasm, you cannot produce in a school annual crops a sense of humor or irony. These things of great' journalists. Nobody, however, had must be inborn. But would not such inborn said that that could be done certainly not qualities be developed and strengthened in Mr. Pulitzer. Professional schools do not the atmosphere of the proposed college?

Is the most exacting profession of all, the touched public concerns,—its obligation with one that requires the widest and the deepest regard to the national welfare through its knowledge, and the firmest foundations of influence upon the minds of the people. He does not need to be taught himself?"

ing spirit. Whether certain things can or can- into every corner of every country, the newsnot be taught must depend upon the ability paper is the most prevalent and most potent of the men designated as teachers; and it is of all the educational forces—and most helpfor them to elaborate the plan. Perhaps this ful, as it rallies the people in support of purity is a case for the genius that creates. As this in politics. function has been put into the hands of the ing the study of their lives.

Mr. Pulitzer contemplated the newspaper lost because of public contempt. as in two parts only. That which dealt with the news was one part, the editorial page reason of things. For him the editor is his the other. All the strictly business aspect he "guide, philosopher, and friend," and he did not consider—not because it was unim- stands in a relation to him such as is not portant but because the many centuries of experienced by the citizen of any other counexperience have put business principles on try. For the American man does not merely an indisputable basis: and they are the want to know the reason from mere curiosity same for all occupations,—and have no or from the abstract thirst to know; but he peculiar relation to any one; and none at all must know; it is a "categorical imperative" to the conception of the newspaper as he that he shall know. And why? Because he understood it. He said: "News is the life has to perform a duty to his country, his of a paper. Give me a news editor who has State, or his city. He has to vote; and he been well grounded, who has the foundations means to vote on the right side if he can find of accuracy, love of truth, and an instinct out which it is; and he builds his hope in for the public service—and there will be no that particular upon the editor of the newstrouble about his gathering the news. . . . paper that has gained his confidence. News is the very life of the paper—but what success in journalism."

acter and incorruptible integrity—as the ciation makes this change in a man. controlling forces. He said: "I ought to confess that the editorial discussion of poli- to associate in common studies an important tics and public questions has ever been the part of the newspaper men of the future, matter of deepest personal interest to me." who from all parts of the country may thus

newspaper press,—the phase in which it that may be the greatest of its advantages.

character—to be left entirely to the chances held it to be a part of the machinery of a of self education? Is the man who is every-democratic state, "unofficial but vital," as body's critic and teacher the only one who Mr. Taft phrased it. He saw that this relation grew out of the fact that in an age when Not much thought was given to this carp- the obvious impulse is to spread education

He differed entirely with several distinscholastic authorities of a great university, guished men who have recently argued that with an advisory board, and as there is a the editorial page has in recent years lost its science of pedagogy, all this may well be left influence with the people. He believed that with the men who have made the art of teach- that opinion was derived from the observation of a few notorious cases—where influence was

For the American reader wants to know the

There was in the proposition of the school is life without character? Above knowledge, always another hope. In all great pursuits above news, above intelligence, the heart and there is developed among the men engaged soul of a paper lie in its moral sense, in its in them the spirit of fellowship. Constrained courage, its integrity, its humanity, its sym- by this, each man comes to feel that he is pathy for the oppressed, its independence, part of a whole greater than himself,-a its devotion to the public welfare, its anxiety whole that is animated by its own peculiar to render public service. To think rightly, sense of dignity, probity, honor, its conscious to think instantly, to think incessantly, to or unconscious code of conduct;—and coerced think intensely, to seize opportunities when by this esprit de corps—by the commanding others let them go by—this is the secret of sense of his relation to this aggregate will, the smaller motives and impulses of the per-His conception, therefore, involved the son are corrected, and the man lives on a points of the well-organized service—the ever higher level. So it is with the army, the vigilant man at the head of it—and char- navy—with all the great professions. Asso-

If the school shall have the good fortune And that indeed was his grand ideal of the come to know and understand one another,

## THE COLLEGE AND THE MAN

## A LITTLE CHAPTER IN THE WINNING OF THE WEST

BY J. IRVING MANATT

A FEW weeks ago an octogenarian fell on sleep in a little Western college town. He left no fortune in this world's goods, no business in the rating of the street. But for full sixty years he had been a molder of men and a builder of the State. He was just an old-fashioned college professor, and his whole life was the sufficient vindication of the oldfashioned college

It is as an object lesson that I want to recount in brief the story of Iowa College and its veteran professor, Leonard Fletcher Parker. The commonwealth of Iowa and its first college were alike fortunate in their founders. Indeed, it was largely the same men who founded both; and there was nothing accidental in either foundation. It was a deliberate transplanting of New England ideals and institutions.

Iowa offered new ground and excellent auspices for the New England experiment—I should have said the New England purpose. For, if the charter of the first New England was drawn up in the cabin of the Mayflower, the charter of our New England commonwealth in the West was conceived under the elms of Yale and on Andover Hill. As early as 1837 seven students of the New Haven region "two hundred and eighty traveling hills. preachers, and not a single literary man

PROFESSOR LEONARD P. PARKER (1845-1911) (A distinguished pioneer in Iowa education)

Divinity School had formed an association of the old New England college (Harvard, "to establish on a firm basis a college for the Yale, Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth); and future State of Iowa"; and five years later they had before them, as we now know, an they were reënforced by the Andover Band of average of more than forty years' service each eleven young men from the class of 1843 with to be built into the foundations of the fortua similar program. Thus three years before nate new State. The last pair of them have Iowa was admitted as a State, she had her but recently gone hence after more than learned and godly ministry occupying every sixty years' labor—one of them at one and point of vantage with their little New Eng- the same post. It goes without saying that land churches and pondering plans for their the molding power of such a group of men New England college which actually opened with a purpose was out of all proportion to its doors at Davenport before the State was the number or their years; and, if we must two years old (November, 1848). How much now seek the real New England not on the this meant for the nascent commonwealth we Atlantic seaboard, but beyond the Missismay realize when we remember the early sippi, it is largely because these men transculture conditions on the Western frontier—planted its ideals and institutions before the when one great denomination had in that foreigner came in to replant its abandoned

And the best of their plantings was the among them." These young men came in college. As their Iowa was but a fringe of the heyday of youth and hope, eager for civilization along the Mississippi (the soachievement and armed with the best culture called "Blackhawk strip," with its string of

#### NEW ENGLAND TRANSPLANTED

high prairie in 1854 to this day, the com- the whole history of his institution. munity has stood for religion, education, and freedom; and if there is one genuine New A COLLEGE PROFESSOR OF THE OLDEN TIME England town still left us it is Grinnell. It banned the saloon by putting in every title child carried bricks or held the lantern.

#### A HALF-CENTURY'S ACADEMIC RECORD

—was at once placed in charge of the little in times of trial. high school and promptly began fitting pupils

river towns and a few settlements farther College removed to Grinnell in 1850 and took back), they must needs plant their college by over these beginnings of "Grinnell Univerthe river; and there on the bluffs of Daven- sity" (as the sanguine founder had named port, in a not altogether congenial atmos- it), Mr. Parker was made its first principal, phere, its first ten years' tentative work was and afterwards, when the time was ripe for done. Meantime, another New England migra- college work, its first professor; and for fiftytion had prepared the fit setting and the ideal two years, with an interruption of seventeen atmosphere for the college. The town of years as Professor of History in the State Grinnell was in a sense founded in New Eng- University, he sustained that relation to the land. J.B. Grinnell, the oekist-eponymus of the college. That is an academic record rarely town, was a Vermonter and a Middlebury equalled at the East and paralleled at the graduate and the families that responded to West only by those of Julian M. Sturtevant, his call came from all parts of New England. of Illinois College, and James H. Fairchild, of Oberlin, each of whom served his college as teacher, professor, and president through well-nigh two average generations. In each From the first breaking of ground on that case one man's memory covered substantially

But it is the spirit and temper of the man deed a proviso of forfeiture if intoxicating that tells. From the beginning he was our liquors should ever be sold on the premises. professor radiant. There was in his look It was a city of refuge for the oppressed— something of the solar light. He was always even when mobs of Boston merchants were seeking out "lads o' pairts" and setting them enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law which on the way to make the most of themselves. Moses Stuart on Andover Hill had defended One such lad, now about to retire after forty as founded on the bed-rock of Holy Scripture. years' service in the college, with an inter-It built its first church and had its church- national reputation, writes of him a few days bell ringing before half the people had any before his death: "He has retained the same roof but that of the communal "Long Home" radiant look which won my heart the first to shelter them. It set aside the proceeds of time I ever saw him. . . . He received me town lots sold to build a "university"; and, with the same genial courtesy that he did in in fact, college walls were rising and on them 1850 when I appeared at his door, a green men, who were building their own houses or country boy seeking an education. No man breaking prairie for their first crops by day, could ever be more courteous than he was to would lend a hand by night while wife or me at that time. He took me into his already overflowing family, boarded and lodged me for a week and went with me to find a permanent home for the winter." How many lads and lasses, too, of those early days could So the walls were built, for the people had tell the same story? The Parker heart was a mind to work; and it was no mere tale of bigger than the Parker house, and both were bricks and mortar. For the man had come to always full to overflowing. He not only prepare the way for the college. Two years found us and helped us find ourselves; he folafter the settlement of the town, that is, in lowed us like an earthly Providence as we 1856, Leonard F. Parker and his accom- went our ways in the world. One of the plished wife cast in their lot with the new least deserving of his pupils can recall hardly colony. Both were of New England stock, a joy or sorrow, hardly a success or defeat, in though graduates of Oberlin; and both pos- a long life that failed to win from him the sessed with the passion for human service. quick word of sympathy or congratulation. Young Parker—he was then thirty-one (it It was that all-round humanity, that genius is significant how many of our commonwealth for friendship, that made him an inspiring builders came in their early thirties) and had teacher of youth, and in his old age the comalready established his reputation as a teacher forter to whom the whole community turned

He never suffered from academic anemia. for the college that was to be. When Iowa In the early days he taught from eight in the

morning to five in the afternoon five days in better to do. But he never had time to make the week and rode circuit as County Superin- money. That was but a by-product in a life tendent of Schools on Saturdays. It was a devoted to human service wherever human mystery when he found time to con his need might call; and his endowments at classics (he taught every class in Latin and Grinnell have enriched the college less than Greek when both languages were required of the devotion and the nobility of character he every class throughout the college course as built into her earliest foundations. No mere well as two or three preparatory classes); and man of business in the whole history of the yet old students still speak with kindling eye State had his good right to say: of the charm of his translations. Says the writer already quoted (and his life work has lain quite outside the classics): "How often have I called to mind his rendering of the death scene in Agricola. How his rendering of De Senectute so stirred my admiration that it justified itself as a business enterprise? In I called together my neighbors in the country the day of small things, his faith sustained it. and repeated to them the renderings that I When he had laboriously fitted twelve young got in the class-room." Could there be a men for the first Freshman class, he saw better demonstration of the vitality of the three-fourths of them marching off to warold book and the young teacher! It was some of them to lay down their lives, none before the launching of the "College Fetish" of them ever to take up college work again; and in the West, at least, the old studies that but was not that a royal service in the very have enriched the culture of so many genera- spirit of his teaching? Other vicissitudes tions were not yet on trial for their life; but there were, more inscrutable, as when on the this old-fashioned professor vindicated them eve of commencement in 1882 a furious cyabundantly by the spirit of his teaching. The clone swept the visible college from the face ancient scriptures as he opened them to us of the earth and mowed a wide swath of ruin were full of lessons for modern life. Demos- and death through the town. The college thenes' call to patriotism in the heroic Sixties was wiped out, but the work went on; and seemed well-nigh as direct as Lincoln's. And in eighteen months, thanks to the gifts that when the Professor finally took the field at poured in from East and West, a far statelier the head of nearly all the college boys, who college had risen on the ruins of the old; and were not already veterans, in the Campaign to-day that college stands the peer in every of a Hundred Days, he seemed quite in his essential of Amherst and Williams. It has element; as he did again when he sat in the sent some 1500 graduates into the world's Legislature of 1868, as chairman of its Com- work; and what censor shall discredit the mittee on Education, and took an active part average quality of their service? Among in securing the first law establishing the them there may have been a handful of ne'er-State's power to regulate railway rates.

#### SOMETHING BETTER THAN MONEY-MAKING

Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.

#### THE COLLEGE AND ITS SERVICE

And the college he loved and served—has do-wells or worse; but the great body of them are men and women of light and leading in their communities, exercising a larger and wholesomer influence in virtue of their college Possibly, he might have built up a big busi-training; and not a few among them occupy ness, instead. His biographer tells us that he places of power at home and abroad and was left fatherless at four; worked out his must be reckoned with among the molding own salvation on his mother's little farm in forces of the generation. Some of them Western New York, with winter teaching for might have come into their kingdom without variety; and, entering college at twenty-one the college; but far more of them owe what with a dollar in his pocket, graduated out of they are to the door of hope and opportunity debt with a hundred dollars saved. That the college opened to them. As one of that youth was proper father of the man who has class, I want to protest against this weighing probably given away more than the sum of the college in the stock-yard scales. The total of all his little stipends since he took making of men is a legitimate business, and office as principal at \$600 a year. For with the old-fashioned college with its old-fashall his getting of higher things, he was born ioned professors carried it on very well. All with the Yankee genius for getting ahead; honor to the College and the Man that and one can only fancy what a big business wrought so effectively in planting the great he could have built up if he had had nothing commonwealth between the great rivers!

## TWO MOULDERS OF MODERN BRITISH POLICY

BY W. T. STEAD

[Two of the most conspicuous personalities in English public life, at the present moment, are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd-George, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey. In the following pages, Mr. W. T. Stead, whose information regarding the present Liberal Government is especially intimate, gives, first, the substance of an interview with Mr. Lloyd-George, on the morning after his notable exposition of the National Insurance bill; and, second, a brief character sketch of Sir Edward Grey, whose recent deliverances on the subject of England's foreign affairs have interested the whole world.—The Editor.]

### I.-LLOYD-GEORGE AND SOCIAL REFORM: AN INTERVIEW

Thursday morning, December 14, 1911.

assailed by the interested classes, each of evils from which the people suffer. which fought for its own hand. In addition to weight.

#### THE MAGNA CHARTA OF THE POOR

condition of England' question. For years poor." past statesmen of both parties have recognized the urgent need of dealing with the

BREAKFASTED with the Chancellor of amelioration of the condition of the people. the Exchequer at 11 Downing Street, on There has been a spirit of vague discontent, the national conscience has been stirred from I was amazed when I saw him. He has time to time, but hitherto our efforts have just passed through perhaps one of the most been more or less limited to sporadic voluntrying ordeals that any British minister has tary efforts, with occasional attempts at had to pass through. During a long and legislative action. Pledges were given at protracted session he has had to fight his election after election, but were never ful-Insurance bill, clause by clause, through the filled. But now, seeing its opportunity at House of Commons. The bill was one of last, the Liberal Government has taken off its innumerable details, involving the social life coat and is wrestling in grim earnest, and in of the people at every turn. It was bitterly its shirt-sleeves, so to speak, with the great

"Our first measure, of course you know, his Parliamentary labors he had been contin- was the Old Age Pensions act, which secures ually receiving deputations, interviewing re- for every necessitous old man and old woman calcitrants, negotiating difficult points with in the three kingdoms on their seventieth his adversaries, and defending his policy on birthday a pension of 5s. [\$1.25] a week. At the platform. To work sixteen hours a day the beginning that measure was regarded with through the whole of the session which was considerable distrust. It seemed too good to now closing is a record which Mr. Gladstone's be true to many of the old people, who at heroic conduct of the Irish Land bill through first would stand outside the post-office hesithe House of Commons affords the only par- tating to go in for their 5s., fearing that allel. Imagine then my amazement on find- 'somebody was making fools of them.' It ing Mr. Lloyd-George, instead of being worn was not until a year had passed that they to a shadow, in more robust health than I had fully realized the fact, which seemed to them ever seen him before. He was in the highest almost a bewildering miracle, that as long as spirits, and instead of losing had put on they lived they would receive 5s. a week from the national exchequer without being asked to pay one penny in return. After the first year, however, the popularity and success of that measure was so firmly assured that at the "The National Insurance bill," said Mr. last general election the worst accusation that Lloyd-George, "is the second great legislative any one could bring against a candidate was measure by which we have attempted to that he was in favor of tampering with that grapple with what Mr. Carlyle called the first great article in the Magna Charta of the

"How much does it cost now?" I asked.

"Thirteen millions sterling [\$65,000,000]

From the Hillestrated London News MR. LLOYD-GEORGE RECEIVING A DEPUTATION OF WOMEN INTERESTED IN THE INSURANCE BILL

is the second."

### THE COST OF INSURANCE

per annum. That was our first contribution without his having made any contribution to toward the solution of the great problem that the pension fund other than that of having confronted us. The National Insurance bill paid rates and taxes during his long life, the Insurance bill is an attempt made by the state to compel workmen and employers to cooperate in a great insurance scheme for the benefit of the workmen. The state simply "How much is that going to cost?" I asked. puts a premium, so to speak, upon the contri-"The National Insurance bill," said Mr. butions of the employers and employed. Lloyd-George, "unlike the Old Age Pensions That is to say, the workman pays 4d. [8 cents], act, is on a contributory basis. That is to the workwoman pays 3d. [6 cents], and the say, whereas the old age pension is paid to any state adds 2d. [4 cents]. So far as the workperson who arrives at the age of seventy, man is concerned he pays 4d. a week and is

### "EE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

rents, which he takes 7-6-7

### THE REPORT OF THE PERSON

s is not materially incapacitated

# . · C. N. WARNET CONSUMPTION

re voted this year £1,500,000 or the beginning of a great cam-..... reveniesis. This great White sever before been grappled with the nation. We regard ill health affects the slum-owner?" covered that is as much one of at working population.

# e tour heads of your bill?

## WHEN THE STUM OWNER

norsingu against slums."

"Possibly you do not put it sufficiently in the limelight," I ventured to remark.

Mr. Lloyd-George replied: "That is not my fault. Public attention has been preoccupied with one sensation after another; outbreaks in a remaindance these benefits?" of foreign war, risks of war nearer home, The been an endless succession of exciting inciin the week and the working-dents to distract public attention; hence the The neutral attendance when deals with slums failed to attract the atten-. 72 % a week for twenty-six tion which it will undoubtedly command. a may are of work owing to ill There are no greater contributory causes of new are men, or 7% od. [\$1.87] per ill health than insanitary dwellings. Insaniwitness and if their malady tary dwellings have hitherto defied all the e and they are permanently in- efforts that have been made to deal with them. : The tarming a living they receive Housing acts have been passed, stringent reg-42 1 they are seventy years of age. ulations have been made, but hitherto all our who are arrive become old age best endeavors have been baffled by the sim-Int was their see a week like ple fact that the people who own the slums. thers. In addition to this there is the local builder and the owner of small house Note: 35 505 \$7.50 for women property, have been able to dominate the here greatest need, and special local authorities who have been charged with where the cure of sufferers the administration of the sanitary acts. What the bill aims at The Medical Officer of Health is employed by . Many motival attendance for the local sanitary authority, and it is some-. ... someth in the land, to secure times as much as his place is worth to make when he is laid up by things unpleasant for the owners of slums tor half a year, and 5s. who control his salary and are masters of the situation. In my bill for the first time we have a fair chance of laying the axe to the root of this upas tree."

### THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

"Would you mind explaining," I said. "how the insurance of workingmen against

"Nothing is more simple. The adminis-Security as the resistance of a tration of the act is placed in the hands, pri-Provision is also made for marily, of health committees, which are in sinatoria, each of which future to be known as Insurance Committees, and of the of operations against including the representatives of the Friendly and we are sanguine that before Societies and medical men who are charged have done much to abate one with the administration of the act and the dest plagues which destroy the distribution of the insurance benefits. If, in mixin the physique, and threaten any area, the percentage of sickness rises above the average, so that the people resident tot, suck pay, the maternity bene- in that area are drawing a disproportionate varinging against consumption - amount of money in the shape of sick pay, an inquiry will be made into the local circumstances, and should it be found that the excess of demand upon the fund is due to slum property, then the owners of that slum propto tour of the heads, but there are erty will be liable under the act for paying the one of the most popular of them, difference of what may be regarded as the which is most frequently over- average normal charge on the fund, and the to provision which it makes for an excess brought about by the insanitary buildings from which they are drawing revenue."

#### HOW IT WILL BE CARRIED OUT

earth did you get that clause through?"

"I got it through without a division. It was comes into operation. one of the most interesting debates in the diseffectively it works. The Insurance Com- creased contributions or diminished benefits.' mittee, which has to superintend the payrent."

"A tremendous measure of centralization," ment for the destruction of slums."

"Yes," said Mr. Lloyd-George; "but the local authorities, left without effective control, have neglected their duty. Take the case of Harrogate, for instance, a fashionable

the Health Committee. There was a frightful outcry, but I have no doubt that the "This is tremendous." I said. "but how on result will be that Harrogate will set its house in order, and what Harrogate is doing all "Get it through?" said Mr. Lloyd-George. insanitary places will have to do when the act

"Our scheme is unlike the German scheme as cussion in committee. Sir A. Cripps pro- it is based entirely upon the voluntary coopposed to strike it out on the ground that it eration of the people. It is a great measure was a monstrous burden upon owners of for the promotion of voluntary coöperation. property. It was asserted that the existing The administration of benefits is left in the Sanitary and Building acts were quite suffi- hands of the people themselves. Instead of cient, that local authorities had ample pow- undertaking, as in Germany, the direct aders, and that there was no need for legislation. ministration of the scheme, the responsibility I was challenged to produce evidence of the is thrown upon the shoulders of local commitexistence of the evils which I alleged. I pro- tees, including representatives of Friendly duced and read out to the House a list of Societies, upon whose shoulders rests the local authorities in England and Wales as administration of the act. We found the instances where they had failed to put into whole of England covered with a network of execution the powers with which they were Friendly Societies, the majority of which were vested. I was challenged as to my authority, actuarially insolvent, even upon their own and replied that the facts were taken from the balance sheets. We say to them: 'We will reports of the Local Government Board. entrust you with the task of administering Lord Charles Beresford made one of the best this act. We will subsidize you to the extent speeches in the discussion. He began: of twopence [4 cents] a week per head on con-'What I want to know is this: Does this bill dition that you collect the money from emplace the owners of slum property under ployers and employed, and that in three years discipline?' 'Yes,' I replied. 'Then I am you satisfy the state that you are actuarially for it,' said Lord Charles Beresford. The sound. If we find that this is not the case result was that Sir A. Cripps withdrew his you will either have to put a voluntary levy amendment and the clause passed. Thus we upon members in order to make good the have now a self-acting check upon the exist- deficiency, or your members will not be able ence of slums. Observe how simply and to receive full benefits; it will be either in-

"If the act is properly administered, that is ment for medical advice and sick pay, finds to say, if malingering is checked and proper that, say in Little Peddlington, twice as much supervision is taken, it ought to be perfectly money is drawn from the funds, in propor- possible for any Friendly Society to pay the tion, as from other districts in the neighbor-benefits to its contributors. If, however, a hood. This is registered automatically in the society is negligent, then that society must shape of charges upon the fund. Now, when pay the penalty, and its members must either this automatic registration of excess reaches increase their contributions or sacrifice part a certain point an inquiry may be obtained. of the benefits which would otherwise accrue After it is proved that the excessive ill health to them. Thus, you see, the scheme is not is due to insanitary property the owners of only one for providing that every workingthat property have either to put that prop- man may be guaranteed against starvation erty in order or pay the excess charge upon when he is out of work, but it is a most trethe insurance fund due to the condition of mendous engine for developing local responhouses from which they have been drawing sible administration of the self-helping kind, and at the same time it provides an instru-

#### IS THE LAW POPULAR?

"What of the opposition to the bill?"

"The opposition to the scheme proceeds watering place in the North of England, almost entirely from the articulate classeswhich I publicly pilloried for its neglect in that is to say, from the people whom you certain instances to enforce the regulations of meet at dinner, the people who write in news-

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

but who do not draw any benefits. was to support the bill." reat outcry, engineered for party or to make a newspaper sensation. very much impressed by the experiy-colleague, Mr. Birrell, the other the usual people whom a Minister at down to a great meeting in the support." le Hall. The great building was to the ceiling. Mr. Birrell was depressed and somewhat anxious opularity of the bill, and with some in his life than when he found the I soon realize the advantages which dition of the very poor." e secures for them, and after that car little of unpopularity."

### IE MISTRESSES' AGITATION

about the servant girls' agitation?"

ne people who have seats in the this measure we were looking after their own d, in general, those who have to interests, and the interest of the servants

### NO PASSIVE RESISTANCE POSSIBLE

"Do you think," said I, "that there will be went down to Manchester and met any passive resistance offered to the bill?"

Mr. Lloyd-George smiled. "No, I do not wn would meet at dinner-well-to- think so. Any employer who refuses to pay in good circumstances who looked his weekly contribution renders himself liable ess askance at a measure which to a civil or criminal process. Moreover, reased expenditure upon them with- employers will soon realize—as they have prresponding direct benefit to any realized in Germany—the great advantages their employees. He found them that accrue to them from the increased effiheir enthusiasm, to say the least, ciency and contentment of their workmen, y were not actually hostile they and I confidently anticipate that here—as in al and unsympathetic. After din- Germany—the scheme will win their cordial

### THE PENALTY ON SWEATERS

"You have mentioned the limit of £160 embling he approached the subject [\$800] a year, beyond which benefits do not : 'Now we come to Mr. Lloyd- apply," I said, "and you have special terms, nsurance bill!' He was never more I believe, for people earning very low wages?"

"Yes," said he, "that is a kind of fine, as ience spring to its feet and cheer you might call it, upon those who pay starvaagain. He had never witnessed tion wages. Where the wages are not os. neral and prolonged outburst of [\$2.25] a week the workman pays nothing and for any measure. I think you will the employer pays more. Where the wages hroughout the country among the are 15s. [\$3.75] and under the employer pays will benefit. There will, of course, a heavier contribution. This operates against deal of friction, but the people who sweating and tends to raise the miserable con-

### THE RECEPTION OF THE LAW

"Do you expect much hostility to the bill

when it comes into operation?"

"No," said he; "what is going to be done is this: all the Friendly Societies are going to was the hollowest bubble that has conduct a canvass of the country for the purpricked. I was immensely im- pose of securing the greatest number of memthe deputation of mistresses and bers. Each canvasser will become a trained thich waited upon me on the sub- missionary, as it were, who will expound the ive never had a deputation in my advantages obtained under the act in order impressed me more with its direct- to secure the adhesion of the greatest possible accrity, and its admirable common number, for the societies have a natural amhere was not a superficial word bition to do as much business as possible and any woman there. One lady made secure as many members as possible. When of two minutes, in which she went the first payments begin it is possible there te heart of the thing in a manner may be a certain amount of friction, but after nmanded my admiration and re- the scheme once gets under operation—after ne servant girls were extraordinar- two or three years—the same thing will haptent, and although some of them pen with this as with old-age pensions. The sed against the bill, I had no diffi- people who opposed it will try to hide their tever, by a course of question and record by the vehemence of their support that convincing them that in producing they would never, never, never, no never!

interfere with the benefits secured for the ance scheme. You see," said Mr. Lloyd- by preliminary investigation."

George, "what Mr. Disraeli said was very "There could not be a greater mistake," articulate class, they command the means of insurance as it exists in Germany. making their complaints audible throughout the world; the poor are condemned to silence. but I have no doubt as to the ultimate result."

#### WHAT IT WILL COST

in cash to the national treasury?"

tributes twenty-one millions [\$105,000,000] their societies." a year among the poorer classes of the community, which thus develops self-respect and accustoms them to the responsible exercise of civic duties."

ment scheme," I said.

limited it at present to the engineering and a series of campaigns which will be taken up tions. We shall see how it works. If it out a great ideal for the amelioration of the works well there, we may extend it."

"I see complaint is made against you that working classes of this country by the Insur- the introduction of the bill was not preceded

true: There are two nations in every country, said he. "I have made most exhaustive the rich and the poor. The rich are the investigation, and studied the operation of

"What is the difference?" said I.

"The first great difference is that the state Any measure like this that is introduced pro- in Germany contributes only to the old-age vokes the outcry of the articulate. It will be pensions and sick insurance three millions some time before we can ascertain the real [\$15,000,000] a year. The rest is entirely sentiment of the people toward the measure, made up by contributions from the employers and the employed. In Germany, too, the administration is entirely in the hands of the state, and it is cumbrous and costly. What we claim for our scheme is that not a penny "In cash," said I. "How does it work out of the fund subscribed by the men goes toward paying salaries or expenses of state "Old-age pensions, I told you, cost thir- officials. These charges will be borne by the teen millions a year. The contribution of the treasury. The fund will be entirely adminisstate to the insurance fund, in full operation, tered by the workmen themselves. After which I reckon will be about eighteen years, paying all the benefits I have mentioned. will amount to about eight millions sterling there will still be two millions [\$10,000,000] a [\$40,000,000]. That is to say, in our two year left to supply different benefits to be measures of social reform the state dis-chosen by the workmen themselves through

### STILL THERE'S MORE TO FOLLOW

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd-George said: "I have not referred to your unemploy- "We have at last made a beginning; we have started a campaign against the worst evils to "That is another branch," said he, "on be encountered, and we are going on. The which a good deal might be said. We have campaign against tuberculosis is only one of building trades, which are subject to fluctua- in due succession for the purpose of carrying condition of the people of this country."

### II.—SIR EDWARD GREY AND ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY

ONCEIVE a schoolmaster addressing a post- the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. humous sermon to an audience composed of children into whom he has just been caning the rudiments of arithmetic or geography, and you will have before you a fair picture of the House a debate on foreign affairs.

This description, by the "lobby" correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, is hardly an exaggeration of the ascendency of Sir Edward Grey in the present House of Commons. Whether it is deserved or not,

It may be that he owes it as much to the ignorance and incompetence of his audience as to his own merits. That is open to discusof Commons listening to Sir Edward Grey during sion. The essential and indisputable fact is that in the House of Commons he is Sir Oracle, and when he speaks no dog dares to bark.

#### THE LORD OF ALL HE SURVEYS

No one probably regarded with more this commanding position has been won by philosophic indifference than himself the

the second of the

minimis minimis man, without without— = - in an impa-" = s 1 min without the and in interest in the court of

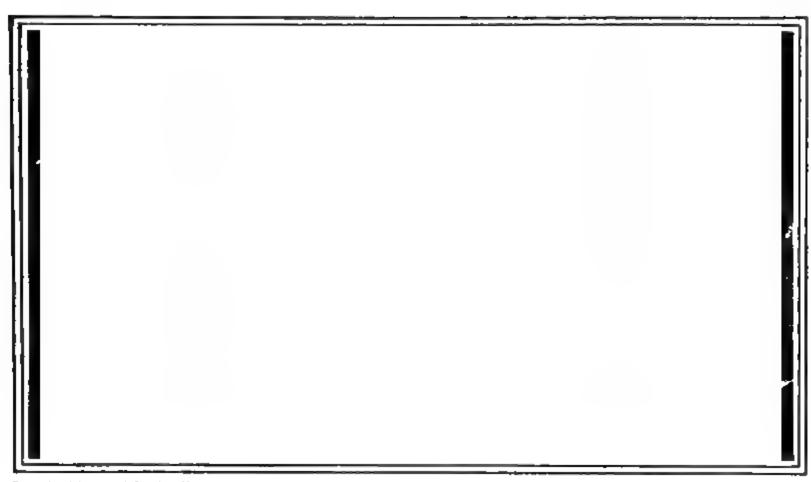
werdict, there is The assertion that Sir Ed-Turn are a unit is a remark with everybody ne var iran their physical To begin n de a de di se distant di men. No man as more armain arranged contact with the remover it trees among. It has been said ा क्रान्ट कर उत्तर m the Continent save me ne min a mes visit to Paris, but - \_ - me exampleration. He is The was made Foreign The water and matter so much - need u surround himself with to be found The rest to cultivate the \_\_\_\_ Englishmen who and time archaid. But he does inse innes. He is of a reserved is standard in some not easily In the House Sir and a stranger. He . \_\_\_\_ : time\_ore always—but The season of the season in th - namen manis his own busithat he will be: عند مناه ~ 4.1 m/a will mind yours

#### A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

Se Ele an lieu remanded a shrewd poin it men " mains item of the statesthe second of Patt and Fox. He LE L. He while perhaps be more at the state Foreign office if the world could mass to the ways of the eighteenth cena way it was reserve for Englishmen to to Englishmen instead of being, as they are Eur reins Americans, Africans, and Fr. resisting all temptations to the section rough nuttions. Sir Edward Grey has becasted in remaining an Englishman of the name est, most insular breed. He is no SISTER DO TELE

#### CR MR. READY-TO-HALT?

He has generous aspirations, but he is A reastal He was zealous for the maintenance of the



From the Illustrated Landon News SIR EDWARD GREY ADDRESSING PARLIAMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION ON THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

leave" to the other signatory powers. But Congo Reform Association. No sooner, howof the public law of Europe as hopeless, pire with grief and chagrin. When Italy followed and worsened the Austrian example by her brigand raid on Tripoli, Sir Edward Grey, like a burnt child who dreads fire, refused, in spite of all expostulawas warned that he was running his head a crime. against a stone wall; he declared that if the subject was not dealt with the conference would become a farce and the British Government would be the laughing-stock of the world. No sooner, however, did his am Edward Grey has any personal dislike of Gerbassadors and underlings convince him that many to-day or had any of France in 1892-5. his pledges, and instructed his representatives less, and therefore the better able to take on, first-class funeral for the question of arma- he clings. He is fortunately surrounded by

authority of the treaties of 1856, 1871, and ments. To mention a third instance, Sir 1878, when Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia Edward Grey wrote a despatch on the Congo and the Herzegovina without saying "by your question which gladdened the heart of the when his attempt to maintain the public law ever, did he discover that there were rocks of Europe was thwarted by the German mailed ahead than he turned in his own tracks with fist he appears to have abandoned the cause a celerity which made Mr. Morel nearly ex-

### LORD ROSEBERY'S UNDERSTUDY

Sir Edward Grey began his official career tions, entreaties, and menaces, to utter even in a bad school. Lord Rosebery selected him the feeblest whisper of protest against the as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Italian violation of the treaties governing the the short-lived Gladstone administration of Ottoman Empire. In like manner in 1906 1892-5. It is not generally known that during Sir Edward Grey was most valorous in his Lord Rosebery's tenure of office he brought declaration as to his determination to have the country to the very verge of immediate the question of the limitation of armaments war over a trumpery quarrel with France in brought forward for serious discussion at the Siam, an act of impolicy which even Sir Hague Conference. It was in vain that he Edward Grey now stigmatizes as a folly and

### HIS MASTERS

It would be a mistake to imagine that Sir Germany would not take part in any such He is not a man of prejudices, personal or nadiscussion than he made haste to forget all tional. He is a cold man, somewhat colorto confine their efforts to the providing of a like a chameleon, the hue of the tree to which nated by Germanophobia. willing instrument of their policy.

#### THINGS TO HIS CREDIT

other directions. He backed Lord Fisher for lawn tennis. all he was worth when Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill were for cutting down the naval estimates. That is the first thing. The second is that he has never wavered for his entente with Russia.

He delegates as much as possible the answer- to his guns. ing of questions to his Under-Secretary, and when he does answer interpellations he is sparing of words and still more sparing in the imparting of information. He holds himself

#### A POLITICAL WHITE OF SELBORNE

advisers who are sane and sound on the sub- country life. When I first met him, many ject of the Russian entente. Therefore all the years ago, I told him I had always heard he clamor of the Semitic Russophobes, who for might some day be Prime Minister if he were the moment are masquerading as Persian not so passionately devoted to salmonsympathizers, leaves him untouched. He is fishing. To be a second White of Selborne is unfortunately served by certain diplomats much more in accordance with his natural and bureaucrats who are notoriously domi- sentiments than to be the gramophone of the Hence he be- bureaucracy of the Foreign Office. He is came an easy prey to the astute statesmen of happier in the fields and beside a trout stream Paris, who in the recent crisis made him the than he is in the Foreign Office or in the House of Commons. An enthusiastic naturalist, he probably enjoyed nothing so much of late years as the excursion he took with ex-President Roosevelt into the New Forest On the whole, Sir Edward Grey may be for the purpose of observing the birds of that commended for doing two things which are as yet unspoiled region of woodland Britain. a set off against many disappointments in He is fond of cricket and an expert player of

#### HIS VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

He was devoted to his wife, whose tragian instant in maintaining intact the Ed- cally sudden death has not prevented the wardian inheritance of the Anglo-Russian persistence of her influence over her husentente. He may have risked the peace of band's mind, for he is one of the stanchest Europe by his entente with France. He cer- advocates of woman suffrage in the cabinet, tainly has maintained the peace of Asia by which is hopelessly divided on the question. In 1892 I asked him, "Are you in favor of Sir Edward Grey is a tall, spare, clean- woman suffrage and of making the law quite shaven man, who has the House of Commons color-blind as to sex, so that women may take manner to perfection. He is a poor speaker any position they are qualified to fill, whether on the public platform—lacking magnetism in Church or State?" Sir Edward Grey anand fire—but in his place in Parliament he is swered, "Yes," without any qualification. irresistible. Part of the secret of his power But when it comes to putting this heroic is that he is not often in his place in Parlia- resolution into practice, I confess I have my ment. He never makes himself too cheap. doubts whether Sir Edward Grey would stand

#### THE VICES OF HIS VIRTUES

In conclusion, Sir Edward Grey is an aloof from the rank and file. He is not "hail honest man, who, if surrounded by men fellow, well met!" with any but his narrow equally honest in the embassies and in his circle of intimates. Lord Haldane worships own department, would probably be the best him as the greatest foreign minister since Pitt, Foreign Minister available. But, conscious and the Westminster Gazette is his faithful, not as he is of his own ignorance of foreign nato say obsequious, organ. Sir Edward Grey tions, and ill informed as he has repeatedly himself said, some years ago, that "of all shown himself to be in the vital facts of impersonal considerations there was nothing portant questions with which he has to deal, stronger with him than the desire to work he relies upon his *entourage*, which is antiwith, cooperate with, and keep in touch with Liberal, anti-German, and anti-Democratic. Lord Rosebery." But this desire, like many He is sincerely desirous of peace, but too other aspirations of Sir Edward Grey, has timid to do anything to maintain it, if the long since ceased to be a governing principle. doing of it exposes him to the remonstrances of Sir Francis Bertie and the veiled menaces of France. He is incapable of intrigue, but he is liable to be politically blackmailed by The one thing to which Sir Edward Grey those who are unscrupulous enough to take has always been faithful is his love of the advantage of his weaknesses and his virtues.

### SITE OF THE PROPOSED LETCHWORTH PARK ARBORETUM

(About 500 acres of open meadows and fields formerly cultivated, bordered by native or planted forest.

# A GREAT LIVING TREE MUSEUM

### THE LETCHWORTH PARK ARBORETUM

### BY CHARLES M. DOW

(Trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and Director of Letchworth Park and Arboretum)

THE American Scenic and Historic Preser- planting will be so close as rapidly to establish kinds for ornamental planting and for land- exceedingly high. scape purposes. But the object lesson of Thus this arboretum will be of interest not enormous economic significance, which will merely to the professional forester, but the lie spread before their eyes, will be blocks of land owner who contemplates tree planting planted forest, in each of which will have been will find within it a wonderful field of obserset out one or more kinds of trees of com- vation and study in reaching a wise decision mercial importance.

each an acre or more in area, and set out with which can be easily covered in a leisurely due regard for landscape and color effects, afternoon's walk, a sample case, so to speak,

vation Society has now under way, and forest conditions, so that Letchworth Park will soon establish, a great arboretum at will contain in miniature a forest of a richness Letchworth Park, in New York State. It will and variety which can be witnessed nowhere be a collection of the valuable timber trees of else on the globe. When this experiment is the world and will be the first of its kind. completed, the visitor can pass over winding Needless to say, its contribution to the cause forest paths, through forest growth in which of forest conservation in the United States will mingle the valuable commercial trees of will be of great economic and scientific value. the South, the far West, of Europe, and from Those who visit Letchworth Park after its little-known quarters of the world, which find arboretum has been established will see at Letchworth Park the climate and soil planted singly and in groups specimens of suited to their needs. Here the visitor will every important tree species with which ex- be able to see growing, not singly on a lawn, periment under local conditions of soil and but planted so as to form an actual forest, climate is justified by reasonable promise of trees of whose existence he may not even have success. Visitors will thus have ample op- known, but whose practical value for forestportunity to study the value of trees of many planting in the United States may still be

in the selection of species and mixtures, for In each of these blocks, irregular in form, there will be available to him upon an area

### EVIEW OF REVIEWS

then in its pristine loveliness, as the lumberman's axe had partially denuded the landscape and left a scar upon the face of Nature which needed the healing art of the physician. He at once set himself to the task of restoration. He removed the débris, reforested the denuded areas, and in other ways restored the natural conditions. But he did more than simply restore, and with singular art and judgment, without violating Nature, he built paths and roads, and bridges and arbors and shelters, so that others might come and freely share the delights of this charming place, and made it one of the great show places of the Empire State. Looking forward, then, to the time when he could turn his perfected gift over to his fellow men for their perpetual enjoyment, he added to his acquisitions until he was the owner of about a thousand acres on either side of the river, embracing the three famous Portage Falls of the Genesee and the wonderful gorge cut by the river.

In these environments, with vivid imagination and intense sympathy, his thoughts pictured the life of the aboriginal owners. Here a race, now nearly extinct, once had lived in undisputed proprietorship. Their life was crude and simple, but it was human life and represented the childhood of the race. There were human pathos and poetry in their history, and Dr. Letchworth set about to bring back something to remind the present-

day visitor of that period, long gone.

He erected a museum and gathered in it specimens of implements used by the Indians in their daily life. Here, in objects of stone and wood and metal, their history can be traced, from the primitive days before the advent of European civilization, through the pioneer days to their practical retirement from the banks of the Genesee. Here is the original Council House in which the natives held many of their deliberations, and here it will remain for years to come, a reminder of the Long House of the Iroquois and of the development which made them the most remarkable aboriginal people north of the Rio Grande, and here finally he brought for reverent sepulture the remains of Mary Jemison. The last time Dr. Letchworth appeared in public was in September, 1910, at the unveiling of a beautiful bronze statue of the white girl who grew to advanced womanhood. living a life of sacrifice among the Indians.

Soon after his purchase of Glen Iris, Mr. Letchworth erected his mansion on a broad plateau overlooking the Middle Fall and much of the beauty of the place. In this retreat, where his quiet was undisturbed save

### THE LOWER FALLS OF THE UPPER GENESEE, ONE OF THE SCENIC FEATURES OF LETCHWORTH PARK

relief of suffering humanity.

7

### A PLACE OF RARE SCENIC BEAUTY

Within a distance of three miles, all within the park, the river plunges over three falls which, with their intermediate cascades, have an aggregate descent of 290 feet, and flows the cutting of the stream. The scenery here 1, 1910. A condition of the gift was that the

by the sound of flowing waters, the wind in is extremely varied and picturesque, with the trees, and the singing of the birds, he frowning cliffs, dark retreats, shadowy forlived, not as a hermit, but in full sympathy ests, and roaring cataracts, contrasting with with the outside world, and made this place the open plateaus, smiling meadows, fruitful the radiant point of his many benefactions, orchards and tinkling rivulets. It is a place Out of this idealistic home, this artist's, in which a Thoreau or a Bryant would have poet's dream, this place of generous welcome, taken delight. In water landscape and naexalted thought and sweet intercourse with tural grandeur it is ranked second to Niagara friends, this man of mild manners and meth- among the beauty spots of our Eastern States. ods went with determined persistence to the A distinguished botanist, George W. Clinton, a son of former Governor De Witt Clinton, once wrote: "Glen Iris possesses a greater variety of flora than any other equal area in the State of New York.

### GIFT TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK

In the summer of 1906, feeling the weight through a remarkable gorge with almost of years, Dr. Letchworth invited the counsel vertical sides 350 feet high. The name of the American Scenic and Historic Preserva-"Portage" indicates the place of transport tion Society as to the final disposition of his where the aborigines and early settlers carried property. It was the privilege of the writer their canoes, bateaux, and goods between of this article to assist in the negotiations the still waters above and below the falls, and which culminated, in 1907, in the gift of this in turn has been given by geologists to the superb property to the State. Dr. Letchgroup of Upper Devonic strata which have worth retained a life tenancy of the estate been exposed in such an extraordinary way by which was terminated by death on December

permanent custody of the property should be converted into trickling rivulets in one season with the American Scenic and Historic Pres- and destructive torrents in another. ervation Society. now in the care of the custodian society, tion movement, and any agency which tends which, during the months which have since to help this movement along in a practical elapsed, has been formulating plans not only way, therefore, is a power for the public welfor the general treatment of the park, but fare, and such an agency will be this arboretum. also for the establishment of an arboretum in line with the general plans discussed with the donor before his death. In connection with this work, the writer has visited the principal arboretums of Europe and the far East.

#### THE DEMAND FOR REFORESTATION

boretum is a timely one and fits well in the processes of development, so supplying not movement for the conservation of our natural only knowledge for knowledge's sake, but also resources. It is a case in which the move-knowledge for practical use. ment for the protection of historic landmarks and beautiful scenery lends itself to dis- and the nation of the arboretum will not continctly utilitarian ends. During the nine sist merely in a demonstration, clear to every years in which the so-called conservation eye, of the results which may be expected movement has developed from the germ idea from forest plantations of many different expressed by Theodore Roosevelt before the kinds of trees. The possibilities of the ar-Society of American Foresters on March 26, boretum for extending our exact knowledge 1003, the people of New York State and the of tree growth will also be fully developed. nation at large have awakened to the alarm- In each of these miniature forests systematic ing consequences of the almost unrestrained and skilled observations and records will be denudation of our forests, and the fact that, made. The growth of the trees will be unless measures are taken to check it and to measured periodically, their liability to dispromote reforestation, the State is threatened ease will be noted and their capacity for seed with the complete obliteration of her unpro- bearing, their behavior in pure stands and in tected forests within a short period. We mixture, their influence upon the forest floor, have the assurance of the Secretary of Agri- and other practical considerations bearing culture that substantially the same thing can upon their value for commercial tree planting be said of the country at large.

ing person, is startling. One reason why it will aid materially in laying an exact scientific has not startled us before is that the disap- basis for the successful extension of practical pearance of the forests has been gradual, forestry in the United States. Every pracfrom generation to generation, and no one tical step will be taken not only to insure generation has seen it all. Another reason results of the highest scientific value from is that a very large proportion of our popula- forest work at Letchworth Park, but also to tion now resides in cities and takes little develop its usefulness as an object lesson to cognizance of the changes which have taken all park visitors. Circulars describing in place outside of the city walls. If these for- plain and definite language the experiments ests had been destroyed by some great tor- in forestry being carried on will be made nado or fire all at once, we should have been available for distribution, while labels and more generally impressed with the calamity placards will facilitate the identification of of the loss; the loss, however, is none the less trees in the arboretum. real because of our gradual awakening to it.

another. In the removal of the forests the whole of mankind. flow of our streams has become spasmodic,

The property is, therefore, facts give vital importance to the conserva-

#### FUNCTION OF THE ARBORETUM

The principle upon which the Letchworth Park Arboretum is established is that it shall consist of a permanent collection of the various species of the world's timber trees likely to thrive in this northern climate, planted scien-The opportunity presented for this ar- tifically, to test their value and illustrate the

It is intended that the value to the State will be carefully observed and recorded. The situation should be, and to the think- this means the Letchworth Park Arboretum

The function of the arboretum, therefore, In this loss there has been a concomitant is obvious. In one sense it is a living museloss in connection with our streams and our um; in another, it is a laboratory; but it is climate, for Nature is so intricately organ- both; out of doors, on a large scale, and the ized that she cannot suffer in one direction discovery or demonstration of a fact there, without being affected in her operations in made within a small area, is a benefit to the

The part of the park which will be de-

### LAWN IN FRONT OF "GLEN IRIS"

voted to the arboretum consists of about 500 educational building, equipped with a pracacres, formerly used for agricultural pur- tical working forest library and planned for poses, being well-drained, cultivated open a later and larger development. meadows and fields on various levels, bordered by either planted or natural regenerated forests. In the already existing forests demonstrations of economic planting in open spaces will be made and varieties of wild Historic Preservation Society in charge of the flowers will be sown.

sea level is about 1300 feet.

structed a fireproof museum, library, and York City, lawyer, former Comptroller of New

### THE MEN IN CHARGE OF THE WORK

The committee of the American Scenic and property and its operations are: Prof. L. H. In addition to the topographical condi- Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y., Dean of the Agricultions, the atmospheric conditions at Letch- tural College of Cornell University; Hon. worth Park are unusually favorable for an Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo, N. Y., financier, arboretum, and it is more favorably located former Commissioner of the State Reservain this respect than the gardens near large tion at Niagara; Francis W. Halsey, New cities, which are affected by the city smoke York City, historian and author; Wolcott J. and vapors. Indeed, no arboretum in or Humphrey, Warsaw, N. Y., banker; Honnear a large manufacturing city can thrive as Thomas P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y., capiit should. The nearest large cities to Letch-talist and Commissioner of the State Reservaworth Park are Buffalo and Rochester, each tion at Niagara; Henry Leipziger, Ph.D., about sixty miles away, and Hornell, twenty LL.D., New York City, Supervisor of Lecmiles to the south, and the atmospheric con-tures of the Board of Education of the City ditions are ideal. The elevation above the of New York; Ogden P. Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer, nephew of William Pryor Incident to the arboretum will be con- Letchworth; Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, New

also Director of the Park and Arboretum. was for ten years Associate Forester of the The president of the society is George F. United States, and has been a great factor Adirondacks.

The society has been fortunate in attract- the work by his most helpful counsel. ing the interest of Overton W. Price, of been entrusted with the establishment of the useful way and which should lead to results arboretum. Mr. Price is one of the best- of far-reaching importance, not only to the known living foresters. He is a graduate of State of New York, but also to the national the Forest School at Munich, Bavaria, and welfare, extending through the centuries.

York City; Col. Henry W. Sackett, New his training in forestry was acquired both by York City, lawyer, Trustee of Cornell Uni- study in this country and by nearly three versity; Charles D. Vail, L.H.D., Geneva, years' work abroad, under the direction of the N. Y., Professor Emeritus of English; to- late Sir Dietrich Brandis, former Inspectorgether with the writer as chairman, who is General of the Forests of India. Mr. Price Kunz, Ph.D., Sc.D., New York City, a man in the conservation movement. Mr. Gifford of international reputation and honors as a Pinchot, former Chief Forester, has expressed scientist: the secretary is Edward Hagaman his deep interest in the Letchworth Park Hall, L.H.D., New York City, historian and Arboretum and his willingness to aid in deantiquarian, who has done and is doing most veloping its fullest capacity for public usefuleffective work for the preservation of the ness. Mr. George B. Sudworth, the eminent dendrologist, has generously consented to aid

It is an unusual combination of circum-Washington, D. C., vice-president of the stances which presents this opportunity for National Conservation Association, who has developing a beneficent gift in a practical and

## THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES: ARE THEY IN PERIL?

### BY ROSA PENDLETON CHILES

that at any time a fire might sweep away New York. papers the loss of which might seriously embarrass the Government. One has but Office, the Patent Office, and, for that matter, to visit the storehouses of American state all the government buildings at Washington. papers to discover the deplorable conditions contain many tons of material. The storing that subject them to loss not only by fire and filing of so much matter is necessarily a but in many other ways. A general survey serious problem. Buildings become overwill give some idea of what is meant.

system in arrangement, at once impresses the papers that involve great affairs. In the searcher among government papers. There moving of files from one building to another are more than twenty departments, com- losses occur, and papers on a single subject missions, and governmental establishments, are separated. The territorial archives may and these are divided into numerous bureaus be taken as an example of this. A portion of and offices, which, in turn, are separated into these papers is in the State Department, almost innumerable divisions and branches, another portion in the Department of the and the history of many of them is confusion Interior, while a third is believed to have been worse confounded. Departments have been lost in being moved from one department to reorganized, bureaus transferred, old bureaus the other. The papers of the Indian Office abolished, and duties newly distributed. In are also believed to have suffered great loss some cases the papers dealing with the busi- in their transfer from the War Department ness of an office are kept together, in others to the Department of the Interior. Somethey are distributed among bureaus, divi-times papers are temporarily transferred for sions, and minor branches, making almost particular purposes from one office to another countless file-rooms in which methods of and never returned. This happened to a filing and indexing differ wholly.

The bewildering mass of material handled War Department to the Capitol many years in these diverse ways increases the danger of ago. High officials are frequently careless in loss and hampers officials in the expeditious returning papers and books sent to them management of the work. In the Treasury from a particular office. Department there are said to be one hundred

NE of the chief functions of any govern- Navy Building and more than 40,000 square ment is to preserve its archives; it is in feet of floor space in the Army and Navy the business of government for that purpose. Medical Museum, Ford's Theater Building, Handling the people's affairs, it can only fully and two buildings on Seventeenth and G protect their interests and its own integrity streets. The volume may be judged by the by carefully guarding its records. Yet the weight. There are said to be more than a preservation of the government archives has thousand tons of the records of the volunteer received scant consideration in Congress. In forces alone. The records of the General consequence of this neglect many losses have Land Office, if placed end to end in a wall six occurred, and the present condition is such feet high, would reach from Washington to

The Post Office Building, the Pension crowded, new ones are rented, attics and base-The scattered material, without uniform ments are filled, and time is lost in finding considerable mass of material sent from the

The archive depositories in Washington are miles of shelving, and it is estimated that in numerous and disorganized, and but few, if this department alone there are enough papers any, are suitable storage places for the govto fill the Library of Congress twice. Since ernment papers. In some the manuscripts 1806, the department has been renting build- are disintegrating from the effects of heat or ings for the storage of its records, which ac-moisture. A leak in the roof came near cumulate at the rate of 25,000 cubic feet causing the total destruction of certain valuyearly. The files of the War Department, able records in the Navy Department some excellently cared for by the way, occupy time ago. They were stored in a closet under nearly a hundred rooms in the State, War and the leak, which was not known until the

- <u>- -</u> ----**%** I ---~~~ House to the same 

• J. ps. 1. In the December of a land not few two out that are printed.

- Table Franker up to this 

### THE TRANSMITTING

The Common common of which the common of the or Alba Eller of Chieffed By a giance I do the terms of a contact of these one and the same of the importance of 

La tress manne : he beneaty's office termine is the assumement of moneys by and the property of the property and And the second second To the minute states from electricities efficiers and with the case of incommendates, as they as the heartharn's press The state will. The emission the last in the last liens - the involving to turner takenes to the assuriment, the tities thems to me discuss Division, turned to start trassille if imported or is an estimal to a newson for all na-The late the term besides the inter the secretary's the as much a me Impset if Bookkeepmajor. Victories in which accounts and made times to the made to they, except and a late of the or the first territories are kept, and a case are as Three at mainly operand or to remain the transfer to internal the first and the court in the court

The same of the Currency ming in reserving authors reports reports of the or many a common market miscellaneous How will the times thereas amounts tunking questions, and there are an analysis of the first because which are where makes in the control of the control of the street above, its makes from the action The second of the second control of the second control of the postal of th programme the second will appear the recovery of debts the principal substantials remained to the approves as due to the United time that maken the moment and States. These pensions are most valuable

which is the thomas are the offices of the auditors for all of the The angular to be throsess but affirmed are under the Treasury, and the present of the first particle of the Course, of vital imporwhich the man property actions to the man The flesh fithe Auditor for the Treasthe right first demantment, themselves any, it is instance, consist of the accounts of the accounts of the gradient systems of the accounts of the glegetern in use, are in good combinion. Collector of Internal Revenue, public debt Figured Fetter pertected than many accounts, warrants on which appropriations ther government archives, but they of Congress are made, and miscellaneous rist instances in wooden cases are expenses of the Government. A few of the side by side and reaching from the warrants are the payment of \$200,000 to riv to the ceiling. Some are in chests Lafayette for his services in the Revolution, ks, and the least carelessness might the payment of \$7,200,000 to Russia for

Alaska, the payment of \$20,000,000 in four undoubtedly suffer from mold in time, even warrants of \$5,000,000 each to Spain for the if they are not actually destroyed by water. Philippines, and the payment of \$40,000,000 Steam pipes run through the rooms now, but to the French company for their rights in the writer found them exceedingly damp and Panama Canal. As claims against the Gov-cold. Under these conditions the papers ernment never run out there might be serious furnishing all the protection the Government embarrassment if any of those papers should has against claims of various kinds are kept. be lost.

involve more than those of any other depart- dial measures for old soldiers. Only last year ment because they represent all the financial one of these acts placed 200,000 Civil War interests of the Government, and practically claims before the Treasury. These all have all, except the securities, which are in vaults, to be hunted down and the Government's are in danger.

all, except those of very recent date, stored was with difficulty that all the papers bearing in the attic of the Treasury Building, stacked upon the case were finally found. on open wooden shelves to the ceiling, covered with dust and subjected in summer to heat that might cause spontaneous com-The only way to reach them is by a rickety stairway scarcely two feet wide, severely from fire. In 1801 there was some and the fire department would never pene- destruction, in 1814 the Register's office lost trate here to any purpose. There are no win- heavily, and in 1833 the correspondence of dows through which they might come, only the Secretary's office was burned. If a fire small, infrequent skylights. The flare of a should occur now, the loss would be irreparmatch and the whole would probably be gone. able. The Director of the Bureau of Print-

through all of its departments and commis- of Congress some time ago a hint of what sions is receipted for in the Treasury. Every might happen if the building in which his voucher for every cent disbursed is under its bureau is operated should be destroyed by custody. There are millions of them repre- fire. "I have lain awake at night," he said, senting an amount that cannot be estimated, "thinking of what terrible disaster would and yet these vouchers are stored in non- occur if this building should be destroyed by fireproof buildings, on wooden shelves, where fire. This Government would be practically they may at any time be destroyed. Most in a state of bankruptcy, with no postage of them are in places so dark that an electric stamps, internal revenue stamps, money to lantern has to be used to find them. Some redeem circulating notes, no national bankare in damp cellars subject to moisture and notes; and for a long time the national banks mold, some are in attics undergoing dry could not avail themselves of any increase of combustion. Many thousands are in a stor- circulation. It would take a year to get age warehouse on E Street, in what are known started up again and engrave the plates and as the Winder Building, the Union Building, prepare them." Fortunately the director of and the Cox Building. The first three pur- this bureau is an extraordinarily careful man, port to be fireproof, but two of them have but with a less cautious person the disaster of been in question for some time, and the Cox which Director Ralph speaks might easily Building has never pretended to be fireproof. occur. It is an appalling fact that the Gov-Many of the files of the Auditor for the ernment has no adequate laws in regard to Treasury Department are twenty feet under protection against fire, no fire inspection, and ground. A party of New York architects no fire insurance; everything depends upon came to Washington a few months ago to the individual care of the man at the head of improve the Treasury Building and they con- a bureau or office. ceived the idea of utilizing some old coal bins under the grass plot on the north front for archives. Larger excavations were made and the whole fitted with steel shelves at a cost of about \$10,000, and most of the Auditor's historical value,—papers giving an excellent papers and some of the Treasurer's were authentic account of Indian life, treaties with

Almost every day some claim comes in. Con-The archives of the Treasury as a whole gress, for instance, has passed sixteen remeonly protection lies in its papers. About a Take the Secretary's files. They are nearly year ago a claim for \$165,000 came in, and it

#### THE FIRE PERIL

The files of the Treasury have suffered Every cent paid out by the Government ing and Engraving gave to a sub-committee

### INDIAN TREATIES

In the Indian Office are papers of great placed here. The records stored here will the Indians, and autograph letters of nearly all the Presidents. The writer came across a the worst in Washington. It is not as rich in serving valuable documents.

#### RECORDS OF LAND PATENTS

fact that last year 72,580 patents were granted. the basement of this building. This office has been said to contain the "Domesday Book of the Public Domain of the United States." Supervising, as it does, all the business involved in the surveys, disstorage buildings.

#### THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

in the building occupied by this bureau are government records.

manuscript restorer putting in shape a report historical material as some of the other offices of the Secretary relative to a treaty with the of the Government, though there are to be Menomonees in Michigan Territory in 1831. found here original surveys extending back The paper was in bad condition and very to the time of Lewis and Clark, and nonfriable. This same restorer spent months in replaceable records and books that it would reclaiming a more important paper which had be a calamity to lose, but the current mabeen torn into bits by being caught in a terial is of immense value. In 1906 Director drawer. Every time the drawer was opened George Otis Smith made an estimate of the the manuscript was torn until it was a mass material of his bureau subject to destruction of small pieces. This is what the Govern- by fire, and this matter, consisting of unment has to pay for its carelessness in pre- published manuscripts, base maps, original records, unfinished drawings, indexes, and so forth, exclusive of the library, which in itself is worth commercially a half-million dollars, amounted to \$2,573,300. The value of such The General Land Office, created in 1812, material is much greater to-day. There is no was at first under the Treasury Department, Government bureau so greatly in need of but in 1840 was transferred to the Interior. better quarters as the Geological Survey. All the land patents dating back to 1792 are The officials count upon having about three here.—that is, all that are in existence. In fires a year, nor do they fall far short of their 1814 the military warrants located and pat- expectation. Their losses have already been ented and the certificates relating to pur- considerable, but good fortune has so far chased land that had been patented were saved them from the calamity that is almost burned. There are at present 12,000,000 or bound to come unless they are better pro-15,000,000 files in this office, and the number vided for soon. Many papers of the Interis rapidly increasing, as may be judged by the state Commerce Commission are stored in

#### OFFICIALS NOT AT FAULT

It would be impossible in the space of a position, and patenting of the public lands, magazine article to describe the condition of and holding the records of title to all of the all the valuable papers of the Government, public domain, it is one of the most important but one can easily imagine what might hapoffices under the Government. Its thirteen pen if the papers of the various departments divisions are at present housed in the old and outside commissions should be destroyed. Post Office Building. Nearly all of the base- and it is safe to say that, with the exception ment of this building is given to the storing of the few cases in which steel shelving and of old records. Room after room is filled fireproof vaults and safes are provided, all from floor to ceiling, with only space to pass the papers are in danger. Executive officers between the stacks of open shelves. It is so should not be blamed for this, for as a rule dark here that electric-light bulbs have to be it is their faithfulness and caution that afford carried to every crevice. The rooms are the only protection given to the government divided by stone walls, but the thousands of papers. There is no law and no appropriarecords in each would burn if the least care-tion covering the need, and, with careless men lessness were exercised. The crowding is at the head of the Government, grave disaster such that it is well-nigh impossible to afford might follow. Men vary in a sense of reaccommodation for consulting the files. The sponsibility and it is remarkable that so many remaining space will be exhausted in two or have been found to guard as carefully as three years; then, if no saving provision has circumstances admit the valuable papers in been made, the Government will have to rent their custody. But even the most faithful public servant is limited by the means placed in his hands, and, as a rule, it has been only by careful saving out of lump-sum appropriations that the heads of departments or bu-The records of the Geological Survey are reaus have been able to afford even the inadein the most perilous state, as the conditions quate protection that is now given to the

### THE DEMAND FOR A NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING

There are two ways of caring for the public records, both of which seem necessary—the provision of safer quarters for certain bureaus, like the Patent Office and the Geo- consisted of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, of the logical Survey, most of whose records are Carnegie Institution of Washington, Rearneeded for constant reference, and the erec- Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, United States tion of a National Archives Building for the Navy, retired, and Prof. John B. McMaster. proper and safe storing of the papers that have of the University of Pennsylvania. All of passed out of current use.

tated a quarter of a century, Congress author- in the Library of Congress, and others of ized the purchase of a site for an archives prominence, have been active in promoting building. The purchase was made, but since the idea of an archives building, and it is hoped that time Congress has authorized the prepathat their efforts will yet be rewarded. Repration of plans for other buildings on this presentative Sheppard, Chairman of the Comsquare, and it is a question whether the mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in remaining space would be sufficient for an the House, introduced a bill on the subject adequate building. To meet even the present last summer, but it will take strong public needs the structure will have to be large, and sentiment to influence Congress, and now an archives building should be constructed that Presidents, heads of departments, and with space for at least fifty years.

as might be supposed. It is estimated that country to become more fully aroused than \$1,000,000 would cover it. The Government it has been before. now pays a rental for the storage of its archives in Washington of about \$40,000 an- country in the world that does not properly nually, or 4 per cent. on the cost of a building. house its archives and provide trained ar-This rental is, of course, increasing yearly.

ing is necessary, not only for the preservation don, the Archives Nationales in Paris, the of the valuable papers of the Government, Royal Archives at The Hague, the Imperial but in order that much of the space now given Archives at Vienna, now in the most elaborate to them may be utilized as offices for the work- records building in the world, the Frari in ing force of the departments. The crowding Venice, the Tuscan Archives in Florence, and at present is such as to cause depreciation in the new building under construction in Berlin the quantity and quality of the work and to come home humiliated by our neglect. The

taken great interest in this matter and in are in better condition and are better housed February, 1911, memorialized Congress and than any official archives in Washington. the President in regard to it. The resolution The new building planned at Dresden is said adopted by the Association and presented as to be the most intelligent effort at construca memorial was as follows:

The American Historical Association, concerned for the preservation of the records of the National Government as muniments of our national advancement and as material which historians must use in order to ascertain the truth, are aware that the records are in many cases now stored where they are in danger of destruction from fire and in places which are not adapted to their preservation and where they are inaccessible for administrative and historical purposes, and knowing that many of the records of the Government have in the past been lost or destroyed because suitable provision for their care and preservation was not made, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United if even Hobson would say so.

States to take such steps as may be necessary to erect in the city of Washington a national archive depository, where the records of the Government may be concentrated, properly cared for, and

The committee in charge of this matter these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Gaillard In 1903, after the matter had been agi- Hunt, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, historians have been busy over the matter The cost of such a structure is not as great for thirty-three years, it is time for the

The United States is the only important chivists to look after them. Americans who The erection of a National Archives Build-visit the great Public Record Office in Lonbe a menace to the health of the employees. authorities in Berlin apologize for the present The American Historical Association has condition of the German records, but they tion for archival purposes yet attempted. The perfection of plan is the result of cooperative effort on the part of the state archivist and the state architect, both of whom have expressed willingness to allow us to benefit by their plan and ideas. What will Congress do? Does anybody suppose that one or two million dollars diverted for an archives building from the appropriation of more than \$126,000,000 for the Navy in the last session of the Sixty-first Congress would not have been spent to better purpose? One wonders

## THE BACKGROUND OF THE OPIUM CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE

### BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

know about a poppy-field at harvest time. China the opium produced in India. liant, splashy flowers—red, mauve, pink, and nounced than ever. white—the field now exhibits as many pods, This is made into opium.

is not surprising, for poppy-growing has been traders. When the commissioner destroyed more lucrative than has been any other several thousand chests of the drug, the Chinese crop. It has been lucrative chiefly British began what we know as the First because of the revenue from its use in smok- Opium War. England won and forced China ing and inhaling, and not because of the to sign a treaty by which English traders

revenue from its use in medicine.

Opium smoking produces a pleasant temporary illusion, bought at a fearful price, tween England and China. It ended in the namely, physical, mental, and moral ruin, Treaty of Tientsin, by which the Chinese the impossibility to do any work sanely, the Government bound itself not to interfere destruction of home life. The confirmed with the introduction of Indian opium in the opium smoker has but two alternatives—to empire. go on smoking and have a seeming paradise or to live normally and have misery.

The sunken cheeks and withered skin of many Chinese proclaim that, of all peoples, the Chinese are the most inveterate opium ment had not countenanced the cultivation of smokers. "Inveterate," indeed, for the evil the poppy in China. But now it asked itself was not first introduced into China in the whether, after all-since the Chinese seemed nineteenth century, as is sometimes sup-determined to smoke opium, anyway-they posed, nor was it first introduced by the should pay a large price to the British, oper-British. We hear of opium smoking many ating in India for a commodity which could centuries ago in China. The evil grew until be produced just as well on Chinese soil and it involved the physical strength and moral sold at a lower price. Moreover, all the profits conse of a considerable number of the people. from production, manufacture, and distribu-Hence, early in the eighteenth century, a tion would go to the Chinese instead of to wise emperor, alarmed at the national de-foreigners. Hence the imperial government cadence which must come should opium declared that the cultivation of the poppy smoking spread all over the empire, forbade should be unrestricted, and the Chinese so the habit and ordered the closing of the dens solidly undertook to raise the crop that until where the drug was sold and smoked.

fluence of the wise old emperor was seen to be had indeed grown to be a national evil.

field in flower? But not so many East India Company, in its desire to sell in And yet, to very practical people, this is its company was successful and the habit of most interesting time. Instead of the bril- opium smoking in China grew more pro-

In 1840 another Chinese emperor made a each erect on its stem. With a sharp knife more determined effort to put down the the reaper cuts under and into the pod. A trade. He gave strict orders and large milky juice comes out. Then the reaper re- authority to his imperial commissioner at turns and scrapes the gum from the pods. Canton, the great commercial port of southern China, to stop the importation of In some parts of China half the acreage has the drug. These orders brought the combeen devoted to cultivating the poppy. This missioner into conflict with the British were paid for all their losses.

In 1857 came the Second Opium War be-

#### CHINA BECOMES A GREAT PRODUCER OF OPIUM

Before the opium wars the Chinese Governthe recent reform edict they grew six-sevenths of all they consumed. This result is the more HOW FIGLAND FORCED THE DRUG ON CHINA remarkable when we consider that, during the nineteenth century, the use of opium in China As the years went by, however, the in-increased by about three-quarters. The habit

#### SUPPRESSION IN THE PHILIPPINES

a final and successful reform came from our habit? Why should not laziness be replaced people and, in particular, from that pro- by industry, weakness by virility, immorality tagonist of the Church in the Far East, by morality? Charles Henry Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands. The insular government, friend of progress, the Dowager, in 1906, as administered by Americans, had always issued an epoch-making edict. As "smokers recognized that the opium evil was hamper- of opium have wasted their time, neglected ing its efforts. It had not been many years their employment, spoiled their constituin control before it appointed a commission, tions, ruined their households," and, morewith Bishop Brent at the head, to study the over, as "the Court is now ardently detercourse of the opium habit and to suggest mined to make China powerful," the growth, methods for its suppression. The commission sale, or use of opium must, declared the Dosion's recommendations were later embodied wager, by the end of a decade, completely in the law of 1007, which immediately re- cease throughout the Empire and, to this end, duced opium consumption in the islands and the opium fields must be reduced by one-tenth entirely suppressed it, save for certain per- every year. sistent smugglings, the following year.

### THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S REMARKABLE ACTION

China also. One influence was that of the they refused to believe the edict. When con-Anti-Opium League, largely composed of mis- vinced that it was not a bogus document, they sionaries and Chinese Christians; it had been pleaded with the local authorities in every progradually molding general sentiment. An- vince that they might have just one more crop other was the anti-opium agitation in the —they had counted on it in arranging their Philippines, followed by the commission's re-expenses for the year. Then, when pleas of port, now translated into Chinese, reprinted future poverty failed, the growers used that by the tens of thousands and scattered broad-curse of Chinese officialdom everywhere cast over China. A third was a formal bribery. But even this failed in a number of memorial to the throne from reformers in instances, it is pleasant to say. Then the seventeen provinces praying for imperial growers grew the precious poppy in their back patronage in battling with the evil. These yards and in any other secluded or hidden things may have influenced the Empress place. The penalty for growing the poppy Dowager—then China's real ruler, the Em- was a fine. In addition, in some cases, the peror having been set aside for the time government did take possession of the fields, by the discovery that this vice, undermining cut off the heads of the offenders. the nation's manliness, counted more than to the use of opium or so strongly suspected used must needs also be registered. of it as to check the normal course which rebuke.

Alcoholism? Possibly. But why necessarily another evil habit, even if experience shows To the credit of America, the initiative for this to be the general rule? Why not a good

Hence, to the delighted surprise of every

### THE PROHIBITION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT

Of course the Chinese growers, sellers, and There were powerful influences at work in users of opium were alike alarmed. At first being. But she was probably more influenced and in a few extreme cases of contumacy even

All persons who used opium were now reany other cause for China's relative weakness quired to get a license and no others were among the powers—indeed, some of the permitted to buy the drug. But what was diplomats sent by those powers to China now of greater moral value, their names were openly hinted that a main difficulty in enter- inscribed on a roll which was widely pubing upon any negotiations with the Chinese lished; moreover, such persons were de-Government lay in the fact that some of the barred from all public honors and prefergovernment officials were either so addicted ments. Furthermore, the quantity of opium

Nor could any Chinaman do as he had negotiations among any civilized nations done—smoke opium in the place where it was should take. Here, indeed, was a scornful bought. Result: a marked decrease in the number of opium dens. These were, in many In addition, the Dowager was keen enough cases, spontaneously abandoned by their to see that she might possibly accomplish a owners. In some other cases, the dens were double reform. For if an evil habit be bought by reformers and commercial people, eradicated, some other habit must take its who were now sure of imperial countenance, place. What would replace the opium habit? and the opium utensils burned—certainly an

excellent sign of reform, and as well an ad-traffic should be wiped out.

#### BONFIRE OF OPIUM-SMOKING UTENSILS

The Commercial Bazaar, having taken over the premises of the Nan Zun-sin Opium Palace, number 94 Rue du Consulat, and having purchased the whole of the Furniture, Fixtures, and Opium Smoking Utensils, have decided to destroy the latter, and they will be conveyed to the Chang Su-ho Gardens, Bubbling Well Road, and at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the third of May, will be made into a pile and burnt.

The Public are invited to come and witness this Unique Bonfire. The Things will be on exhibit

in the Hall, Friday and Saturday.

lined above.

lished two rules regarding its officials. First, reduced the production of opium in China those addicted to opium, who did not take by no less than seven-tenths. If, a dozen measures to free themselves from the habit, years ago, one had prophesied such a situawere liable, on conviction, to be removed tion, he would have been set down as a lunatic. from office. Two princes were so removed. Secondly, new employees in the service were quickly evident. The first was the transkept four days under constant observation. formation of much of the former poppy area As during this time a confirmed opium into cereal, cotton, rice, and rubber fields. smoker, if deprived of the drug, will be apt The second was a proportionate advance in to forget himself and betray his craving, the the price of opium as the production degovernment was, in this way, able to assure creased. At first, indeed, in order to begin itself as to each candidate. All this, of course, the reform by preventing the coolie class did wonders to elevate the tone of Chinese from obtaining opium, the government comofficialdom.

things it has been inert, purblind, inefficient, wealthier classes. the opium evil, it has—though moved by a people. Chinese, Yuan Shih-kai,—certainly deserved future.

could do, and influenced by Lord Morley, ing out her promises as above indicated. then Secretary of State for India, and Lord Minto, then Viceroy of India, the British Government now began to atone for some of its former wrong. In 1907 it agreed

vertisement of the commercial succession! believed, is the first occasion in the history For instance, an announcement last April in of China's foreign relations when she has had the North China Daily News read as follows: the opportunity of signing a genuinely giveand-take agreement with a foreign power. Thus the event was doubly significant.

China continued to be unexpectedly successful in putting down the opium evil. Hence, convinced of the Peking government's sincerity and ability in the matter, Great Britain, in May, 1911, practically consented to all of China's new demands. The ten-year agreement was modified by a British concession to the effect that, if China continued to extinguish the opium evil at the same rate as at that time, the Indo-Chinese opium traffic would be brought to an end in 1014 And the burning actually took place as out- instead of 1917. This spurred the Peking government to still more strenuous endeav-Nor was this all. The government estab- ors, and, incredible as it seems, it has now

Two results from this reform in China were pelled higher prices to be charged. But the For nearly three centuries the Manchu reform soon went on gaining strength by its government has dominated China. In many own movement, and began to affect the The present price of corrupt. But in its last days, in respect to opium would seem to be prohibitory for most

To replace China's annual revenue from well of posterity. Moreover, its fiat actually opium,—about \$30,000,000 a year,—a large commanded the cooperation of a sensible consolidated tax was placed on importations people. A country with such consciousness, of this drug, and a uniform tax levied on so awakened, must ultimately have a great native opium. To replace India's revenue, also about \$30,000,000 a year,—from the production and sale of opium as a state mo-ENGLAND'S CONCESSIONS TO THE REFORM nopoly, taxes were levied on spirits, oil, and tobacco. Speaking of a state monopoly, that Astonished by the evidence of what China would seem to be China's surest way of carry-

#### ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES

All this time the skirts of the United States with the Chinese Government that im-Government were by no means clear, despite ports of opium from India, in harmony with the fact that, in the Philippines, it, alone of the edict concerning the production and governments, had officially started the genuse of opium in China, should be lessened by eral opium reform and that, in 1907, we had one-tenth each year until, in 1917, the whole invited the interested countries to form an

international commission to see whether the of opium but of morphine as well. Finally, opium trade might not be controlled and the the commission urged all governments poshabit eradicated. In this country the evil was sessing concessions and settlements in China primarily due to our large Chinese population, to close the opium dens in these concessions to our intimate commercial relations with the and to apply their home pharmacy laws there. Orient, and to the free importation of opium. Fortunately, in 1909, just before the inter-inquiry and recommendation, therefore, it national commission met at Shanghai, we would thus seem as if all scientific, economic, cleared ourselves to a certain extent. Con- ethical, and political questions were settled. gress passed a law prohibiting the importa- And the commission's resolutions were of tion of opium or any of its preparations or real influence. But public opinion remained derivatives, save for medicinal purposes, unsatisfied and justly so. Only international under penalty of a fine of not less than fifty action could satisfy that opinion. An agreeor more than five thousand dollars, or im- ment of the powers on such action was necprisonment for any time not exceeding two essary. International sanction and effect years, or both. The moral effect of this law should be given to as many as possible of the has been excellent, despite the facts that the commission's resolutions. drug is easily smuggled and that the clever- own government, which had already distinness of the smugglers has severely taxed the guished itself in summoning the commission. ingenuity of our detectives. We have, at all proposed in 1900 that an international conevents, made a distinct effort to put our house ference should take place at The Hague, in order.

#### INTERNATIONAL DELIBERATIONS

In 1909 the international commission met be a basis for discussion: Great Britain, Germany, Shanghai. United States were represented. Our delegates were Bishop Brent, Dr. Hamilton ports through which opium may be shipped by Wright, of Maine, an eminent expert in tropi- opium-producing countries. cal diseases and habit-forming drugs, and Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking. Preliminary to prohibit or control their entry. to any action by the powers jointly and severally, the commission's duty was to investithe amount of opium, its derivatives and preparagate the facts of the opium trade and the consequences of the opium habit. First of the transmission of opium, its derivatives and all, in the face of the sneers of journals like preparations through the mails. the Hongkong Morning Post, for instance, the commission recognized the Chinese Government's "unswerving .sincerity" in its ernment's "unswerving sincerity" in its not produce it, to compensate for the reduction efforts to eradicate the production and conbeing made in British India and China. sumption of opium throughout the Empire.

7. The application of the pharmacy laws of the sumption of opium throughout the Empire. As an appropriate corollary, the commission recommended that each government take China. measures for the suppression of the practice of opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, and to this end urged that the governments examine their own systems of regulation in the light of the experience of ments that the powers may make in regard to others in dealing with the same problem. The commission declared that each country should prevent the shipment of opium to any national transit. country which prohibits its entry. The commission also recommended to each government to take drastic measures to control the

In whatever concerns a commission of Accordingly our that the delegates should have full powers to "conventionalize" the resolutions adopted at Shanghai and their necessary consequences, and that a program similar to the following

1. The advisability of uniform national laws and France, Austria, Italy, Portugal, Holland, regulations to control the production, manufac-Russia, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and the ture, and distribution of opium, its derivatives and preparations.

2. The advisability of restricting the number of

3. The means to be taken to prevent at the port of departure the shipment of opium, its derivatives and preparations, to countries that prohibit or wish

tions, shipped from one country to another.

5. Regulation by the Universal Postal Union of

6. The restriction or control of the cultivation of the poppy so that the production of opium will not be undertaken by countries which at present do

governments concerned to their subjects in the consular districts, concessions, and settlements in

8. The propriety of restudying treaty obliga-tions and international agreements under which the opium traffic is at present conducted.

9. The advisability of uniform provisions of penal laws concerning offenses against any agreeopium production and traffic.

10. The advisability of uniform marks of identification of packages containing opium in inter-

11. The advisability of permits to be granted to exporters of opium, its derivatives and prepara-

12. The advisability of reciprocal right of search manufacture, sale, and distribution not only of vessels suspected of carrying contraband opium

opium traffic.

14. The advisability of an international commission to be intrusted with the carrying out of Shanghai.

any international agreement concluded.

not now primarily interested in this matter, Reneke de Marees Swinderen, delivered a let him reflect that at present it stands for including opium derivatives and preparations, every legitimate medical need.

At its present session Congress should pass further legislation in this matter. It jects presented by our government, as should place under federal supervision and indicated above, have served as the basis for all habit-forming drugs under the supervision all endeavors into a mighty force. of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Only by country maintain its self-respect.

trolled, so should the intrastate traffic. Each inertness, sloth and blindness which for cen-State should pass effective laws against the turies have kept her fine fiber from developuse of habit-forming drugs, and particularly ment. It is impossible that the Chinese with regard to any instruments, like the delegates should not reflect this awakening. hypodermic syringe, used in their injection: the availability of this syringe has doubtless making revolution now in progress in China. been as large a factor in the widespread abuse Revolution or no revolution, China has now of morphine and cocaine as the availability reached an evolution in her international as

of the drugs themselves.

### THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE

Hague, our government has the advantage conference—and with full powers. of having in two of its delegates the same men as at the International Commission at Shang- a position from which she will discuss no hai, namely, Bishop Brent and Dr. Wright. subject with other nations save on terms of The third delegate is Mr. Henry J. Finger, equality? We shall see.

13. The advisability of measures to prevent the of California. The British delegation also unlawful use of a flag by vessels engaged in the has as its chief the man—Sir Cecil Clementi Smith—who headed the delegation at

The conference opened at The Hague with a good attendance of delegates from the AMERICA'S USE OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS twelve nations represented. The Foreign Minister of the Dutch Cabinet, formerly If any one thinks that our own country is Minister at Washington, namely, Jonkheer speech of welcome, in which he felicitated the 500,000 pounds of yearly importation and American Republic on initiating the conferconsumption of opium, its derivatives and ence, and also the delegates present on the preparations. From 50,000 to 70,000 pounds, program, based on the resolutions passed by The minister the Shanghai commission. would suffice for all our medical needs. As added that the deliberations would cover the to cocaine, we have been importing, manu- questions of morphine and cocaine as well as facturing, and consuming nearly 200,000 opium. He hoped that the results of the disounces a year, though 15,000 would supply cussions would be greatly to the benefit of humanity.

It is a satisfaction to report that the subcontrol the entire manufacture and distribu- discussion, thus further emphasizing our tion of opium, together with its derivatives government's enviable leadership in raising and preparations. Moreover, it should also the opium problem from a national to an place under such control other habit-forming international plane—the only plane on which drugs, like cocaine and Indian hemp. While it can be effectively treated. Certainly this Congress has already been asked to place a International Conference will throw light prohibitory duty on manufactured cocaine, on the problems due to the evils of habitits salts and derivatives, it should place the forming drugs, should awaken a greater demanufacture of and the interstate traffic in sire to combat those evils, and should unite

The conference may have a significance some such supervision, it seems, would this apart from the subjects of its program. It has convened at a time when, as never before, And, if the interstate traffic must be con- China has been throwing off the shackles of

And this is not because of the epochin her home relations. Up to 1911 she was a signatory to various international treaties and agreements, to which she has been either an unwilling or an unequal party. In Decem-As to the International Opium Conference, ber of that year, however, for the first time which convened on December 1, 1911, at The in her history, she entered an international

Will she use this opportunity to emphasize

### LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CHINA

CHINA hesitated a long time before allow- cial burden; gradually it dawned upon the ing herself to be persuaded of the wisdom mind of a grasping mandarinate that they of admitting railways within her territory. might be utilized as a source of revenue. It At first they were dreaded as an instrument was in 1876 that the Middle Kingdom had its of foreign aggression; now they are recog-first railroad; in 1886 there had been connized as the best of auxiliaries for national structed 370 miles of road; in 1906 the miledefense. At first it was thought that they age had increased to 2330 miles; and on would involve the country in a heavy finan- December 31, 1910, more than 5200 miles



MAP SHOWING THE RAILROADS IN CHINA

had been opened for traffic. The National the Kwongkow road has been opposed by Review (Shanghai) devotes six of its pages the "gentry," on religious grounds. (each 13 by 9 inches) to a mere enumeration of Chinese lines in operation, under con- to some of the criticisms of China's railway struction, and surveyed or projected. It policy, more particularly with regard to the divides the railways of China into five charge of discrimination against the United systems.

The first, or Northern System, includes the lines extending from Peking toward Mongolia on the northwest and through Manchuria to the northeast. The second division, or Central System, embraces the country lying between the Pei Ho (Peking-Tientsin River) on the north and the Yangtze on the south, and includes the German lines in Shantung, those running to the south, to the great river, and those projected to all points of the compass within that area as bounded by the sea on the west. The third, or Midland Division, is made up of the railways in the Yangtze Valley itself. The fourth, or Southern System, includes the lines centering about Canton-Hongkong and their tributaries in Kwangsi. The fifth, or Southwestern Division, covers the railways impinging upon the frontiers of China from French Indo-China, Burma and India, together with those in the border provinces.

Regarding the scope and status of these lines the writer in the National Review says:

In the Northern system, about two-thirds of the roads operated are Japanese and Russian. The Kalgan-Kweiwating-Suiyuan line, work on which is being rapidly pushed forward, is to be open this spring as far as Tienchen. It is planned to extend the line to Urga and Kiakhta, forming a link between Peking and the Trans-Siberian Railway. bringing Peking within ten days of Paris.

In the Central division, the most important work is on those portions of the Shantung system known as the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The completion of the Northern or German section of 390 miles is expected this spring, and the completion of the Southern or British section is expected about the same time. At present the Hoang Ho, or Yellow River, is being crossed by ferry, and the bridging of this great stream cannot be completed before the end of the present year. The engineering difficulties have been enormous, chiefly in relation to the handling of the flood waters, which, as is well known, have caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands in recent years. The completion of this road will have a marked influence in modifying the disastrous famines which the floods in this portion of China have caused. And when connection has been made with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at Nanking, it will be possible to travel by rail from Shanghai to Calais.

troubles like those in other countries. Thus the open door." the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, one of the best equipped roads in China, cannot pay its way because of discrimination in taxes on goods in transit; and there are rumors that the government is to take over the line and

The National Review undertakes to reply States in the matter of orders for locomotives and rolling stock generally. It says:

There has arisen of late a tendency to mere carping which can do no good to China, to those in whose supposed interests the criticisms are made, or to those unseen conspirators who, true to their settled policy, are working behind the scenes and giving their friends and allies a stab in the back. This type of criticism, supported by the publication of private and professional correspondence without the knowledge or sanction of the writers, can only conduce to misconception, to confusion of the issue, and to the unnecessary acerbation of a situation already sufficiently delicate to require the most careful handling.

The chief point of the criticism, which is made largely with the object of irritating United States manufacturers against British in order to preclude the possibility of close and intimate application of joint pressure by United States and British diplomacy on the Eastern Island Empire, is that the great bulk of the orders for railway material, especially locomotives, go to Europe and not to the United States. The reason for this is obvious. The initial impulse in railway construction in China came from British sources. The first lines were British-built. British engineers were employed both as seniors and as juniors, and as the years have gone by the juniors have become seniors on the newer constructions, and in ordering their material they have naturally placed the orders where they have been accustomed to get good value for their money, and where experience has taught them that they will invariably receive the best of treatment. This does not mean that they have experienced bad treatment elsewhere. It is only seldom that they have tried elsewhere, but they are unanimous in declaring that elsewhere they have not been able to get as good material as from the British firms, at the same price.

The fact that to China and to Great Britain, and the European portion of the Continent, the same principles of railway construction and location apply, and that these are "quite different from those principles which apply in countries where everything was until recently in the pioneer stage,' accounts largely for the preponderance of railway orders going to Europe; and it is "worse than foolish to attempt to distort Railway promoters in China have their inevitable facts into a fixed policy of closing .

That there is no such policy may be seen from the fact that in engaging engineers for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the British engineer-in-chief sent to a leading United States firm for one-quarter of his staff, simply and solely as a mark of good will carry it on as a government enterprise. The connection of the Hankow-Canton line with China was being closed to them.

### HOW RUSSIA BEGAN HER "PENETRATION" OF PERSIA

special study of his subject, and gives details. Persia which are under Russian control. some made public now for the first time. He opens by a short sketch of the revolutionary movement that began in 1905 arising out of the despotic rule of the Shah, Muzaffer-ed-hundred men under the command of Colonel V. P. Din, and the continual humiliation of the country by Russia. The movement propacountry by Russia. The movement propain the Russian army from St. Petersburg, and gated itself from town to town, and soon the remained at the disposition of the Russian War word constitution, for which an Arabo-Persian Office. By its origin and organization, financial, equivalent, "machrautiyyat," was invented, became the war cry of a people in revolt and the rallying signal of every Persian patriot. the coup d'état of June 23, 1908, the brigade was At first the desire for reforms reached only the large cities, especially Teheran, Tabriz, Shiras and Ispahan; but little by little the revolutionary wave carried it into the most distant regions of the country.

At that time the government of the Shah "theoretically disposed of" an army of 150,000 men, comprising 84 battalions of infantry (riyadé); 3 regiments of Cossacks and 125 squadrons of irregular cavalry (Sawar); and 18 regiments of artillery (toupkhané). The infantry regiments were supposed to contain 800 men each, but in reality the army was non-existent, and only the Cossack brigade under a Russian colonel with three officers and five non-commissioned officers, counted for anything. Their pay was extravagant as com-pared with that of the Persian general nominally commanding it and of his officers and soldiers, being 16,192 tomans (the toman is worth about 87 cents) monthly for the nine Russians against 36,549 tomans for the Persian general and his 269 officers. The total number of Russian officers in the whole Persian army is 28, with 63 non-commissioned officers.

London in 1878. In order to have a bodyguard for his personal protection, it occurred would be safer than one under native com- person. mand. Intrigues were at once set on foot by the British and Russian legations at Teheran to obtain the concession for its organization by officers of their respective armies, but in the end the Russians won, and in 1879 the Czar obtained a firman from the Shah University and the Faculty of Oriental Sciences, confiding the formation of his bodyguard to and was named, on the recommendation of the

"THE Russian Brigade in Persia" is the officers sent from St. Petersburg. The brigade title of an article in a French magazine was formed in 1880 of two regiments with a called Revue du Monde Mussulman, that has battery of field artillery, the guns of which been republished in pamphlet form by Ernest were a gift of the Russian Government, and the Leroux of Paris. The writer is a Russian cost of maintenance is a first charge on the by the name of Pavlovitch who has made a revenues of all the custom houses of Northern

At the time of the outbreak of the revolution in 1905 the brigade was composed of two cavalry regiments, a battalion of infantry and two field the discontent of the Persian people under batteries of four guns each, altogether some fifteen Liakoff of the Russian General Staff. All the Russians continued to receive the pay of their rank political, and military, and by its privileged position, the brigade may be regarded as the advance guard of the Russian penetration into Persia. After augmented by 250 volunteers, the artillery furnished with quick-fire guns of the French model, and four mitrailleuses.

While there is no doubt that, as M. Pavlovitch says, the brigade is a marvelous instrument of the Russian Government in Persia, the Russian Ambassador at Teheran, M. Hartwig, said in 1908 that Colonel Liakoff was forbidden to mix in politics. In that matter he was under control of the Russian Ambassador. Not long afterward, in 1909, Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the British House of Commons of Colonel Liakoff's action during the coup d'état, said that he was convinced that Liakoff did not act on the order of the Russian Government and did not have its approval. It is known now that before undertaking anything, no matter what, Liakoff conferred not only with M. Hartwig but also with a notorious person of the name of S. Chapchal. These two, Hartwig and Chapchal, were the organizers and principal This Cossack brigade was originally formed instigators of the coup d'état of 1908. Sir thirty years ago after the return of the Edward Grey's conviction, therefore, was not Shah Nasir-ed-Din from his second trip to well founded, as Liakoff's "action" has never been disavowed nor he nor Hartwig censured.

Serge Markovitch Chapchal, a Russian to him that a force under foreign officers subject, is by all accounts a remarkable

> He is one of the representatives of the reactionary party in Persia, where he is heartily detested and would long ago have been put out of the way by Persian patriots but that they were unwilling to give the Russians the occasion for sanguinary re

Russian Government, tutor to the deposed Shah, of the parliament building and other edifices fol-Mohammed Ali, while he was heir to the throne. When the Prince was at Tabriz, Chapchal acquired an enormous influence over him and practically governed the province of Azerbaidjan; that in-fluence he continued to exercise after Mohammed Ali came to the throne. Chapchal is not a Jew, as has been stated, but is a Karaite, one of a people who claim descent from the Khazars, a Turco-Tartar race, and who repudiate their attributed Semitic origin.

On June 2, 1908, a petition to the Shah asked for the expulsion of all the reactionaries, including Chapchal, and was favorably received. All Teheran then gave itself up to rejoicing,—when, as we learn from indepen- Novi Den of St. Petersburg was suppressed dent sources, this is what happened:

The same evening Chapchal went to the Cossack brigade barracks and had a long interview with Colonel Liakoff, and the following day, in the morning, the Shah in his carriage, surrounded by the Cossack officers and Liakoff and Chapchal riding on either side of it, drove in haste from the palace to the barracks. Half an hour afterward the whole of the Cossacks turned out with their artillery and with the Shah under escort galloped out to the Royal Gardens outside Teheran. Taken by surprise, the people found themselves threatened by their sovereign and his bodyguard under the two Russians, Liakoff and Chapchal, and practically delivered over to the reactionaries whom the Shah had promised to expel The bombardment own countrymen and country.

lowed on June 23, Teheran became a scene of massacre during which over 2500 persons perished, and was described in enthusiastic letters to the reactionary Russian papers by their correspondents as a victory won by the Russian officers.

That Liakoff acted under secret instructions was proved by letters stolen from him by the celebrated Bulgarian officer Panoff, who was correspondent of the Retch at the time, and played a considerable part in the movement for Persian liberation. Although the authenticity of the letters was strenuously denied by the Russian Government, and the for publishing a despatch announcing that Liakoff's letters were appearing in certain foreign papers, the whole action of the Russian Government since the coup d'état has been convincing proof of its direct complicity in the matter. Panoff was said to have been killed in an attempt to escape from Astrabad, but according to another story he is now a refugee somewhere in the Balkan Peninsula. It is to the credit of twenty-two of the Persian officers of the Cossack brigade that they protested to the parliament against the use that had been made of them against their

#### CITY MILK SUPPLIES AND **PASTEURIZATION**

since man began to use cow's milk for his purposes, the methods of taking and handling the raw material remain primitive to this day. And, although one of the most important and universal articles of food, more particularly in regard to the feeding of infants, little progress has been made in the process of gathering milk and in its treatment before those who attend to the milking is far from it reaches the consumer, the dairy, or the creamery. Writing on the problem of city milk supplies in the Popular Science Monthly, milk supplies in the *Popular Science Monthly*, Do they change their clothes for clean ones be-Dr. P. G. Heinemann draws a picture of the fore milking? Do they wash their hands? Far conditions at an ordinary farm which, it is to be feared, is only too true in a very large number of cases. He says:

Who has not seen a barn where cows, horses, and pigs are stalled under the same roof? Filth, cobwebs, dust, manure are allowed to accumulate and at long intervals are shoveled to a place, which is not far from the barn, where they dry out and are blown in the form of dust into the barns. Ventilation in the barn is absent, screens to keep out the disease-carrying flies are rare, light is admitted unable or unwilling to nurse her offspring. . . . by small windows, and the cows are permitted to The "cowey" taste, sometimes innocently suprest in their own filth, which covers the hide, dries posed to be characteristic of fresh milk, is due to

A LTHOUGH there is evidence to show that and is brushed or shaken into the milk when this at least 50,000 years or more have elapsed is drawn from the udder. The modern cow is covered with filth and the owners ridicule the suggestion that cows deserve more care than horses. The cow, which furnishes the most valuable food for the human race, is thus neglected, while the horse, which is used for work only, is kept in good condition. Even from financial considerations, cows should receive great care.

> Further, the conditions of cleanliness of satisfactory.

> from it. Any suit of clothes, covered in some cases by dirty overalls, is good enough for tending the cow. The hands are not washed, and just before milking are wetted with milk, water, or even with saliva. Thus the dirt is washed from the udder into the milk. The virus of contagious diseases is some-times carried from the milker to the milk, and epidemics of serious nature are thus started. Not least in importance is the universal presence of flies in cow barns. . . . Such is the food we consume every day; such is the food which we depend upon for bringing up our babies, if the mother is

nothing but cow manure, which has been suspended and become part of the milk during the process of milking. It has been estimated that the populations of large cities consume hundreds of pounds of cow manure daily with milk.

milk, which contains few bacteria and is safeguarded against their entrance, will not spoil bacteria per cubic centimeter. for many weeks; that it decomposes more or milk chiefly with dust, dirt, and through the agency of flies. The problem therefore is to prevent bacteria from gaining access to milk. Now, no matter how careful the milker may be, some germs are bound to enter. It is necessary therefore to cool the milk rapidly after milking and to keep it cold until condestroyed. Alluding to the opposition to the consumer.

pasteurization, Dr. Heinemann maintains that scientific research has shown that the disadvantages claimed against the process are groundless. Milk that comes from scientifically constructed and conducted dairies Dr. Heinemann tells us that fresh clean does not need pasteurization, certain dairies producing milk containing as few as 1000

By extreme care and intelligent supervision such less rapidly in proportion to the numbers of milk is not much more expensive than ordinary bacteria present; and that bacteria enter market milk; and the outcome of the war waged against poor milk supplies will probably bring such milk within the reach of every one. This milk is known as certified milk because it is certified to by a body of responsible medical men, who employ experts to examine the milk at stated intervals and inspect the dairies, so as to insure safe methods of production.

Certified milk costs more to produce than sumed. Market milk contains hundreds of other milk; but, remembering the fact that a thousands, sometimes even millions, of bac- quart of good milk contains as much food, teria per cubic centimeter; and if this is the and readily assimilable food, as a pound of only milk obtainable it should be pasteur- beef, the consumer should be willing to pay ized. Pasteurization consists in heating the the careful dairyman for his work and investmilk to 140° Fahr. for thirty minutes, by ment. On the whole the solution of the city which means 99 per cent. of all bacteria are milk supply problem seems to lie mainly with

### REAL MEANING OF THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR

THE meaning to Europe of the war that is arine II; the seizure by Russia of the Crimea; the now being waged between Italy and Turkey does not depend at all upon whether Italy shall hold Tripoli or whether that province shall continue to remain in the possession of Turkey, observes Czeslaw Jankowski, a Polish writer, in the Warsaw Tygodnik Illustrowany (Illustrated Weekly). The present war is a new episode, a new stage of the so-called "Eastern Question," which is of such importance to Europe, and the development of which had to be curbed in the name of holy peace by all the European powers together.

The attack of Italy on Turkey is an indirect but most recent stage of the contest for Stamboul. We know how long this struggle has lasted—from the very moment when the Turks installed them-selves on the magnificent "key" promontory of Europe, after they had routed and obliterated from the face of the earth the mighty power of the Byzantine Cæsars. At first the European powers, even with their united forces, were afraid to drive the Turks back to Asia; later they harassed and pressed them from time to time. But the Turks held their ground stoutly. Even after the blow dealt to the "infidel" power by Sobieski at Vienna, there was charmed away only the menace of a Turkish inundation of central and eastern

checking at Sebastopol of the march of Russia upon Stamboul; the bloody contests of relatively fresh date in Shipka Pass and at Plevna; the halting anew of Russia at the gates of Constantinople; the assent of the powers to the breaking from Turkey, at first of Greece, then of Servia and Bulgaria, and finally of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the dire troubles of the powers with the seething of Albania and Macedonia, as the game is already beginning to be almost the last, or the next to the last shred of Turkish land on the continent of Europe,—all this constitutes an uninterrupted series of slow drivings of the Turk beyond the Bosporus, to the Arabian deserts whence he came, whence years ago he invaded the territories of the Christian, Aryan peoples of Europe.

To-day there no longer exists—as of old the question of the manner in which there should be dealt to European Turkey the deadly, final blow. Turkey, notwithstanding her recent Young Turk regeneration, is, at the present moment, already so weak that any one is able to execute the collective sentence of the "concert of the powers." But it is not a question of that.

"What to-day constitutes the kernel and essence of the 'Eastern Question,' " says the writer in the Tygodnik Illustrowany, "is: Who is to seize Stamboul after the Turks Europe. The testament—legendary or genuine Who is to seize Stamboul after the Turks—of Peter the Great; the Turkish wars of Cathhave been driven out of their capital? Russia? Austria? England? Germany? There is no lack of claimants."

Albania and Macedonia are, most evidently, being reserved by Austria for herself. When? The day and hour cannot be set. At all events, only after the final driving out of Turkish dominion from Europe. And—after the precipitation of the crescent from the Sublime Porte? Obviously. In that case, however, why should not the capital at Vienna be wound up and removed to Constanti-nople? But how is Russia to abandon her historic mission, the political injunctions of Peter the Great and Catharine II? Russia, who "has shed her blood for the liberation of the Balkan Slavonians from the Turkish yoke?" What would become—in every case—of the worshipful "political equilibrium" in Europe, which has been guarded like the apple of the eye for so many years? The principle of legitimacy counts no more; that has somehow been mislaid, and, forsooth, gone out of fashion. But-equilibrium! equilibrium! Certainly, the Vienna, Paris, and Berlin Congresses did not build their "eternal" works on the basis of equilibrium in order suddenly to permit a more adventurous and clever conqueror to rove at large. . . . The liquidation of the "Eastern Question" had been deferred, put off to the future, and this frequently with much pains and trouble. The maintaining at any cost of the status quoprecious for "the peace of Europe"—on the Balkan Peninsula had become a diplomatic tradition. And, lo! we have the sudden roar of the Italian guns at Prevesa. Who knows whether it has not given the signal for the starting of the general and final liquidation of a business so "ripe" that with this liquidation even Metternich himself would not have been able to delay any longer?

There is also another important fact which cannot be overlooked, observes the Polish writer from whom we are quoting. Italy has pushed a step farther the seizure of the continent of Africa by Europe.

Everything "fundamental" that could be said against the invasion by the "white" race of the maternal, immemorial territories of the "black" race, will not endure in the face of the natural, elemental force as well as in the face of the inevitable evolution of this process. Years ago it was Algeria; then Egypt; then the conquest of Central Africa; finally, of most recent date, the stages of the process that is working out slowly, but with the precision and fixedness of the movement of the sun from east to west. This is the march of civilization and culture toward the tropical regions. That in the van, alas! there fly shrapnel shells; that in the van there flashes the sword; that in the van there frequently rides rapine most hideous,-for this, let us condemn human nature. But to throw ourselves athwart the path of the idea itself: to dream of restraining this march—would imply the same as to wish to restrain progress, civilization, culture, all spiritual improvement, which knows no obstacles and no interruption.

### The Growth of Italian Imperialism

The war which Italy is now waging against Turkey is undoubtedly an indication of the kingdom's wonderful progress during the last fifteen years. In 1895 new Italy met with disaster at Adua, where her dream of colonial expansion seemed to be shattered: in 1911 an army of 50,000 men is sent to Tripoli, with as many more ready to go at a moment's notice. And yet, while the present expedition is really colossal as compared with the previous one to Abyssinia, the Italian Government states that the surplus from the budget of the last few years alone will be sufficient to carry on the war for at least one vear.

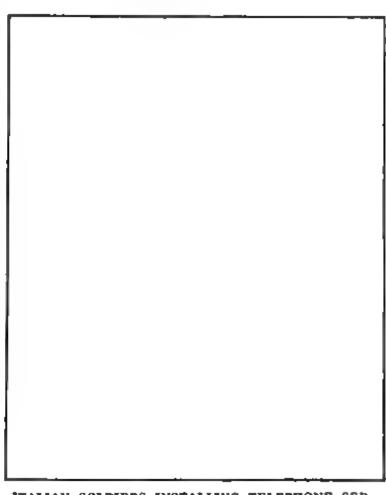
The entire country is again united and urged by the same *Elan* that marked the glorious days of the Risorgimento, and everywhere is shown an outburst of enthusiasm that bespeaks Italy's determination to assert her prestige among European nations. There can be no doubt, says Mr. Grosjean in his article on "Italian Imperialism" which recently appeared in the Revue Hebdomadaire, that Italy has regained a virile ambition of being strong, powerful, prosperous through war and conquest. The once boisterous opposition of the Socialists is now almost silent, while the imperialistic ideas of writers like Corradini, de Frenzi, Sighele, find universal favor. They are voiced by the influential press of the nation like the Giornale d'Italia, the Stampa, La Grande Italia, Il Carroccio, L'Italia all' Estero; La Rivista di Roma; La Preparazione.

The idea of Roman greatness obsesses modern Italy, and the eyes of the nation are fixed on the territories where Austria rules. In the large cities of Italy the leader of freemasonry, Mr. Lemmi, voices the sentiment of all Italians when he says in public gatherof Congo by Belgium: then the establishing of the ings that the Italian flag will some day float English "influences" in South Africa; then the wherever the Italian language is spoken. effecting by Germany of the so-called "pacific The Adriatic sea is not large enough for the penetration" from the east coast to the interior commercial vitality of two rivel nations and commercial vitality of two rival nations, and conquest of Morocco,—all these are successive therefore the Latin provinces of Austria along the Adriatic coast must return to the common fold.

> The text-books used in the public schools of Italy convey this imperialistic message to the younger generation. It is especially in manuals of geography that national pretensions are affirmed. Not a single one of such texts, writes Mr. Grosjean, accepts the present boundaries of Italy as final. Professor Bini in his "Lessons in Geography" states that Corsica and Malta are Italian territories

under foreign rule, and later the same statement is made with reference to the Swiss Canton Ticino, and the Austrian Tyrol Gorizia, Trieste, Istria, Fiume and Pola.

Is this mere speculation? asks Mr. Grosjean, and his answer is, no. The modern Italian is much less a dreamer than he is commonly supposed to be. He is positive, realistic, calculating; his self-reliance is such that no ambition, however high, discourages; he relies upon his ability and his patience, and above all upon his traditional skill in the combinazione. The political influence of modern Italy in the concert of nations is to-day considerable, and her diplomacy skillful, diligent, watchful, exempt from prejudice, gifted with a wonderful savoir faire. The nation realizes that the present war with Turkey is a test on which much of her future will depend, and the country is a unit in support of the government's policy of aggression. In conclusion, Mr. Grosjean says that it would be a fatal mistake for any other nation to underestimate the importance of the imperialistic aspirations of modern Italy.



ITALIAN SOLDIERS INSTALLING TELEPHONE SER-VICE IN TRIPOLI

# AMERICA'S PART IN POTATO CULTURE

THE humble potato is about the last ob- curiosities of American life. . . . One good auromance; and yet its history is a romantic one, from its discovery by explorers from the 1580, the naturalist Cardanus introduced them Old World right down to the present day. It into Italy, and actually grew them in 1588. Clusis now generally accepted that the potato came originally from western South America. After having been taken to Europe and cultivated there, it found its way once more across the ocean, and to-day along the east coast of South America it is considered "a European vegetable and is cultivated only by those whose experiences are derived from the Old World." As is pointed out by Mr. Albert Hale in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, "what is really meant by the word potato is the plant and tuber vulgarly called the Irish or white potato, although it has no more relation to the Emerald Isle than that the good people there are very fond of it."

The food potato of commerce made its way from its prehistoric home in the Andes to North Amerira and via Europe to the eastern shores of South peoples. America. How it came to do this is a curious story. Traditions and rumors do not all agree as to whom the honor belongs of having carried the vegetable itself across the Atlantic; it is not improbable that Pizarro presented specimens to his sovereign, as

ject with which one would associate thority says that the first potatoes were taken in ius, the director of the royal gardens in Vienna in 1588 received two tubers from Philippe de Sivry of Belgium, who knew the potato under the name of "taratoufli," but these probably came from Italy after having been grown in Spain. Great credit belongs also to Sir Francis Drake, who learned of the potato about 1578, either in Peru itself or in some near-by island. He took specimens back with him, stopping first in Virginia, where he helped to plant them in 1585. In 1586 he arrived in England, carrying potatoes among his treasures; and thus arose the story that potatoes came from North America. . . . It is an accepted statement that Sir Walter Raleigh was responsible for their use in Ireland, because he gave several to the grandfather of Sir Robert Southwell, who, to check the famine spreading in that island after the disastrous failure of the grain crop, cultivated them at once there and popularized their use to his eternal The "sweet" potato has no right whatever credit. . . . In France it was a rare but prized to the title. To quote Mr. Hale: vegetable in 1616; in Germany it was recognized vegetable in 1616; in Germany it was recognized in 1650; and, from that time on, Europe, as well as other parts of the Old World, gradually accepted it as an addition to the food supply of all

> It is curious to note that "the Puritans condemned its use because no mention of the potato was to be found in the Bible."

about one-sixteenth from Poland. In the United States almost one-third of the crop is grown in the North Atlantic States; the North Central States east of the Mississippi are second; the Central States west of the Mississippi come next; and the Far-Western States are fourth. In acreage, of the principal areas under potato cultivation

New York has about 438,000 acres Michigan " 335,000 " Pennsylvania " 320,000 " Wisconsin " 320,000 "

In yield, the State of Maine heads the list with 220 bushels (60 lbs.), while North Dakota has only 41 bushels to the acre. Calitato "king," a hard-working within the past 20 years has ness on modern lines, and has cres. The well-known horti-Luther Burbank, has succing a "seedless" potato.

## **KEY**

oets, Runeberg, that gave Ellen "Strand" for her home, "Dar # en strand"—Where the sea of a shore.

ou enter are two great rooms that idth of the building, the dining, connected by a graceful arch, m on an old mahogany table, in d blue china, stand some of Ellen ies, fresh picked for her visitors, the books for which are still unld desk of quaint carving, with peacock quills beside it, stands ound parchiment guest book, in has been opened only a month or written some of the greatest and Germany, names of savants have journeyed to Alvastra to sey.

the great hall is a circular stair-Ellen Key herself, enclosed in a exped this are the kitchen and little gray lady proodly exhibits she is prevaring for causing.

thes new delight in showing the me designed for guests, each of luth-room, with some mystic

on us if on, be cries, is an investion of my on expedingly proud."

she graspe a knobi and behold, a ered which hittges, making a bed.

"You see," she explains, "many of my boy friends are fond of making walking tours with this as their destination. Sometimes more of them come here than I have room for. I devised these coyches for the overflow."

Approaching Ellen Key's own room the hall is lined with shelves, above which are reproductions

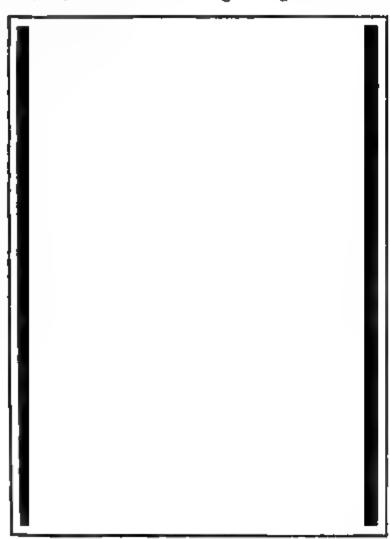
of some of the world's best paintings.
"This," the hostess explains, "is a lending library for the young people of the neighborhood. When they come here to talk with me I want them not only to have the books they ought to read, but I want them to be inspired by these beautiful pictures."

Her own apartments are furnished with monastic simplicity. In one corner, near a simple narrow white cot, are gathered relics from her childhood home—the cradle she slept in, a chair her father made, a portrait or two of some of her ancestors, a book-case bought with the first money she ever

Ellen Key has planned a novel and useful future for her home. A little Swedish laundress, now settled in America, gave her the idea.

"It was seventeen years ago. Said she to me, 'Rich people think that we poor people envy them their wealth. It is not so. What we do envy is their culture and their opportunities for culture. We, too, would like to have the leisure and the opportunity to see the beautiful pictures and statues, to read books, to travel. It is their culture we

"As a result of that talk I started in Stockholm what we call social evenings. I got women of



WILLIAM JOHNSTON, AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST WHO PAID A VISIT TO ELLEN KEY AT HER HOME IN SWEDEN

ELLEN KEY AND HER CONSTANT COMPANION, "WILD"

culture to come and talk to the women who work, to tell them of the beautiful things that the working-women had had no opportunity to see. Those social evenings, started seventeen years ago in Stockholm, are still kept up. It was from those evenings that I learned much about the poor women who have to work long for the better things of life.

"So when I am gone this house is to be theirs. In my testament I have left it to a self-perpetuating committee of five. Each year from April to October they are to ask four working-women at a time to come here for a month 'as the guests of Ellen Key.' The house, the pictures, the piano, the books, the baths, the servants, everything here will be at their disposal. They will be my guests, only the hostess will be absent. Never more than four are to be invited at one time. There must be nothing of the barracks about it. I want them to feel that they are my guests—real guests. I have made only one restriction. They must be workingwomen with enough culture to appreciate the treasures I have gathered here." /

Wondering that into her spinsterhood should have come such an intimate knowledge of child life, her visitor asked her how it had come about. The reply was:

"I have been much with children, though it was never given to me to have children of my own. As a girl of course I dreamed, as all girls do, of some day having a home of my own, a husband, and children, but I have never had love, nor children, nor family—" There was a pause infinitely

pathetic in its unspoken life-loneliness before she ended stoically:

"It was not so.

met and known many children. How my heart ached for some of them. Parents so little understand their children. Anger, impatience, punishment, heedlessness, so many faults of the parents distort the lives of children and prevent their mental growth.

"It is the parents who must be educated as most than the children. Yet under present conditions it is almost impossible. Few persons as yet realize conditions of work that young women and young men shall be paid for their work at such a rate that Girls enter the marriage relation with no training for motherhood. Every girl ought to have at least a year of training in home-making, domestic science, care of children. It should be compulsory for every girl, no matter what her position in life.,

"Under the present economic conditions, where women are compelled to work outside their homes, it is essential that the community should provide for them while they are rendering it service in bearing children. I am writing an article on this

subject at the present time.

Together with Mr. Johnston's article is printed, over the signature of Ellen Key, the following:

A WORD TO THE WOMEN OF THE NEW WORLD

First of all, the women of America must see "In the schools, in my work, in my travels, I have clearly that their development depends on changing the social conditions and that the first question for women is, not to live isolated in their own small sphere of work or play, or loss or gain, but to participate in the great question of our time:

How to change the conditions of life, now quite untenable and unworthy, for the great part of the

and father of three or four children. A Motherhood must be considered as the great work by women for the community. The community must pay every mother for that work, but the community must also have a certain control over that work and require certain qualifications

As every young man in Europe has a year of military service, so every girl should have a year, at least, of training for motherhood, in domestic science, in home-making and the care of children.

I do not think, however, that the better conditions for marrying or the better regulating of education will be attained before the women get votes./

### A SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE CONGRESS

NE of the first results—and perhaps not ment in its dealings with them.

What is chiefly aimed at in the beginning is the least important—of the Universal to convince the Government of the necessity Races Congress held in London last July, for a uniform policy toward the natives in-is the movement now going on in South stead of distinctions as at present, also to Africa among the various native races for create bonds of a common interest among the a permanent congress, through which to ex- seven or more millions of the various colored press their views as to the political and eco- races between the Zambesi and Cape Town. nomic measures that may be passed in the The final section of the program issued with parliament of the South African Union affect- the call for the constitution of the congress ing their interests. The matter is all the deals merely with the rules and organization more pressing because of the racial questions of the Union, but the second section is of involved, notably the relations between the particular interest as showing what is in the men and women of the white and black, or mind of its promoters. The first business colored, races, and the crimes arising out of proposed for consideration is a vote of conthem. In regard to the latter, the South fidence in "The Right Honorable General African Natives' Association of Rhodesia Louis Botha, P.C.," the Premier of the calls for the trial of such cases by a tribunal South African Union; the next a vote on of judges, instead of before a jury, so un- the Secretary for Native Affairs in his cabiequal has been the justice administered in net, and one on the native senators. For jury trials. Among the leading advocates in discussion the subjects are Native Customs the native press of South Africa of the estab- and Uses; Native Marriages and Divorce; ishment of a permanent South African Na- Native Beer, Is It a National Beverage? Native Congress is the Naledi ea Lesotho, or tive Schools and Churches; The Black Peril Star of Basutoland. In a recent number and the White Peril; Native Lands and there was published a circular, which was Estates; Native Courts, Civil and Criminal; being distributed over South Africa, inviting and lastly, Native Labor. The inclusion of native leaders and chiefs to cooperate in pro- native beer among- the subjects to be dismoting it for the protection and progress of cussed seems singular, but it is to be explained the native races, and to aid the Union govern- by the fact that "Kaffir beer" is a domestic production made in the native dwellings, of

program, is perhaps the most important of all, South Africa will be of special interest; also be said to depend in a great measure on the deal with their own interests.

low alcoholic strength, and considered pref- sacrifice of the physical and moral welfare of erable to the poisonous spirits known as the native races employed in it. For this, as "Cape smoke," therefore not justly an object well as the other reasons following from it, of taxation. The last item, Labor, on the discussions at the first native congress of for with it is connected the prosperity of the because of the measure it will give of the gold-mining interest, a prosperity which may capacity of the natives of South Africa to

## GERMAN SEA POWER: ITS PAST AND FUTURE

AN entire number of the Illustrirte Zeitung 1900, which fix the strength of the navy at description of the German Kriegsmarine, and the first class and thirty-eight of the smaller

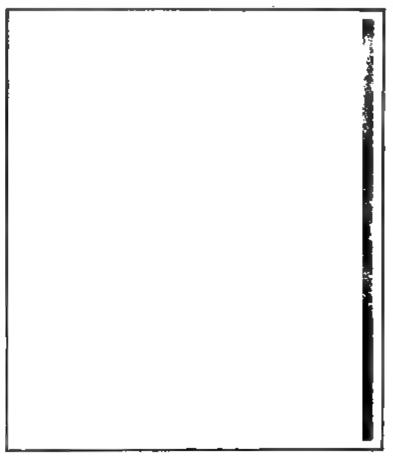
a glorification of its achievements.

The Geheimer Admiralitäts Rat, P. Koch, boats approved by the Reichstag. writes of the Prince Adalbert of Prussia who established the German fleet and founded the harbors of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven the strongest strategic points of the navy "which even the mightiest foe will three times hesitate before attacking." The Herr Admiralitäts Rat quotes Prince Adalbert's memorandum to the King of Prussia as the first to draw the attention of the German people to the fact that, without a powerful fleet, for no nation can there be a high place in international councils. It may be recalled that Prince Adalbert was the hero of the battle between the flagship Grille and the Danish frigate Tordenskjold in the war against Denmark in 1864.

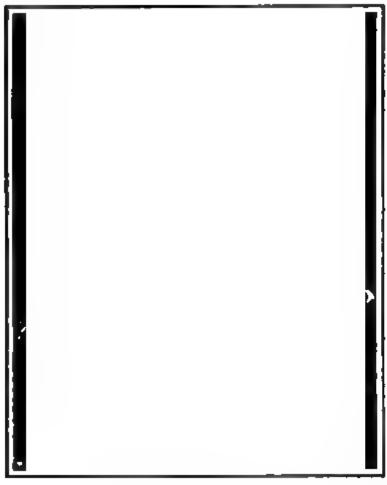
Count E. von Reventlow, in his study of the development of German sea power, says that the Franco-Prussian war found the German navy utterly unprepared. fleet consisted of three great ironclads, two smaller ones, and a limited number of unarmored ships. At the last moment the three great ironclads had suffered injuries which very considerably lowered their fighting capability. The French fleet had fifty-five ironclads and two hundred and eighty-four unarmored steamships. The result of the war is remembered for the strict adhesion of the German navy to defensive tactics and the checking by the German land successes of the projected aggressions of the French fleet in the North and the Baltic seas. In the minor actions, such as the fight of the Meteor, the German officers and seamen distinguished themselves, but could not prevent a decided decline of esteem for the navy in public opinion after the war, due to the passive and defensive sea policy necessarily followed, Count Reventlow sketches the fleet laws of Rear Admiral von Tirpitz in 1898 and

(Leipsic and Berlin) is given up to a thirty-eight battleships, twenty cruisers of class. To this may be added the 144 torpedo

> Times change, however, and it would be rash to infer that the German fleet is fixed forever. To-day even, the international situation is not so favorable as it was eleven years ago, when the marine law was first passed. Now everything is different. Great Britain's relations with France have become so friendly that the former holds a small fleet of the old liners in the Mediterranean. The latest events have shown too clearly that Germany, in the event of war with England, must also reckon with France as an adversary. Existing agreements allow England in that event to bring her entire superior forces to bear against Germany. Great Britain has withdrawn her fleet from the East Asiatic waters since the Russo-Japanese war, has moved extraordinarily closer to the United States, and now the whole organization of the British move tends to concentration in the North Sea and in perpetual readiness for attack on the German coast.



PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA (Founder of the German Navy)



ADMIRAL VON MOESTER (President of the German Navy League)

How much longer will the present marine standard be adequate? One thing is sure, the demand for a great navy will remain of paramount importance to the German people.

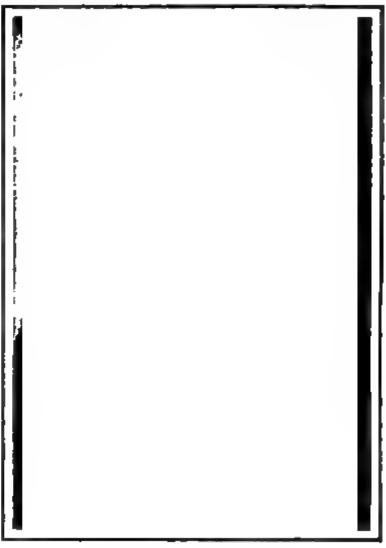
Geheimrat Professor Adolph Wagner in his defense of the heavy army and navy budget from an economic standpoint, maintains that such outlays are absolute political, social and civic necessities. He says:

We must consider our free communication with the outside world as of first importance in view of our limited area, its position in the center of Europe, our increase of population, and the necessity for the importation of foreign material to compk te our food supplies. This share in world commerce can only be attained to-day for us by sea power. Certainly our commerce, our industrial and capitalist classes would suffer greatly if the English should, for instance, blockade the mouths of our rivers and hinder our egress and ingress; but the laboring classes would surely suffer most. In the distribution of taxes, of course, the more wellto-do should properly bear the greater burden. In this, England sets us a good example. That statesman is a traitor to his people who represents as imperatively necessary a naval budget which is an arbitrary measure of the rulers and the property owners. He should explain that such state necessities have as driving a force as those of Nature. Of these state necessities none is more economically. justified than the outlay for army and navy.

Captain Röper, retired, gives the history of the "Deutsche Flottenverein," or Navy League, that has played such a prominent rôle in shaping popular opinion since 1808. Under the chairmanship of the Prince zu Wied, then president of the Upper House of the Prussian Chamber, the aims of the Navy

League were defined as "the creation of a strong German fleet for the defense of Germany's coast against invasion, for the preservation of Germany's place among the world-powers, and the safeguarding of the general interests both commercial and personal of German subjects beyond the seas."

The league's success was prodigious. The membership soon passed the hundred thousand mark, and the allied princes of the German reigning houses under took the protectorate either personally or through some member of their family. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, by permission of the Emperor, assumed the patronage of the league. Its task was the explanation and the popularization of the law for the increase of the warships of 1900, as well as the founding and support of seamen's homes. seamen's havens in foreign ports, seamen's convalescent homes in Kleim Machnow, and scholarships for naval recruits. The latest project is the completion of a special Navy League Home for Disabled and Aged Seamen, in addition to the aid distributed to-Chinese and Southwest African marine troop veterans. The league is under the active control of Grand Admiral von Koester, the reorganizer of the German fleet. The membership roll is now over a million, divided into fifty-three provincial branches.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ (Imperial Secretary of the German Admiralty)

## THE CHANGING IDEALS OF THE MODERN GERMAN WOMAN

bridge the gulf between the classic German ideal of woman and the modern intellectual one, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, writing in the coarsening and, one might almost say, of the bru-Gartenlaube (Leipsic), speaks of Caroline von Humboldt as a type of the classic ideal—that of a personality seeking power and happiness "by way of the heart, not the head, in the the two ideals without undue sacrifice of their home, not in the servitude of a public family and inner culture. But we cannot regard calling."

To-day hundreds and thousands of German men and women, says Dr. Bäumer, still cherish this picture of their mother or of a woman from an earlier generation as a criterion by which they are accustomed to measure all feminine beauty and usefulness, charm and worth.

They regard the views of those who require new and different qualities from women as a profanation of this older ideal. Often the most chivalric respect in man for woman and the most self-sacrificing ardor of women are thus ranked in opposition to modern feminism, which in reality is far from depreciating the feminine virtues of other days. On the contrary, the reason we revere the women of earlier times is for their strength to express and fulfill the spirit and requirement of their day. It must never be forgotten how delicate an understanding for woman's nature and how great encouragement for them lay in the classic ideal of the woman whose mind is bent on inner contemplation and nourished by feeling and worship of beauty. That ideal was best expressed in the proud question of Schiller: "Can one be intended to forget one's own nature in the pursuit of any goal whatsoever?"

But that view of life which cultivated personality as its chief end has been shattered by life itself.

Side by side with individualism the social idea has slowly developed. The classic ideal was based on the supposition that every one led a retired and private life. But now no one can escape the quesing economic order, this German woman says: tion of her conscience awakened to public duty: Is it right that you, as a member of a privileged class, should monopolize the treasures of culture while millions are condemned to an empty, dull life taken up with mechanical labor? So in the feminism movement itself we see two currents, the ideal of personality together with interest in public affairs and a realization of citizenship and its responsibilities. But in many women of our day we perceive the danger of neglecting not only the culture of their personality but of their family in their zeal for social work. And these weaker vessels apparently point the moral preached by them who believe that woman loses the best of her nature in public effort. But the great task set by the modern ideal is for a woman not to forget others system of property, against the private ownership while growing herself intellectually, morally, and of the means of production; to a condition in

N discussing ways and ideas that might can achieve great results only when she is a thoroughly cultivated, developed personality. The modern woman has to avoid through this very quest of strong personality the perils of the talizing influences of public life. We must therefore respect the sincerity and conscientiousness of those women who hesitate to enter public life be-cause they do not feel strong enough to reconcile them as personifications of the modern ideal of woman. The new woman must unite the social and the personal ideal in equal measure in her

> Even to-day, concludes Dr. Bäumer, we can safely predict that woman will show herself equal to this twofold demand.

> We see in the women's public meetings how genuine interest is aroused by these generally dry but important discussions, and how objectively women already handle the themes. And we see very plainly in the way that women carry out the practical social work that they do not lose their mainsprings of strength—their warm interest for the weak and needy that is bound up with their maternal instinct; the delicate feeling for individual worth that they must always show in the rearing of their own children, and the sensitiveness to differentiation in character for which there is such an especial demand in public life.

#### Woman and the German Elections

An impassioned article in which the wrongs of the people—the high cost of living, the ever-threatening danger of war, etc.—are laid at the door of the existing capitalist order, appears in a recent issue of the Gleichheit (Stuttgart), an organ of workingwomen, from the pen of Louise Sietz. Her stirring appeal, as it may be termed, is occasioned by the German general elections.

After a vigorous denunciation of the exist-

Throughout the Empire women are stubbornly denied political rights, which are indispensable weapons for them in a political contest. In the largest of the federal States, Prussia, and in a number of the minor ones, the men, too, are degraded to the position of political helots by the denial of a democratic franchise. In short, there is reaction all along the line! Reaction, in order to perpetuate and intensify the exploitation of the masses; reaction, in order to uphold the capitalist system, which has long since fallen into a hopeless confusion and has led to a condition of things in which the producing forces have again and again revolted against the confining bonds of the existing artistically. For in public life as well a woman which society is threatened with suffocating in its

riches, while the toiling masses, who have pro- with the contumely of fools and the thoughtduced this wealth, live in penury and want.

women to do their utmost to influence the kind, will be a sustaining force. And a outcome of the elections, by speech, circula- grand victory will be the reward if all will but tion of pamphlets, etc. "Should they meet put forth their full strength."

less, the consciousness of aiding in a good The article closes with a special appeal to cause, of fighting for the liberation of man-

### THE NEW ICELAND

notice we read:

For four centuries [following 874] Iceland was an independent republic; and it is to these first four centuries that the Icelanders look back as their Golden Age. It was then that their great poets and historians flourished. It was then that their heroes and lawgivers wrought their mighty deeds, and their discoverers found America. . In 1264, Iceland voluntarily placed itself under the rule of Norway, and when, in 1380, Norway passed to Denmark, Iceland passed with it, and has ever since remained a Danish possession. It is to-day, in the formal phraseology of law, "an inseparable part of Denmark, with special rights.

"Althing." It met for nearly 900 years on the famous plain of Thingvellir, about thirty miles from Reykjavik. One by one the Althing lost its legislative functions, until the year 1800, when the Danish Parliament abolished it altogether. Professor Raymond draws a parallel between Iceland and Ireland in the political history of the two countries. "Icelanders, like Irishmen," he says, "look back to that abolition as the lowest depth of their national humiliation." In 1845 its Parliament was restored to Iceland; but its functions were advisory only; it had no power to make laws; its lawmaking was done for it by the Danish Parliament at Copenhagen. Hence arose continual efforts to obtain "Home Rule for Iceland." The prime leader in this movement was Jon Sigurdsson, it is one manifestation of the awakening of Iceland

"VISIONS of a rosy future for Iceland years of his life was president of the Althing. are to-day making life sweeter for the His efforts were crowned with success in sturdy, self-reliant sons and daughters of 1874; but laws passed in Iceland were still that far-Northern island, and proving to the subject to the royal veto in Denmark. In world that Iceland, too, is marching in step 1904 the Icelanders gained an Icelandic Parwith human progress." With this optimistic liament in place of the Governor who had paragraph Prof. Jerome Hall Raymond ruled over them, and although the King of closes an exceptionally comprehensive and Denmark still has the nominal right to veto informing article on the lone island in the Icelandic laws, he has never exercised it. North Atlantic, contributed by him to the The executive head of the Parliament was Twentieth Century. Although Iceland had formerly a Minister, appointed by the King, been visited by certain Norsemen in 874, one but responsible to the Icelandic Parliament; of whom, Flóki Vilgertharson, gave it its and he appointed six royal members of the present name, it was not till nearly sixty Upper House. In 1911 the Icelanders seyears later that it possessed a constitution cured the abolition of the royal prerogative and a code of laws. In the article under of appointing the six senators, and a further amendment of the Constitution enfranchising women and "servants."

Women are active in municipal government in Iceland. In the town council of Reykjavik, the capital, there are three women members out of a total membership of fif-The term "servant" has a special meaning in Iceland.

It applies to all persons, men or women, who work for others under yearly contracts; and such persons constitute a very large proportion of the population—probably one-half. With the spread The Icelandic Parliament is called the Iceland gradually became more and more unwilling to be excluded from political life. Many of them emigrated to America; many others migrated to towns and thus endeavored to escape from their class. So there came to be a "servant problem" even in Iceland. It became increasingly difficult to get good servants on the farms; and still greater difficulties in this respect loomed in the future.

> Hence the dominant political party included "servant suffrage" in their program and with successful results at the elections.

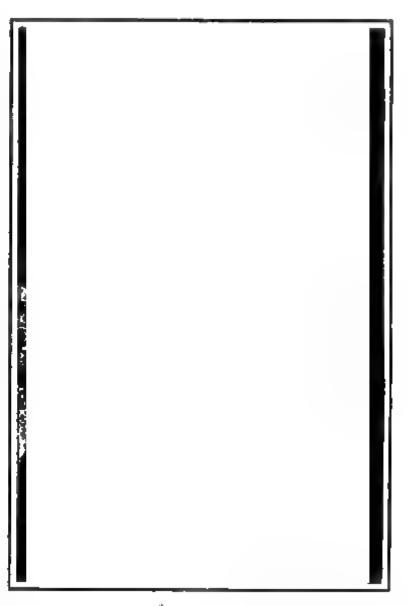
> A standing tribute to the activity of women in local politics is the establishment of an artificial gas plant in Reykjavik. Fuel is so scarce and imported coal so expensive that peat is cut and used. There is no timber; and "many an Icelander has lived and died without ever seeing a tree." Thus

who died in 1879, and who for the last 23 that the women of Reykjavik have at last secured

the establishment of a gas plant, and are now able to cook the family food and light their homes with gas. This one improvement has made life in Reykjavik much easier and more worth while; and the complaint of the few male objectors that "the women are to blame for it" has been considered a testimony to the value of women's activity in politics.

With a new political life has come industrial development. Until recent years her wool was exported as raw material to England, or woven by hand into coarse homespun at the farmhouses. Now there are on the island three woolen mills fitted with the most modern machinery from Germany; and "the cloth manufactured in these Icelandic mills is as good and as beautiful as that produced in any other mills in the world." Educationally, too, the island is awakening. The new University of Iceland, which began giving instruction on October 1, 1911, though small at present, bears large hopes of usefulness in the future. There are other signs of the new birth.

A splendid new National Library has been established at Reykjavik; telephone lines are being extended into many of the remote parts of the island; excellent roads and bridges are being built; agricultural experiments are being made . . . prospectors are exploring the mountains and plains in search of mineral treasures; water systems and sewer systems are being introduced in Reykjavik; and one even hears talk of harnessing some of the magnificent waterfalls to produce electric light and power with which to operate proposed new mills and even railways.



BJÖRN JONSSON (Minister for Iceland nominated by the King of Denmark)

As in many similar instances, these hopes will not be realized immediately; for Iceland needs capital to materialize her dreams.

# THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION TO-DAY: A GERMAN VIEW

important milestone in international politics. Herr Paul Nathan in the Hilfe (Berlin) shares draw Turkey into the quarrel while still further the doubt felt by so many Germans as to alienating Italy from the Triple Alliance. The whether any real advantage was gained by moment was a dangerous one for Germany. Had whether any real advantage was gained by their country in the negotiations. Herr Nathan traces the history of the Moroccan Kiderlen-Waechter steered us noiselessly and question from the open defeat of German as-safely through the narrow strait. And St. Peterspirations at Algeciras.

up of a hidden purpose after a first success. In politics it is exactly this principle that produced many's friendship. after our enemies' triumph at Algeciras that grave Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

annexation was raised, although both provinces is ever ready to renew and begin again. Mor-

THE close of the Franco-German confer- had actually been held in undisputed sway for a ences concerning Morocco marked an generation by Austria-Hungary. The real aim, bowever, was to stir up strife between Germany and the Hapsburg monarchy on one hand and to we shown weakness then, Vienna would have thought us worthless as an ally. But Herr von burg first of all, and then Paris and London, were informed of our determination to stand by Austria-Hungary regardless of consequences. So our firm Nothing is more seductive than the following handling of this snare destroyed any hope of proving in Vienna and Rome the worthlessness of Ger-

That France and Russia were fellows in this crisis of the Austro-Hungarian annexation of policy was not surprising. France believes she cannot offend Russia for fear of a German attack, Austria-Hungary was placed seemingly on the as well as for the support of her Alsatian claims, defensive, and the ridiculous question of an inter- and Russia is dependent on France as her willing national sanction of Bosnia's and Herzegovina's banker, who after hundreds of millions in loans

### THE KAISER AS THE NAPOLEON OF PEACE (After Grand-Carteret) From Kladderodetsch (Berlin)

Act of the as in Algerias. In Algerias Egypt, in Algerias Egypt, was at stake, but the slight advanthe Armany at Constantinople and War, 2 the Triple Alliance was enticing enough to process very servous moves from London. The iver an emeroversy did not go beyond a violent a metatic campaign, and was settled by Ger-\*\*\* . . e. . ht readiness to go to extremes to aid A. 1879.

ext. succeeding one became more ominous, were the French took seriously in hand the practice occupation of Morocco. France rea optained England's sanction to her Mercan policy by the ceding of claims to Linear and Italy was appeared, it afterward times out, by a wave of the hand toward 1. / i. To Germany's commercial losses, ; , e.er, was to be added a heavy loss of pro type in Europe. If Germany had acgrants of second rank around the Triple ないかたま benefit.

the could have tried to force France who opposed the German Empire. We

France to retreat in Morocco. It was highly probable that France would not give up her booty without a fight. But if France tried to avoid war, she could easily have proven that the retreat of French troops from Fez would have provoked a state of anarchy. The German policy would have evoked a storm of protest in Europe, and European public opinion would have issued a permit to France to enter Fez and bring about peace in Morocco. We should have had to carry on a war absolutely unpop-ular in Germany with France, and, of course, France not alone. So France had to be mildly pressed, not to keep the Treaty of Algeciras, but to make a new treaty less humiliating for us. This pressure had to be brought to bear in such a way as not to entangle us at once beyond possibility of retreat. The sending of the Panther to Agadir was understood in Paris as we meant it, and had the desired effect. France was no longer ready for conference in theory only, but she consented to confer. The result of these conferences was the pledge of our commercial future in Morocco, and the irony of fate decreed that this advantage should also fall to England, who had done not a little to impede the Franco-German agreement. We received also parts of the French Congo of doubtful value-notes on the far-off inner African development. Was there more to be got? Who can assert it in view of the fact that it was clear for the shortest-sighted that England had openly taken sides against Germany? In other words, the isolation

the fact that England took a part policy had again called up a crisis, and this are the as in Algerias. In Algerias Egypt, policy failed only because the Paris cabinet were wise and prudent enough to refrain from the last consequences in view of the aversion of many influential Frenchmen of radical views to a war. That France wished to cede us as little as possible was natural enough. Russia was reserved and

neutral notwithstanding the alliance with France. But England! Sir Edward Grey's meddling rôle in the conferences was a perpetual en-deavor to injure Germany. General French's in-A new crisis arose, and it is interesting that spection of the French troops on our frontiers, the attitude of the most influential English newspapers, Lloyd-George's speech in France and the display of the English fleet in readiness for war were all fire-sparks to light up the French chauvinistic gunpowder reserve. We have striven long enough in Germany against the inclination to take seriously Germany's enemies in England. We are forced, however, by the thread of policy that spans from Algeciras over the Bosnia-Herzegovina incident to the later Moroccan crisis, to take their influence in England very seriously indeed. This diplomatic enmity has brought very real sacrifices. Tripoli was certainly not willingly given up to in this arrangement, it would in- Italy, or Morocco to France. And to link Russia entry have resulted in the grouping of the to England, half of Persia was sacrificed. The present English policy is not a sudden or capricious one. It is based on the unhappy old English tradition of the "balance of power" in Europe. No power of the prepartied Germany's alliance as a of the Continent shall exceed a certain strength determined upon by England. With this political maxim there is no possibility of agreement, just as The were only two possible directions for a there was no possibility of concord with that

térieur. And if we promised it, no one would be-time for a final change in view will have come lieve us. We must remain strong, and we can only when officers of the Indian Lancers and Russian wait till a saner policy gains the ascendant in England, a doctrine that together with Germany will insure the world's peace, lighten military and naval burdens and open new fields for culture. England Russian journall.

can be peace-loving in Germany as we will, but we could well experiment with some such policy, after sixty-five millions of Germans cannot promise to the gift of Tripoli, Morocco and half of Persia, for a mold our future after a comfortable Dutch inphantom is proven somewhat costly. Perhaps the Cossacks watch each other within pistol shot on the Persian frontier while reading the London Times and the Novoye Vremya [the well-known

### PUBLIC WORK AND THE DIRECT METHOD

AT first sight it would appear natural and reasonable that if the government possessed the means and the men to execute public work, it would not hesitate to carry out such work. It is a generally accepted theory. however, that public authority, whether government, State, county, municipal, or other, is not qualified to do work on its own account. A further form of this idea is that "Government should do no work direct which private agencies can do equally well, and that direct work by public authority is an invasion of private rights, an interference with the natural course of business, and a curtailment of individual freedom and initiative." These observations occur in an article in the Forum, by Gen. H. M. Chittenden, who shows pretty conclusively that "this common theory is without rational basis; that public work by public agencies direct is often, if not generally, the better method; and that the contrary belief is the source of immense disadvantage to the public welfare."

As General Chittenden pertinently remarks, "the fundamental defect of the indirect or contract method of doing work is its temptation." The contractor's compensation is a profit; and a system of profit "always and everywhere fosters wrong-doing." The very contract itself is an element of evil. For, suppose the work is thrown open to public tender, there is always the danger of "collusion, or pooling of interests, whereby prices are held up and the profit shared by the bidders." Then it frequently happens that the law requires that the lowest bidder be accepted; and as "the lowest bidder is savory piece of legislation. often not the best bidder, the work thus suffers from its very inception." bidders, in their anxiety to get work, understate difficulties and overstate their ability, trusting to luck to come out even or ahead. Most of these drawbacks are absent under the direct method, because the temptation to dishonesty is removed when the contract system is superseded. As General Chittenden puts it:

Simplicity, directness, freedom from complications, and, what many will dispute, efficiency and economy are all promoted by this method. While examples without number from all classes of public work could be cited, Panama is the most prominent because of its great magnitude. The evidence is conclusive that, with the organization which has been created there, work of all descriptions can be done more efficiently and economically than it could be by contract. And when we contemplate the evils from which the country has escaped—the delays, extensions, extra charges, disputes over changes, the graft and corruption, the political intrigues and interference, and, of course the inevitable Congressional investigations—we may well congratulate ourselves that the contract method was not adopted.

The contracting interests themselves are absolutely audacious in opposing the public good for their own benefit. Take the following example:

Officers of the Corps of Engineers have often tried to do dredging on the works in their charge by the direct method because of the certain advantage that would result to the government. The great dredging companies have always stoutly resisted these efforts, and at one time they succeeded in writing their dictatorial demands into the federal statutes (Act of April 28, 1904), thereby prohibiting the construction of government dredges for use on certain of the rivers and harbors of the country. Thus Congress deliberately forbade the servants of the government to conduct their work to the best advantage of the public, but commanded them instead to conduct it in the interests of private agencies. Talk about protection, class legislation, subsidy, subservience to the intereststhere is no more brazen example than this in the whole history of the government.

There is an interesting sequel to this un-

When the government undertook to excavate the great Ambrose Channel through the shoals of New York Bay . . . the contractors failed at 9 cents per cubic yard, and no other bid could be obtained. At this juncture an assistant engineer in the public service . . . told his superior officer that he believed that he could build dredges and do the work direct more cheaply than the failing bidders had undertaken to do it. This officer approved the plan, and on the strength of the failure of private interests secured the repeal of the Act of 1904 and then went ahead and did the work on the plans of his subordinate at a field cost of only The soil in which the spoils system flourishes is 4 cents per cubic yard, or 6 cents allowing for con- lack of public interest due to the relatively small tingent expenses and interest on the cost of the proportion of work under public authority. The plant.

A conventional argument against the direct method of executing public work is that it is subject to political interference and that its extension would mean an extension of the spoils system with all its demoralizing in- ernment service. If the inside management of fluences.

spective. The one thing which can permanently rules are intended to prevent. It is a demonstrable seal the fate of the spoils system is a greater exten- fact that in at least one department of the public sion of the public service. It is because there are service to-day—the Engineer Department and relatively so few interests under public control probably the Reclamation Service also—work is that the public gives them so little attention and carried on on truer business principles, with more leaves them an easy prey of the spoils politician. simplicity and directness and with less red tape, But let the scope of the service be expanded so that than in any railroad system of the country. What it shall intimately affect the people's interest and is true there can be made true of the public service they will instantly resent political interference. . . everywhere.

soil in which it inevitably withers and dies is the soil of extensive public work, and of correspondingly extensive public interest therein. And a fact of which the public scarcely ever hears is that these alleged evils in all their essential features prevail in the business world even more extensively and shamelessly than they ever have in the govrailroad business, for example, could be laid bare it would disclose practices just as obnoxious to The whole argument is a case of inverted per- public decency as anything which the Civil Service

# THE EFFECT OF ELECTRICAL TREATMENT UPON SWEDISH SCHOOL CHILDREN

cured bearing upon experiments conducted and state of advancement in studies. for a number of years past in Stockholm, in other words, every effort seems to have been accordance with suggestions made by Prof. made to reach satisfactory conclusions as to Syante Arrhenius, with the object of deter- the effect of the treatment upon the favored mining whether or not electricity affects ad- fifty. vantageously the development of the human body. Two groups, of fifty children each, pupils had, on the average, grown 51 milliwere carefully selected so that the two groups meters (2 inches); the "check" students were, as nearly as possible, absolutely equivonly 32 millimeters (11/4 inches). The inalent from the standpoint of the health, crease in weight, etc., was proportional to height, weight, etc., of their members. Each that in height. group received instruction in one of two rooms identical in dimensions and exposure, the physical. Taking as a standard of ad-One of the two rooms, however, was wound vance in studies that of the very brightest

insulated wire, which thus formed a huge subjected to the new treatment was 92 per solenoid; and through this coil were sent cent., and fifteen out of the fifty were realternating currents of high frequency. The corded as having attained the maximum. On conditions within this room were therefore the other hand, the average progress of the in part similar to those in the core of a great check pupils was represented by 75 per cent., electromagnet: a d'Arsonval apparatus on and none of them had attained to the maxia grand scale. The fifty pupils who con- mum. There was also a notable improvestantly occupied this room were thus im- ment in mental alertness and attention and mersed in a magnetic field while at work; in capacity to resist fatigue, on the part of the other group, used as a "check," studied those in the electrified room. Teachers as under conditions otherwise entirely similar, well as pupils benefited by the treatment. Presumably, both pupils and masters were It is stated that the odor of ozone was diskept in ignorance of the treatment to which tinctly noticeable in the wired room, and the those in the electrified room were being natural suggestion has been made that some

FROM Cosmos, L'Electricien, and other ured physically, were also classified minutely sources, the following data have been se- according to age, capacity for mental labor.

At the end of six months, the electrified

The mental progress was as remarkable as walls, ceiling, and, apparently, floor—with children and denominating this 100 per cent., a coil of a great number of windings of the average advance of those who had been physiological effect might have been pro-All the pupils, having been carefully meas- duced by this substance upon teachers and

pupils, which would account for the results electricity may become a valuable aid in the If the results in question are confirmed, tally backward.

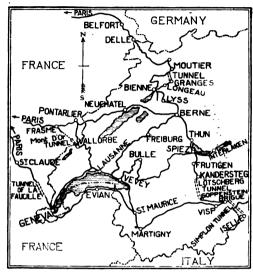
noted: but the experimenters think otherwise. education of children physically and men-

## THE LÖTSCHBERG TUNNEL

IN March last the north and the south heading of the Lötschberg tunnel met under the Bernese Alps, and now the time is not far distant when trains from Berne may reach the Simplon tunnel by a comparatively direct route. The completion of this remarkable project is interesting, not only because of engineering difficulties overcome, but for the far-reaching effect it is likely to have upon the trade routes of international commerce. From a recent article by A. Berthier in Cosmos (Paris) has been taken much of the material contained in this note.

I. The tunnel.—As is generally known, the Simplon tunnel, completed about five years ago, affords a direct railway connection between the upper Rhône valley and northern Italy. To reach the northern end of the Simplon, the railways along the north and the south shore of the Lake of Geneva join at St. Maurice and ascend the valley of the Rhône to Brigue. For western Switzerland Spiez and Frutigen, by a nine-mile tunnel, necessary in order to avoid a fiasco, with a line from Goppenstein in the Rhône were fraternizing in true Latin fashion.

headings failed to meet precisely by less than a result never before approached. half an inch in the horizontal plane! The



MAP SHOWING THE NEW TUNNEL UNDER THE ALPS

this route is fairly direct; traffic from the moval of water in one of the galleries. What north, however, must make its way around renders these results still more remarkable is the western end of the range of the Bernese the fact that the tunnel is not cut in a Alps, and hence is compelled to follow a very straight line, but follows two great curves. circuitous route. To remedy this condition There is no tunnel of comparable length the Lötschberg project was undertaken: this showing so sinuous a course, hence topographconsists in connecting the line from Thun to ical work of the greatest complexity was

In July, 1908, the north heading, after Valley to Brigue. In 1006 the work of cut- having been pushed about 1 2-3 miles, was ting was begun at both ends by a French suddenly flooded while working through the contracting company; on March 31 last a drill gravelly deposits below the bed of the Kanin the south heading broke through the sepa- der, with disastrous loss of life and damage rating wall and fell into the north heading, to property. After six months' delay the Through the small opening a bunch of flowers heading was started again at a point nearly was passed by one of the engineers, and, a mile back, so that the total length of the within an hour, blasts had cleared away the cuttings actually made corresponds to a tunremaining rock and the two mining gangs nel of nearly ten miles in length. Taking into account the numerous holidays, the From the standpoint of accuracy of calcu- 15,942 meters of tunnel were pierced in 1492 lation and measurement, the Lötschberg sur- days' work, which gives a mean of 10.68 passes all records. The north and south meters (35 feet) advance per working day—

The obstacles which had to be overcome in length of the tunnel coincided exactly with the case of the Simplon project will long be the estimated length. The difference in level remembered; geological conditions and subbetween the axes of the two headings was terranean heat were sources of almost inabout sixteen inches, when they met, but superable difficulties. The geological conthis was intentional, as it facilitated the re- ditions encountered in the Lötschberg tunnel

were to some extent helpful, but on the other numerous fissures called for much timberhand teemed with unpleasant surprises. For work. At the same time drilling was slow. about two miles from each end the headings owing to the presence in the granite of veins were driven through more or less hard jurassic of an exceedingly hard porphyry. limestone, filled with cracks, often wet, with occasional inroads of water,—followed by a maximum of 34.2° C. (93.5° F.) at a point transition layer between the limestone and where the cutting was 1450 metres (4750 feet) the granitic core, penetration of which was vertically below the surface. In order to brought about only with great care, so un-lower the temperature of the air, heated by trustworthy were the distorted strata. Con- the surrounding rocks, resort was had, as in siderable subterranean streams at the same the case of the Simplon, to cold-water sprays. time interfered with the progress of the work. Beyond this layer, which extended for about ployed in the completed tunnel, although the a third of a mile, granitic rock was met with, system in use in the Simplon will not be then granite itself. These strata were not as adequate on account of the heavy grades. solid as might have been anticipated: the enormous pressure from above caused settle- above sea-level of the more important Alpine ment with consequent cracking, and the tunnels:

The temperature in the galleries reached a

Electric traction will, of course, be em-

Following are the lengths and the altitudes

	Length	Altitude
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	19,803 m. (121/4 miles)	2,312 ft.
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	14,998 m. (9½ miles)	3,786 ft.
Lötschberg, Switzerland	14,536 m. (9 miles)	4,096 ft.
Mount Cenis, France-Italy	12,849 m. (7% miles)	4,245 ft.
Arlberg, Austria (Tyrol)	10,240 m. (613 miles)	4,297 ft.
Ricken, Switzerland	8,603 m. (5½ miles)	2,033 ft.
Tauern, Austria		4,020 ft.
Moutier-Granges*, Switzerland		1,800 ft.
Hauenstein*		1,500 ft.
Mont-d'Or*, France-Switzerland		3,000 ft.
Albula, Switzerland		5,981 ft.
Weissenstein, Switzerland	3,700 m. (2½ miles)	2,250 ft.
* Under construction.		

ditions it was but natural that every effort trains. should be made to place the northern cantons Lötschberg tunnel is the result.

II. The effect upon commerce of the open- must—as the message from the Federal Couning of the Lötschberg tunnel. The Simplon cil to the Federal Assembly shows—be in a tunnel was opened to traffic in 1906. Al- position to compete with the more direct though it possessed the advantage at its route via Vallorbe and Lausanne. To this end southern end of excellent routes to Milan, the La Faucille project of a line from Lons-Genoa and Turin, its outlets to the north and le-Saulnier to Geneva has been devised, west failed to put the Simplon in a position which makes up by its low grade and easy to compete satisfactorily with other lines, curves for the advantage the Vallorbe line Toward the west were, respectively, the line possesses in its lesser distance. It does away to Paris by way of Lausanne, greatly handi- with much of the winding road from Dijon capped by the roundabout road over the southeast, and reaches Geneva after piercing mountains between Vallorbe and Pontarlier; the Jura range by a long, low-grade tunnel and those along the shores of the Lake of under La Faucille. But the Canton of Vaud Geneva, similarly at a disadvantage because has not been caught napping. To maintain of the circuitous line from Geneva to Dijon. the advantage of the Vallorbe route against All commerce bound north had to make its competitors, a short-cut from Frasme to way, on the other hand, around the western Vallorbe, passing under the Jura range by a end of the Bernese Alps, which naturally long tunnel at Mont d'Or, is under construcadded greatly to the cost of transmission as tion, and soon the roundabout line through well as the time required. Under these con- Pontarlier will be abandoned by through

In all this costly work of improvement the in a position to avail themselves of the Sim- Swiss Federal Government has naturally plon by a short cut to the Rhône valley. The endeavored to give its aid so as to benefit the greatest number. Geneva, and French Swit-Turning to the west, we find that the Can- zerland generally, feels that the completion ton of Geneva very naturally aspires to have of the Lötschberg project first is only another the direct route from Paris to Milan pass instance of the neglect of the western cantons through its territory. To bring this about it in favor of the northern—i. e., the German.

At present the line from Paris to Milan via Pontarlier and Vallorbe is the shortest of all Milan: 892 km. (554 miles). lines which connect those two cities. The completion of the short cut from Frasme to 910 km. (565 miles). Vallorbe will reduce the distance by 19 km.

plon - Milan: 817 km. (507 miles).

Simplon-Milan: 828 km. (514 miles).

849 km. (527 miles).

Milan: 860 km. (534 miles).

Paris - Bâle - Lucerne - St. Gothard -

Paris - Chambéry - Mont Cenis - Milan:

According to M. Berthier, the bulk of the (113/4 miles). The lengths of the several traffic by way of the Lötschberg line will be routes (improved as outlined) are as follows: French. Before the Simplon was opened, this Paris - Frasme - Vallorbe - Lausanne - Sim- traffic between France and Italy was carried on almost entirely by way of Mont Cenis; Paris - Neuchâtel - Berne - Lötschberg - only a small fraction made use of the St. Gothard. One would imagine that the open-Paris-La Faucille-Geneva-Evian-Milan: ing of the Simplon would change this condition; as a matter of fact, it has not done so. Paris - Delle - Moutier - Longeau - Bienne What effect the Lötschberg lines' completion -Lötschberg-Simplon-Milan: 852 km. (529 will have, or the construction of the Faucille tunnel in its turn, time alone can tell; but Paris - La Faucille - Lausanne - Simplon - as an engineering feat the work commands our admiration.

# THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT AND GERMAN WOMEN

some time paused at the gate."

the Arts and Crafts Workshops.

room. The artists employed in the work- This is perhaps only an association of ideas, shops use their living room as studio and can but it seems enough for the present that the

"QINGLE life is a winding road," remarked express any wish as to the arrangement of the Isabel Carnaby to Paul, "and married house before it is built. The gardens are not life a garden. Really every spinster has at too small to exclude fruit trees for the filling of jars to line the *Hausmutter's* pantry shelves. One might quarrel with the epigram, in- Everywhere around Hellerau grow wild the asmuch as husbands are rarely as delightful green fertilizing lupine stalks that are graduas an English garden, for if they were, no ally turning the sandy heath into fertile wayfaring spinster would hesitate to open earth. Already the flaunting sweet peas and the gate. But it might be amended so as to scarlet bean flower along long trellis and read," Married life offers a garden as bait and, pumpkins and gourd vine trail with the it may be, compensation for taking the weight of their fruit. Small fruit trees are husband." The theory perhaps accounts propped and tended by the patient women for the success of the model garden city of gardeners whose improved health is perhaps Letchworth founded in 1903, by which less due as much to the pride of property as to the prosperous women were enabled to attain the work in the open air and the freedom from garden after having struggled in a city with worry about summer food supplies. In all the husband and without the reward for of the higher schools for girls there have endurance—the garden. It is, too, for that lately been introduced courses of instruction. most sympathetic stratum of the German in the art of gardening, and some of the girls burgher class, the klein Bürger-Leut, for the who have aided their mothers in Hellerau wives of mechanics, foremen and small will naturally elect to follow these classes and officials as well as wives of art craftsmen that later on in their own gardens bring the ideas of the movement for more gardens has spread trained specialists to aid them in their natural from England to Germany. Helene Helbig- desire to outstrip their early attempts. At Tränkner describes in the Frauen-Rundschau Letchworth the women have organized read-(Berlin) the results of the Hellerau experi- ing rooms and clubs and Frau Tränkner ment near Dresden, founded by the owner of hopes that the German ladies of the new garden cities that are springing up around The workmen are offered homes at this the big towns will follow this lead and assist place in the midst of a wood of Scotch firs their less fortunate sisters in mental and on sandy heath ground. The home consists social development. Frau Tränkner even of a combined living room and kitchen, two mentions the possibility of suffrage finding a large bedrooms and a wash room and bath fertile ground among the women gardeners.

healthy individualism that demands a sepa- ten pfennigs as they go out and stoop for the rate house and a piece of ground from which gentians or buttercups or dahlias. In the no landlord has a right to evict, has been markets the best customers of the flower met more than halfway by the companies, woman are not the cooks or Dienstmädchen and, too. that the decrease of labor for work- of the rich, but just the klein Bürger-Leut. men's wives in the factories has been counterbalanced by this new means of aiding their ers, so part and parcel of their daily life more families.

To this duller side we are convinced that awaited the higher result of the garden movethought than to the joy of color and smell of the impatience of all who love gardens with living plants and the pleasure of homely nose- her introduction of the suffragist leading 825's on the table beside the Kompott made motive. What, in the name of buttercups their own plums and pears. In the and gentian and dahlia and—yes, of homely in the poorest quarters every small but delicious plum Kompott—has suffragism fruit stand has a jugful of flowers, and the to do within the hedges of the gardens of the women with their market baskets pay the poet and thinker folk?

From this unaffected attachment to flowthan any social-ethical propaganda, is to be gardeners themselves have given less ment in Germany. Frau Tränkner provokes

#### MODERN COMEDY IN SPAIN

Tama has been as progressive and distinc- and presents to us the daily life of a com-Lively national as her painting. The comedies munity of Dominican nuns. There could ◆ ★ Don Jacinto Benavente are witty as Oscar have been no more difficult task. The author **\\_**ilde's with an occasional Old-World touch was exposed to the danger of evolving a conlight as Henri Lavendan's or a gust of troversial work, one-sided, either from the Example 2 serious as elemental as Bernstein. And be- clerical or from the radical standpoint. But sized es Benavente bears the mantle of Cam- he has emerged victorious in that he has Examor, the Spanish Heine, in his supreme confined himself to the vibratingly realistic Let of irony. Three or four seasons ago the painting of the monotonous life of the nuns Little Lara theater in Madrid rang with the with their little rivalries, their infantine dis-The Intractions, their subdued mirth and their silent erests at Stake." To the bitter satire of tragedy. Nothing more. But from the 1 Don Jacinto, hitherto undisputed dean of faithful, exact copy of reality, the "Cradle \* I ramatists, we hear that a muse almost Song" becomes a song to life, a triumphal readian in its lulling optimism has suc- hymn to motherhood, a hosanna to undying e-e-cled, and the Lara public, captivated and love, universal in spite of mankind and the nations of Martinez Sierra's laws and religions of all nations, ages, and Canción de Cuna" (Cradle Song), accorded races. reception equally enthusiastic to the young writer. Senor Don Julio Melego in Nuestro of Dominican Sisters there is a little festival Tiempo (Madrid) declares that the triumph to celebrate the saint's day of the Mother was not altogether a surprise to those who Superiors. Presents are received from the have observed the progress of the young poet pious villagers and the local authorities. The and the gradual development of the intensity novices have permission to speak and are of the dramatist of to-day seen in successive prattling gayly when the porter's bell rings. tales and verses.

Milego, "is a consummate observer of charing footsteps of some one who brought it. acter; he knows profoundly the feminine The novices take in the bundle and discover soul, and his great intuitive power is linked to to their dismay that it is a new-born infant an extraordinary artistic sensitiveness. The in a basket. The Mother Superior enters.

HOUGH Spain's literature and music And, too, the inestimable treasure of origihave either lingered in classic trammels nality. Martinez Sierra, like a rare Don Juan lagged behind the French fashions, her of the emotions has leaped the convent walls

The plot is very simple. In a convent They look through the grating. A bundle "Gregorio Martinez Sierra," says Señor has been left and there are echoes of retreat-"Cradle Song" is a sentimental comedy, a The novices beg to be allowed to keep the true poem that fingers the most sensitive child and promise to bring it up among them. of the heart. Besides, it has restraint Sister John of the Cross, "in the world," had inchanting tenderness and spontaneity, six little brothers and sisters whom she

washed and dressed, and offers herself as the of their hearts—above all, of Sister John of most skilled nurse. The convent physician, the Cross, who was a real mother to her. a saintly old man, will be the godfather. The The girl goes out into the world, happy and Mother Superior consents, and the child laughing at the future. The nuns stay buried abandoned by its parents is adopted into in the convent, intoning their dirges of the the community. The nuns retire to a sacred passion and death of Jesus. office. Sister John of the Cross remains on This is - broadly - the outline of the the stage with the child. The bells sound "Cradle Song" When the curtain fell, the the mournful summons to the choir. Clouds audience was for a moment chilled with horof incense float in from the open chapel ror. The final scene is crushing in its tranquil door with the psalms and murmured re-coldness. Under the apparent calm and sponses of the nuns. And the young and childish gayety of the convent dwellers, the beautiful Sister John of the Cross, kneeling icy, silent tragedies of those flower-souls before the cradle, covers the baby with kisses reaped before their blossom, and all sacrifice and coos to it, as to her little brothers and and resignation, flashed before us. Martinez sisters. "Darling, precious, who loves you?" Sierra has written a brilliant page in the Her maternal instinct wakes in spite of the history of our dramatic literature, and this habit of bride of the Lord.

fine interlude in verse, tells that eighteen of our greatest dramatists. years have elapsed. The child is now a The secret pride of Martinez Sierra in vivacious, gay, little woman. She fills no transferring to the stage the poetry hovering monastic vocation, and is going to marry a over the tranquil, monotonous life of the trustworthy, most human youth. The com- lowly—the personal note of his verse—has munity, who love her as one loves a daughter, been justified. The Spanish girl who sees are embroidering the bridal linen. They are the "Cradle Song" may perhaps hesitate beall sad, anticipating the separation from the fore entering a convent. The negation of girl. The time to go comes and the nuns life and individuality will perhaps yield to weep bitterly. With the child goes a part the braver ideal of patience and motherhood.

single work has unanimously, clamorously, In the second act, the author in a very and definitely consecrated its author as one

## THE GREAT HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CONFUCIUS

is known to the West as Confucius has wielded a tremendous personal influence over of them being perhaps itself of much later date. wide areas and vast numbers of mankind. It But as for what are called "great actions" it is in has been said that he is the "religious symbol his case vain to seek them. And even the later for the totality of Chinese civilization." It attempts to enhance his literary renown somewhat was to him, says the writer of an editorial "Spring and Autumn Annals," which go under his article in the Japan Herald, "that uniform development of Chinese civilization is due. In so far, he, more than any other man, is fitted to be the symbolic representative of the Chinese spirit."

The life of Confucius was not marked by force he really was. any extraordinary accomplishments. We quote here again from the Herald:

greatest of his time; he was a good official, possibly the best of his time—only that he had very little break-up was already being prepared in his time, opportunity to show his capacity in this respect; and his failures were by him taken as a token that he was a teacher of genius, possibly one of the his generation were already past remedy. In greatest of all times; he was a literary compiler recognizing this, he did not stand alone. The who put the Chinese "Bible" in the shape in which saints and sages of his time, who with Lao Tze at it has come down to posterity; although the Chither head, are known to later ages as the Taoists, nesse "New Testament," the so-called "Shi King" were well aware of it. But whereas the Taoists had

FOR many centuries the Chinese sage who the "Old Testament," the "Wu King" (Five Books), edited by him, have in later times undername, the more lively commentary known as "Tso Chuan," do not help matters much.

> It is in his historical connection, however, we are told, that Confucius appears the great.

Chinese society in the time of Confucius was in a very corrupt condition. The degeneration of a whole race is a process which requires a long time; He was indeed a great scholar, possibly the hence it was that the final break-up did not occur till several centuries after Confucius. But this (Four Books), based upon his own teachings, and in final despair left things to take their course and

up the struggle, but had collected the elements of the existing civilization which were capable of enduring and had saved the plan of the social strucgenerations. In this sense is to be understood the often miscomprehended saying that Confucius was a "transmitter and not a creator." Yet he developed the old plan in one point, and that just the weak point. The protectors of civilization before him had been great princes—seven in all are named people, the class of the scholars. the protectors of civilization after him were the scholars. By this means the structure of Chinese chances of succession of rulers, independent of the

withdrew from the world, Confucius did not give tion of China has several times undergone changes as great as Europe underwent at the time of the break-up of the Roman Empire by the northern races, yet the structure of Chinese civilization ture so that this plan remained for succeeding remained unaffected, so that to the uninitiated the change of races is hardly perceptible. strength of the system is due to the fact that Confucius made it independent of physical conditions and based it on the broad foundation of the class which were the moral representatives of the whole

Since that time, concludes the editorial, civilization became in a sense independent of the the Confucian system has ruled without a rival in China: the system of democratic abchange of dynasties, even to some extent independent of the blood of the races that circulated in this great organism. The ethnological composi- and protected by an aristocracy of intellect." solutism on the base of the family principle

# THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION IN TURKEY

Although past the nineties, "Kutshuk" (the side rather than on Germany's. Small) Said Pasha was considered a shrewd régime.

entire Sublime Porte.

"Memoires," adorned with many interesting of the "old shrewd man." documents to prove his assertions, that he was always a liberal, that he was disgraced entire press with the exception of the Taby Abdul-Hamid on account of his opposi- nine (Echo), began a systematic campaign tion to some of the latter's despotic acts, against him, and even the journals considered that he always advised his sovereign to revive friendly to the Committee-who advanced the constitution.

Said was elected President of the Senate and bitterly and begged him "to resign and the was still the head of that body when he as-committee to hand the government over to sumed the premiership. He presided over the opposition party," for the welfare of the

THEN Said Pasha, "the Grand Old Man" the General Assembly, at San Stefano, in of Turkey, assumed the Grand Vizier- April, 1909, the body which deposed Abdulship on the last day of September, soon after Hamid. He is a typical Turk, stubborn the opening of hostilities with Italy, it was rather than energetic, cunning and shrewd his eighth premiership, the other seven having and very dogmatic. In foreign politics he taken place under the reign of Abdul-Hamid. has always been considered on England's

His first mistake was to form a cabinet diplomat, an able jurist, and an experienced in which two-thirds of the members were of premier. Under these circumstances, at a the outgoing Hakki Pasha cabinet, which time when the integrity of the Ottoman Em- was under impeachment by the Parliament pire was threatened, he was expected to rally for having left Tripoli without protection. every force around him. His ability was It is true that he claimed to have retained recognized even by his numerous enemies, these members, because he could not find the only objection being his great age and better men for the offices, and he promised to some of his acts during the old Sultan's overhaul the entire cabinet within six weeks. This he never did. Then he signed an agree-The life story of Said Pasha is, in fact, the ment with Imam Yahia of Yemen, who was history of Turkey for the past 35 years. At in revolt, which is incompatible with the the time of the Russian war of 1876-77, he sovereign rights of the Sultan and Caliph over was the First Secretary of Abdul-Hamid, and that section of the empire. The immediate it was his influence, his enemies say, that convocation of the Parliament and his minbrought about the introduction of certain isterial programme as laid before that body clauses in the first constitution which ulti- were considered of good omen. But soon he mately closed the first Parliament. It was showed that he was too much under the he, they claim further, who was instrumental influence of the "Committee of Union and in bringing over to the Yildiz Palace the Progress," the Young Turkish party, or, as some claim and perhaps correctly, that the Said Kettsburg claims and publishes his committee was too much under the influence

Whatever the real situation, almost the the theory that Said Pasha was influencing At the opening of the present Parliament, the Young Turk party—attacked him very country, which was in danger from the unex- against the Committee of Union and Progress, pected attack by Italy.

polemics and the statesmen adepts in the success of the candidates for M. P. of the art of slandering one another, the whole new party, recently at Constantinople, country, from Parliament down to the attacks, open letters accusing every liv-ment to the constitution, signed by all the ing man of any prominence of crimes of Ministers, changing article 35 of that docuall sorts, from murder down to the employ- ment. It was marked "Urgent" and modified ment of agents provocateurs and spying for the above-mentioned article in such a manner heresy, etc. This contributed to make the Parliament and the Senate. This is the already excited Turkish blood boil. The amendment introduced by the government: situation in the Parliament and the Senate became more and more acute, and Said Pasha many presentations, a proposition of the cabinet, and his cabinet did nothing except defend the Sovereign has the right either to accept the

the Dardanelles, while Russia was threaten- mentary session. All parliamentary labors will ing to reopen the "Question of the Straits," be suspended during time of war. The Sovereign while Persia's independence was menaced— dissolution of the Chamber. a most important question for the Portewhile the defenders of Tripoli were sacrificing themselves to defend the integrity of their a very long speech in Parliament, stating that country and the internal strife in Parliament he was hampered by the Chamber in his and outside of it was becoming more and proposed peace negotiations with Italy and more acute, the Cretan question assumed that he needed peace to carry out his minismishes on the Bulgarian, Montenegrin and in the press and in the Chamber, he defended Bulgaria and infesting the vilayets of Mon-coup d'état as was attributed to him, and murder behind them; the railroad out- of the constitution, instead of the accusation rages and bomb-throwing at mosques and of having killed it at the time of his first barracks, by these bands, in order to cause Grand-Viziership in 1878, and assured the massacres of Christians and eventual Euro- Chamber that he would not dissolve it, but pean intervention—all these troubles, together needed absolutely this amendment to the and Parliament, made the situation well- by quarrels and personal attacks. Young Turkish party. liamentary elections of 1912 are approaching are that he will not be able to pass his amendis going to oppose then an united front cabinet will soon follow the fate of the last one.

as in their platform they are trying to please The Turkish papers being very fond of every one. A very significant fact is the

The most critical situation of the governsmallest cafés, including universities, schools, ment arose when, during December, Said clubs, journals, started attacks and counter Pasha introduced in Parliament an amendthe old Sultan, grafting, freemasonry, as to affect most seriously the privileges of

In case the Chamber refuse definitively and after themselves and attack members and others, among the dead as well as among the living.

While the Italian fleet was said to be near

While the Italian fleet was said to be near

Tesignation of the cabinet or to dissolve the Chamber, provided that elections will take place within the following three months; the dissolution of the House can only be decreed once during a parliaresignation of the cabinet or to dissolve the Chamis free not to ask the advice of the Senate for the

Said Pasha defended this amendment in troublesome form, the frequent border skir- terial programme. Replying to his critics Greek frontiers, the great number of revolu- all his acts during his public life, tried to prove tionary bands invading Macedonia from his liberalism, denied any intention of a astir, Salonica and Kossovo, leaving ruin proclaimed himself a founder and defender with unrest in Armenia and Kurdistan and constitution in order to organize a strong the personal fights and scandals in the capital government and not be disturbed every day nigh desperate. During the month of De-opposition accused him of trying to play the cember the press was continually pointing same game as in 1878, and of being willing out to the cabinet its faults and the necessity to make peace with Italy on dishonorable to give place to a stronger combination, terms. Although the amendment was rewhich would be respected abroad and enjoy ferred to a commission, it needs the ote of full confidence at home. The various oppo- two-thirds of the Chamber to become a sition parties were forming a block, called law, and as the opposition absented itself the "Liberal Understanding," containing all en masse from the Chamber during the political parties and those of the different vote, there being no quorum, Said Pasha nationalities, except the Socialists, having with the entire cabinet resigned; almost at among its members many deserters from the once he was summoned to form a new cabi-As the regular par- net with very few changes. The prospects it is understood that the new coalition party ment, and it may happen that his ninth

Committee's organ, whose editor is the able politician and economist, Djahid Bey, tohave union and defend our integrity threatened gether with Babanzadé Ismail Hakki Bey, everywhere. Is Constantinople to look like Bythe ex-Minister are united the Yeni Gazette, zantium, and, like the Byzantines, fight one another the Tessissat, the Ikdam, the Alemdar, all over insignificant questions, while Sultan Mohamthe Tessissat, the Ikdam, the Alemdar, all med II was battering down the walls of their city? Is it by acting so that we are going to help our and the Jeune Turc.

The last-named journal mercilessly attacks Said Pasha and the Committee in a series of articles, entitled: "As in Old Byzantium," from the Ancient and Medieval Sort,"
"Poor Constitution." It says further:

more liberal sense, while Said Pasha is trying to the future of our constitutional régime. . Let correct the same in a reactionary manner. . . . the Committee be careful, because this old man, This old man has had all the honors and dishonors stubborn and crafty, can easily get the better of a mortal can desire. . Let him toward the end the Committee and thus give free course to his of his long life and career have a little pity on contradictions and hatred. . . .'

Against the lonely Tanine (Echo), the that people from whom he has obtained every people regenerate themselves and give them the blessings of civilization? . . . Said Pasha will be the ruin of our country, and will invite by his acts the greedy, imperialist Europe to our division. . Said Pasha has created Hamid and "The Modern Saidism Is Not Different killed liberty in 1878; he is still playing his origi-from the Ancient and Medieval Sort," nal rôle. . . We do not believe that the amendment will have the two-thirds vote necessary to pass in the Chamber, and we have hope in the intelligence and patriotism of our deputies, and "The constitution can be modified only in a this for the ultimate welfare of our country and

### STATE INSURANCE IN ITALY

been introduced in France, Italy, and very legislation with the following words: recently England, and this Italian project is primarily designed to provide a much-needed subsidy for the State pension fund. Realiz-festly a first step in the direction of national cenprimarily designed to provide a much-needed ing that the legitimate profits of life insurance are very large, and that the immense reserves held by the insurance companies constitute a powerful financial resource, the Italian Government proposes that the State take over the entire business of life insurance, excluding all private undertakings, whether native or foreign, from this field.

The projected law provides for the establishment of a National Institution for life insurance, having its seat in Rome, and the 41/4 per cent. or 41/2 per cent. indispensable to placed under the Ministry of Agriculture, cover expenses, maintain the present rates, and placed and Commerce. No one is to be all leave a small margin of profit. Hence, under the Trade and Commerce. No one is to be al-Trade and Commerce. No one is to be almost favorable circumstances only a comparatively small sum could ever be applied to the invalid or with any other institution or company. The old-age pensions.

A N example of the prevailing tendency various companies now doing business in toward the nationalization of large enter- Italy are to be required to furnish the govprises is given by the Italian project of State ernment with a list of their policyholders, life insurance, as described in an article in the and the policies are then to be valued and Rasseena Nazionale by Signor F. Giordani. liquidated. All right to claim indemnity The obligatory insurance of wage-earners or compensation for injury resulting from whose earnings would not enable them to the execution of the law is denied to the make adequate provision for temporary or existing companies. The writer characterpermanent disability, or for old age, has long izes the scheme as weak and unwise and been practiced in Germany, and has recently concludes his arraignment of the proposed

> tralization, and in that of the confiscation of private property. . . . No serious considerations of public interest justify its introduction, as has been convincingly shown by the critics of the project. For all who have carefully examined it the question arises, What guarantees can the government offer that premiums will remain as stable as they have heretofore been in the case of the present life insurance companies? The government cannot well place its capital at a higher rate of interest than that now in force for the national debt, namely, from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and the new institution would scarcely be able to realize



# THE PLAN FOR BETTER CURRENCY

# WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

# "In Reserve"—The German Cabman

partment, to lay bare the root of the trouble this bank." with our present currency system.

to mind again. For on that day the bill for war—to be held off until the psychological a new and better currency system was filed moment, and then thrown into action with with Congress by the National Monetary all the impetus and concentration possible. Commission. With it went a report enumerating the seventeen chief defects of the Monetary Commission's bill provides for. present plan. They all center around the If the scheme lacks sufficient checks against moral of Mr. Paish's story.

This began with the complaints of poor cab-service in a certain small German town. The worthy local authorities finally passed an ordinance providing that at each officially designated cab-stand there should always be found at least one cab.

The next night, one of the chief complainants, a visiting English lord, found himself caught in a heavy rainstorm on his way to a dinner. A solitary vehicle stood waiting at the principal cab-stand. He jumped into it. But the driver refused to budge quoting the new official placard: "There shall always be one cab at each cab-stand."

doesn't break down. Each only \$101,724) of the 25,000 National

expansion of business activity. quently, when the manufacturer or merchant applies to his bank, at times when he can use "THE little story of the German cabman, money best; when he knows it has hundreds I think, will best answer your ques- of thousands or millions of perfectly good tion." The speaker was Mr. George Paish, currency in its vault; after he has proven himeditor of the London Statist. As a visiting self perfectly solvent and entitled to borrow economist of international note, he had been some of it—he finds difficulty because "There requested, by a representative of this de- must always be at least the legal reserve in

In every other civilized country reserves On the 8th of last month this story came in finance are used as "reserves" are used in

It is such centralization of reserves that the

# SHIPPING GOLD-AN OBJECT LESSON IN THE CONCENTRATION OF BANKING CONTROL

(This transfer of gold from the Sub-Treasury is a familiar sight in New York. It sounds incredible; but it is upon an exactly parallel basis that the entire money system of the United meanly system of the United the system of the United meanly two-thirds the transactions of the universal basis that the entire money system of the United meanly two-thirds the transactions of the nation in money and credit "cleared" to the change hands as compared with the total transactions of the universal basis to concentrate than any other. On January 9, the New York banks (representing nearly two-thirds the transactions of the nation in money and credit) "cleared" States operates — when it \$361.519.278. But less than one-eighteenth of this changed hands—that mostly doesn't break down. Fach in gold certificates. The Sub-Treasury, the largest single factor, "balanced" with

and State banks, in good times and bad, the possibility of private or sectional control, is required by law to keep reserves vary- it is the business of Congressmen to add them. ing from 10 to 25 per cent. Now ours has If any other provisions are unwise, it is the been the only nation, and is still, which business of Congressmen to modify them. doesn't increase its currency to meet the But as to the beauty of its principle—the

average banker or business man of experience more or less fictitious. These were not enbeyond a single small locality needs no argu- joying the "distribution" that usually follows ment. For the bill seeks to make "reserves" the enormous January interest and dividend the common fund of all the banks—a medium payments by the corporations—\$233,000,000 through which the credit of any business man this year. The big banks were bidding for or farmer may be converted into cash. And bonds actively, adding to an already "high this cash is to be, not the old bond-secured record" of security holdings, more than a bank-notes, but notes issued by the Reserve billion and a quarter for the national institu-Association itself, secured by the soundest tions alone. Even gilt-edged bonds vielded private security—properly indorsed com- the banks a higher interest return than could mercial paper.

sion's four years' labors, there were piling up hoped. on all sides fresh evidences of the perversities inevitable under the old law of '63.

For instance, statistics became available to show that the "interior" or "country" banks, during the last five months of 1011, had been rushing currency to New York until their deposits there, on January 1, totaled no less currency plan that involves "concentration." than \$70,000,000. Yet that particular period the same five months of 1910, for example, \$8,186,000.

a result of the smaller volume of business. but a condition. But take the month of December. In spite 000,000.

other side—mostly to Germany.

for certain classes of investment bonds was under their control.

be obtained in the open money market.

What will happen later, should industry Perversities of "Currency" To-day and trade and transportation turn out active and profitable? More money will be needed. ANY Congressman who noted, on January Then, however, it will be scarce. Interest 8, the filing of the bill for a better cur- rates will soar, loans will be called and securirency could have learned several reasons ties forced on the market with all the attendwhy relief is needed, simply by reading the ant disturbances that have been felt so frecurrent newspapers. While the curtain was quently in the past. Will Congress provide a thus rung down on the Monetary Commis-money-system that is "natural"? So it is

#### Money Theories and Money Conditions ·

HERE lingers in some minds a general and honest reluctance to approve of any

While popular editorial writers still fear the is the one when the flow of money is usually possibility of "railroading a scheme to cenin the opposite direction. Normally, in the tralize the credit of the country and put the autumn, more currency is needed. West and supreme power of the purse in the hands of a South, for use in moving the crops. During close corporation,"—when they declare that "to control the banks of the country is to the New York banks "lost" to the interior control the business of the country"; and \$8,154,000; in 1909, \$12,314,000; and in 1908, that "it is perfectly clear that the American people do not intend to have the business of Obviously, the country was flooded last the country controlled by any set of men," year with money that it did not need. A it seems proper to repeat that centralization "natural" currency would have contracted as of banking power at present is not a theory,

As this department showed in January, 1910, of the \$43,000,000-odd sent to New York the Morgan banking house and its associates banks, the month's decrease in the amount even then controlled institutions with reof money in circulation totaled only \$3,- sources of more than \$2,000,000,000. They were influential also in the financial direction Little wonder that money in New York of railroad, industrial and public service corduring January was going begging at 3 per porations with aggregate capital of \$7,500,-cent. This meant trouble for the bankers. 000,000. They wielded assets of banks and In order to keep their great stocks profitably insurance companies in New York City alone employed, they were compelled to loan equal to 14 per cent. of the assets of all the abroad, where interest rates were higher national banks. And since these estimates This, notwithstanding the fact that they had were made, the power of the "Morgan house" already sent more than \$150,000,000 to the and its allies has been still further extended. They figured most prominently in the bank-Besides, "too much money" is as bad for ing changes of 1911—a year notable for the the community as for the individual. The large number of small banks that were actushowing of strength imparted to the market ally merged with larger institutions or passed

Yet it must not be supposed that this definancial centers—in Boston, Philadelphia, supposed, of being "every inch a king." Its Congressman Lindbergh's impending investibanks. gation should decide. By any name, it has some advantages. As one authority re- York banks would have a voice in choosing marked last month, through it "depositors of less than 10 per cent. And this, despite the the banks have been assured added safety and fact that they possess fully 30 per cent. of far better facilities than they have ever en- the banking resources of the country. How ioved before."

money centralization should be permitted. pears from the following table: What assurance can be given that the successors of the men who now possess such power will be trustworthy? The real question before the nation is: How can the American people be represented in the concentration of money. The Monetary Commission believes it has found a way. Maybe the Comtime, are good, and indeed necessary.

### "A Ruler on a Keg of Dynamite"

"XX/ALL STREET, at present, is a ruler on a keg of dynamite." This picturesque banks, made by one of Wall Street's foremost paid?" bankers—Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb had just announced.

Mr. Warburg, in addressing a convention safety and contentment to forego some of its

Here was Wall Street's own declaration velopment, which has been going on in other that it is not so jealous, as has been popularly Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San heavy crown will be removed if the Monetary Francisco, as well as in New York—is the Commission's bill becomes a law. The bill result of a conspiracy. It is nobody's inven-provides for forty-six directors of the Assotion. It reflects an inevitable tendency—like ciation, seven of them ex-officio—one Goverconcentration in industry. Fortunately it has nor of the Association, and two deputies, the been directed by master financial minds—by Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of men who are referred to as among the great Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and constructionists in the country's material de- Labor and the Comptroller of the Currency. velopment. Whether it be a "money trust," Thirty-nine are to be elected by the member

But of these thirty-nine directors, New that representation would compare with the Of course, in the largest view, no private representation of banks in other sections ap-

Per cent. of Total Banking Resources	Per cent. of Represen- tation in Reserve Asso.
New York Banks	10
Southern Banks10	23
Middle West Banks25 Far West and Pacific Banks13	80 25
Other Regtern Banks 10	

If dethroning Wall Street were the only mission's plan in this and other respects can thing needed to assure success for the curbe improved on. But its essential objects, as rency reform bill in Congress, it looks as this magazine has pointed out from time to though the Monetary Commission had sought to make "assurance double sure."

#### Has Labor a Right to Profits?

HAS labor any moral right in a successful business over and above the market comment upon the money power of New York price of its service, which we assume has been

This world-old question was put again, & Company—was recalled last month in three weeks ago, by one of the most disconnection with an important amendment to tinguished of American merchants and philthe plan which the Monetary Commission anthropists, Robert Curtis Ogden. He added a positive answer:

"I feel it has such a right—a moral equity of American bankers, had said further: —in the net profits, and I do not believe that "While our present system makes New York the full application of the Golden Rule will the undoubted money center, and gives to its have been made until the obligation has been banks a position of preëminence and 'pre-recognized and paid. It is a common saying dominance, this power is possessed only at that corporations have no souls. To-day that the expense of a responsibility which in times is only partially true. The Pennsylvania Railof stress brings mortification and humiliation. road has a pension system, and the various pen-Like many an absolute ruler in recent years, sion methods of the United States Steel Corpoit (Wall Street) finds it more conducive to ration are by stock ownership and bonuses."

Two days previously, an eminent English prerogatives—thrust upon New York, not by manufacturer, Sir William P. Hartley, who its own will, but as a result of our present laws had practised cooperation for twenty-seven and conditions—and to turn an oligarchy years, remarked at the annual meeting of his into a constitutional democratic federation." company: an absolute cure. There has been a succes- class bonds. sion of strikes during the past year, and most selfish capitalist."

sharing practice among American corpora- share in proportion to their salaries. Year by year new companies are added to the list of those who have learned Caring for the Worker in Accident how to make more money by sharing more

with their employees.

"in no sense a gift." It is "merely a share National Insurance Act. of the profits of the organization among. The latter is tersely described by its chamworthy workers," they said. "Length of pion, David Lloyd-George, in an interview service or position will not entitle employees given to W. T. Stead, and published in this to participate. Special merit is the sole basis number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS (page 104). of this distribution."

tions in America is the Bourne Cotton Mills men and employers to cooperate in a great of Fall River, Mass. It follows the practice insurance scheme for the benefit of the of distributing to its workers semi-annual workmen." It operates this way: The dividends amounting to 3 per cent. of their workman contributes 8 cents per week, the wages. The plan has been continued suc- employer 6 cents, and the State adds 4 cents. cessfully for twenty-two years without a The fund thus created secures free medical

leader among those which combine profit- Another section of the act insures workmen sharing with stock ownership. Last year the —in only a limited number of trades at presdistribution under its bonus plan amounted ent—against unemployment resulting from It announced also a new other causes. to \$1,450,000. allotment to employees of 25,000 shares of stock below the market price. With that dis- cordial support of all British employers, the tributed, the total par value of stock owned aggressive Chancellor of the Exchequer reby 30,000 Steel workers—nearly 15 per cent. marks that "they will soon realize—as they of the corporation's whole force—will be over have realized in Germany—the great ad-\$ 30,000,000.

holders of the Du Pont Powder Company are workmen." That company has for years emplovees.

"I don't say that profit-sharing is the cure cent. interest—more than tney could get at for all labor trouble. But the spirit of it is regular savings banks, or by investing in high-

Banks and trust companies are also seeing general labor unrest. What is needed on both the wisdom of sharing profits with their emsides is a reasonable attitude. Labor is highly ployees. The newest plan among such instiorganized, and organized labor, unless it is tutions was announced last month by Presicarefully guided, can be as despotic as the dent Clark Williams of the Windsor Trust Company of New York. It provides for an An antidote to dynamiting and other de- annual distribution of from 5 to 12 per cent. structive incidents of the war between capital of the company's profits. All employees, no and labor is found in the spread of profit- matter how short their terms of service, will

# and Old Age

More of the plans whereby workers are A DOZEN or more American railroads and made to feel that they are partners in the A some of the big banks now practice old business go hand-in-hand with "scientific age pensioning. That scheme is more easily management." They put a premium on adapted to some organizations than profitefficiency. For instance, officers of the Inter- sharing to the industrials. But it may benational Harvester Company, in announcing come equally "good business." It is profita \$500,000 distribution to employees last able to study the sort of plan provided by Christmas, made it clear that the money was the British Old Age Pension Act, or the new

As the British statesman defines it, "it is an Among the oldest profit-sharing corpora- attempt made by the State to compel workattention for the workman and allows him as The United States Steel Corporation is the high as \$2.50 per week while he is "off work."

In predicting for his insurance bill the vantages that accrue to them from the in-No less than 45 per cent. of all the stock- creased efficiency and contentment of their

Interested American corporation managers given its workers stock as bonuses for excep- or bank officials can learn practical details tional efficiency. It has also offered them about these plans of pensions, insurance, and shares on the subscription plan. This year profit-sharing by studying Lloyd-George's it will go farther and encourage thrift among reforms, or the practices of American employthem by placing at their disposal the facilities ers like the Union Switch Signal Company, of a savings department which will pay 5 per the Mackay Companies, the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and has been wisely located and well managed, Rock Island railroad companies, the National the certificate will be worth more than the City and the First National banks of New amount it represents. If the property has York, and the National Shawmut Bank of been unwisely located or badly managed, the Boston.

#### **Investments** Defined by Government Commission

commission directly helpful to the private stocks—their market values—are made by citizen. It is a pleasure to quote below some future not present conditions—why they desentences of the Railroad Securities Compend so much upon prophecy; and why promission. They are surprisingly easy to read, phecy in this field is dangerous. and helpful to any one who is interested in the subject of investment.

The reason for the strikingly practical nature of this report appears from a study of its personnel. Dr. Hadley and his associates come from the rare walks in life wherein activity and thinking on broad investment

subjects go together.

Paragraph after paragraph is found, as responsive to the public and private demand for clearness and conciseness, as the work of

the stamp of government approval.

Then, the weight of authority is added. In the brief definition of railroad bonds and stocks which follows, there speaks the experience of men who have responsibly discussed and handled railroad stocks and bonds aggregating literally billions of dollars.

This is how the Commission defines a railroad bond: "Essentially a note made by the nessed the complete bankruptcy of a Canacompany; a promise to pay a certain sum of money, say \$1000 at a specified date of maturity, and to pay interest at specified rates in the meantime. The obligation is definite. The value is limited by the terms of the himself-"largely through investments in

instrument."

"But a share of railroad stock," the Commission explains, "is of a different and more testimony on January 12: complex character. It represents two things instead of one: that a certain sum has been paid in; and that the holder of the stock has a certain share in the ownership of the property, of whatever value it may prove to be. The second of these things is what ultimately gives the stock certificate its value. . . . Even in theory, it purports merely to show that (what the certificate represents) is the amount originally paid by the subscriber an extremist. when the road was built. It does not create needs still to discriminate among other peoan obligation to pay its face value, nor does ple's stocks. He wants to lay something by, that face represent its money value as a safe from the risks of the small business. share. The value varies with the development He is not in a position, as Mr. Carnegie was, of the property as a whole. If the property to invest all his money in himself.

certificate will be worth less than the amount it represents." In short, "The value of a share of stock is essentially variable, its profit essentially indeterminate.

All of which is, from a theoretical point of T is unusual, and encouraging as well, to view, one reason why, as has frequently been find an official report of a government remarked in these pages, to-day's prices of

#### Millionaires and Mines—Mr. Carnegie's Rule

STRIKING postscript to last month's A "note" in this department, describing the will of the successful miner which forbade all beneficiaries to invest in mines at all, is supplied by recent happenings.

The man with a small surplus who puts it into mining stocks only to lose it (as most do) the most successful journalist—yet bearing is apt to feel he would have won out—if only he had commanded plenty of capital.

Yet two investors who figured in last month's news as heavy losers in the mining field were millionaires, and "insiders," too. Each was a director in more than twenty corporations. Each benefited by personal connections with a powerful financial group.

Nevertheless, one of these investors witdian enterprise into which he had ventured, even to the extent of loaning it \$25,000.

The other millionaire, of a family distinguished in public life, suffered bankruptcy mining concerns," or rather mining prospects.

Then here is part of Andrew Carnegie's

I never bought a share on the Stock Exchange in my life; never sold one. I am a monomaniac on stock gambling. My grandfather was ruined on the Stock Exchange in Scotland. Once in the early days I bought a lot of shares of Pennsylvania Raifroad stock in Philadelphia. My banker said I might pay thirty days after. That was the only purchase I ever made on Exchange.

Mr. Carnegie, of course, could afford to be The average business man

# MAURICE MAETERLINCK

# BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

WHEN it became known that the Belgian poet-philosopher had been awarded the Nobel prize for literature, none of the usual clamorous dissent was heard—nothing, in fact, but pleased approval. Back of this rare accord between the much-criticised Swedish Academy and an irreverent world might lie nothing but admiration granted by our reasons to one who has molded the unborn thoughts of his time into lucid and melodious words. But I am inclined to seek for a more potent explanation, and to find it in a feeling so strong and intimate that it can be described only as love. And this much, it seems to me, is universally given to Maeterlinck, not as a poet and thinker alone, but as a personality—as a beacon soul, at once pure and strong, wise and sweet, toward which our hearts instinctively turn in their search for consolation and inspiration.<sup>1</sup>

There was a time, not so very long ago, when, to use James Huneker's striking phrase, "Maeterlinck meant for most people a crazy crow masquerading in tail feathers plucked from the Swan of Avon." As he stands before us to day, modern As he stands before us to-day, modern of Avon. literature knows of few more commanding figures. and of none more charming. Springing from a small country, his genius has turned the whole civilized world into a fatherland claiming him for its own. Writing miniature plays for puppet stages, he has taken his place beside Ibsen and Strindberg as a reformer of the modern theater. Seeking for a form that would fit his dreams even more perfectly than his own "formless" dramas, he has raised the philosophical essay to a height attained only by Emerson among latter-day writers. Though working only for truth and the joy of working, his efforts have also earned worldly returns, enabling him to make a home of an old Benedictine abbey, where Madame Maeterlinck, who on the stage is Georgette Leblanc, can find ideal settings for "Macbeth" and "Pélleas et Mélisande." That such a man should, as rumor asserts, refuse to surrender his Belgian citizenship in order to become a member of the French Academy seems too consistent with his character not to be true.

The charm of this man, who has given us such masterpieces of soul-penetration as "Aglavaine and Selysette" or "Wisdom and Destiny," is rendered doubly striking by a physical ruggedness and balance that furnish a background of unexpectedness to the subtlety of his speculation and the delicacy of his artistic form. Tall and active, large of limb and rather heavy featured, he is more at home out of doors than in the study.

The following works by Maeterlinck are available in English, all of them being published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Plays: Princess Maleine, 1889; The Intruder, 1890; The Blind, 1890; The Seven Princesses, 1891; Pelliess and Melisande, 1892; Alladine and Palomides, 1894; Home, 1894; The Death of Tintaglies, 1894; Aglavaine and Bluebeard, 1901; Monna Vanna, 1902; Joyselle, 1903; The Blue Bird, 1909; Mary Magdalene, 1910. Essays: The Treasure of the Humble, 1896; Wisdom and Destiny, 1898; The Life of the Bee, 1900; The Burled Temple, 1902; The Double Garden, 1904; The Measure of the Hours, 1907. The same firm has brought out "Maurice Maeterlinck." by Edward Thomas, and Duffield & Company have issued "Maurice Maeterlinck: A Study," by Montrose J. Moses.

Sweeping along the highroads in an automobile driven by himself, or skimming the frozen surface of some canal in his native country, he appears most himself. Yet there is much both in his appearance and his habits that helps to account for that gentle calm which strikes us as the dominant spirit of his work even when he deals with the heart's most stirring tragedies. Having only the tone of his poetry in mind, Arthur Symons said once that "he speaks always without raising his voice." But that saying holds true of the whole man and all that he is and does.

Seldom has the world known a soul so well poised, so at peace with whatever fate chooses to bring, so disregardful of the petty concerns that keep most human lives in a state of turmoil. All polite conventionalities are hateful to him, and yet he would never dream of striving consciously at any sort of unconventionality. It seems just as natural for him to be himself as this requires effort in ordinary persons. And when thus surrendering to the quiet pressure from within, he cannot but shun the bustle and hustle, the strife and the shamming, of mart and of drawing room.

Next to his unostentatious strength and unfeigned equanimity, the man's most characteristic trait is a shy reserve, behind which lies an almost complete lack of personal vanity, and not, as sometimes happens, a pride so overweening that it dares not expose itself to any rebuff. If caught at the right time and place, he will talk most fascinatingly-about practically anything but himself. But silence is more natural to him than talk, solitude more dear than company. There is in him a craving to dream and to brood that must have got into his very blood out of the mist-laden atmosphere of his native shores. But whenever he does speak-or write-his every expression proves the truth of Alfred Sutro's declaration that, "if the word mystic implies anything of mental fog or obscurity, then Maeterlinck is none."

He springs from Flemish stock that has been settled for something like six centuries in or about Ghent, where he was born just fifty years ago. His childhood was spent in a home where, as in some of his own plays, ships could be seen sailing through what looked to be the back part of the garden. The country and its population of slow, taciturn peasantry seem to have impressed themselves with equal force on the boy. And to this day his work takes much of its dominant coloring from the closely allied tempers of Belgian nature and Belgian people.

Seven years of precious youth were spent in a Jesuit college under a discipline that he himself has described as tyrannical. And yet I cannot recall a single protest in his art evoked by that significant experience. Here as elsewhere he looks kindly to the past and the institutions that once served it well, while all the eagerness of his spirit goes out to the future and what it may bring of higher perfection, higher happiness.

In that college, and later at the university, he met several men of his own kind—men like Charles van Lerberghe and Emile Verhaeren, whose names

hardly mean anything on this side of the ocean, though they have given Belgium a noted place in present-day literature. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He even practised a little and ost a case or two. This failure as a pleader was ascribed to his low and rather thin voice, which lends itself but poorly to emphatic expression. But I suspect that it depended as much on his ability to see both sides of every case. He, who has spoken of our tendency to believe in a universal justice as "the prejudice which has its roots deepest in our hearts," cannot have failed, from the very start, to perceive how the clusive thing we call "right" refuses to stay undivided with any one person or cause.

At twenty-four be went to Paris—to the place where, if we may believe Alfred Sutro, "art is more than a word, more than a cult—a brotherhood." From the first Maeterlinck was received as a member of that

the rest.

Then be published his first play, "Princess Maleine," and Octave Mirbeau proclaimed him "greater than Shakespeare." Most men would have lost their heads over the ill-worded praise, or their hearts over the ridicule it provoked. Nothing illustrates his wonderful mental equilibrium better than his calm disregard of both applause and laughter. And it was not long before other plays followed—of a quaintness and a daintiness such as the world had never seen before—and with each of them his fame waxed and spread.

What his financial position may have been in those early days I have not been able to discover. But he must have had some private means that is gone when the authenticity of his genius might that yields naught of itself as it faces immensity.

### MAETERLINCK WITH HIS WIFE (GEORGETTE LEBLANC)

brotherhood by the grace of God. The air was then full of a sort of done more to settle that question than his fairy symbolism that endeavored to express by the play, "The Blue Bird," by which he succeeded in innate melody of words what might be too elusive appealing to the many as formerly he had appealed for their meaning. And young Maeterlinck wrote to the few. They tell me that at one time this poems as hauntingly incomprehensible as any of play was given by fifty-nine different companies in Russia alone. Be that as it may, there is now no civilized language into which his works have not been transplanted. Nor is there a nook so hidden in any part of the Western world that it is not likely to hold some life made a little more livable by his wise musings.

To take up his works separately would lead me beyond my present purpose. All I wish to do here is to suggest certain general aspects that seem inseparable from whatever he does—that, in a word, are one with his spirit. Of course, he must be acclaimed a master in the handling of the written word, and his mastery shows itself not the least in the harmony with which his sentences invariably are fraught. But the better part of the beauty springenabled him to pursue his course without regard ing from his soul lies, nevertheless, in the thoughts to anything but his own faith in it. And so he has to which his words give wings—thoughts like the continued to do ever since—"loving what he wrote, one shining brightly out of this passage: "Light, and writing only what he loved." Now the day though so fragile, is perhaps the one thing of all be seriously questioned. Probably nothing has Here we have infinity of time and space confined

within a few words, spoken "without the air of life's main curse will undoubtedly change into one having said anything more than the simplest observation."

And his work abounds with thoughts that are equally sublime in aspect and in scope. Yet he never lets himself be tempted beyond poetic suggestiveness into scientific exhaustiveness. sense of things still unuttered always remains the final impression. And perhaps it is in this implied abundance, this limitless reserve power, that his main appeal lies. For it is this side of his nature that has enabled him to look at life and at death Through that with such imperturbable eyes. quiescent power, reaching beyond the spoken word into the one not yet breathed, he has carried peace to a time fatigued beyond endurance by an overlong struggle.

Maeterlinck has been called a poet of the sub-conscious—or I may have called him so myself. The name is good, at any rate, and it finds warrant in the light he has poured into "that holy of holies of the 'Buried Temple,' in which our most intimate thoughts and the forces that lie beneath them and are unknown to us go in and out without our knowledge and grope in search of the mysterious road that leads to future events." But his main discovery and most significant revelation concerning the subconscious rests in the intimate connection which he has established between certain mysterious powers within ourselves and certain equally mysterious powers on the outside. What he shows—or tries to show—is that these two sets

of powers are at bottom identical.

Poetically he has accomplished what Bergson has achieved philosophically. Life, so threatening when lying wholly beyond our own selves, becomes homely and familiar when found at work within those same selves. The fear with which man has regarded fate tends thus to change into happy faith—the unknown becomes the partly known and in dealing with life, destiny, providence, man begins at last to feel as if he were but dealing with another self. But by opening up these new vistas into the heart of being, where our own image comes back to us as if mirrored in the pupil of a loved one's eye, Maeterlinck has done his share, and a large one at that, toward preparing a religious re-formulation for which some of the best men on both sides of the ocean are now working When that formulation has been attained, I think it will be seen that Maeterlinck has contributed not only a conception of life as trustworthy, but of death as an integral part of lifeand not the unkindliest at that.

Like Tolstoy, like Zola, like so many other men of strong physique and vivid imagination, this dreamer from the Lowlands has been largely preoccupied with the inevitable moment of dissolution that forms the interrogation point at the end of every human career. But while Tolstoy sought to scare men into righteousness by enhancing the terror of that ever-present specter, one of Maeterlinck's chief tasks has been to breathe the breath of hope and sympathetic comprehension on our terror, and thus to melt it into vanishing mist. Of course, he began by staring at the specter in open-eyed horror like the rest of us. For years its grim figure stalked through his plays like a veiled angel of darkness. But gradually there came light into his vision, and that vision widened and grew until all creation lay steeped in brightness. It is that vision he has tried to make ours-in "The

of its many blessings.

Looking upon life and death in the way I have just tried to indicate, it is only natural that Maeterlinck should entertain toward humanity a vast tolerance—nay, more than that: an unshakable confidence. At one time a student of Nietzsche, and always a lover of Emerson, he has nevertheless consistently refused to accept any view of the individual as the ultimate object of all existence, or as its supreme arbiter within the scope of human existence. Speaking of universal suffrage, which he holds a necessary step on the road to higher cultural development, he wrote that, "in those problems in which all life's enigmas converge. the crowd which is wrong is almost always justified as against the wise man who is right." Yet he is anything but blind to the part played by the individual as a hand reached out by the race for its own uplifting, and he does not hesitate to assert that, "when the sage's destiny blends with that of men of inferior wisdom, the sage raises them to his level, but himself rarely descends.

The full extent of his foresightedness, as well as the heart of his political faith, is laid bare when he comes to discuss the interaction of those two opposed principles—the racial and the individual. Then he says that, when life below man is con-cerned, "all genius lies in the species, in life or in nature, whereas the individual is nearly always stupid." But in man, on the other hand—and in man alone—he finds that real emulation exists between the racial and the individual intelligences. In man he finds also a tendency "toward a sort of equilibrium which is the great secret of the future." And in the solving of that secret-the secret of how to make the man with a mission and the mass of ordinary men give each other mutual respect and support-lies the only hope of our

modern democracies.

Too often the essential difference between philosophy and wisdom is lost sight of. While all wisdom is based on some philosophical coordination of life's multiplicity, it would be dangerous to find wisdom in all that we now call philosophy. not out of place to give the title of philosopher to Maeterlinck—as Professor Dewey has pointed out -but he is more: a sage. Application lurks back of his most abstract speculations, and what he principally wants us to do is to learn in order to live. Both the manner and the result of such learning are suggested in this passage: "If we had applied to the removal of various necessities that crush us, such as pain, old age and death, one-half of the energy displayed by any little flower in our gardens, we may well believe that our lot would be very different from what it is.

Somebody has said that he possesses "the child's faculty of wonder." This is true, and one reason for his power over our time is his untiring effort to turn us in childlike wonder toward that ocean of dumb life out of which we have risen into unique articulateness. Like Bergson, he wants to teach us how to soften the noise made by our reasons in order that we may catch the unspoken messages passing from the rest of life into our instincts and intuitions. But to do so, we must cultivate the simplicity of spirit that has lived untainted in his own heart through so many years of conspicuous success-the simplicity that sends him out to watch his beloved bees in the early morn, and that helps him to define the new mysticism he feels coming as Blue Bird," for instance—and when we possess it, "nothing more than a knowledge of self that has fa then what has hitherto figured in our fancies as overstepped the ordinary limits of consciousness." nothing more than a knowledge of self that has far

# THE NEW BOOKS

#### AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR William H. Allen, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, has written an extremely useful and stimulating book! concerning woman's part in government. In this work Dr. Allen sets forth, with remarkable clearness, the responsibilities that women, under our form of government, really have for successful administration, entirely apart from the possession or nonpossession of the franchise. If we mistake not, there are many ardent advocates of woman suffrage in this country who have never carefully considered the real influence of women on government, or classified the actual administrative functions that are already conferred upon women even in States that do not grant them the suffrage. Such persons will rise from a perusal of Dr. Allen's book with a new conception of what is meant by good government in this country, and they can hardly fail to be convinced, at the same time, of the need of a more thoroughgoing education in governmental affairs for both sexes. One thing Dr. Allen has shown beyond dispute: the duties and the responsibilities of citizenship for men and women neither begin nor end with the ballot.

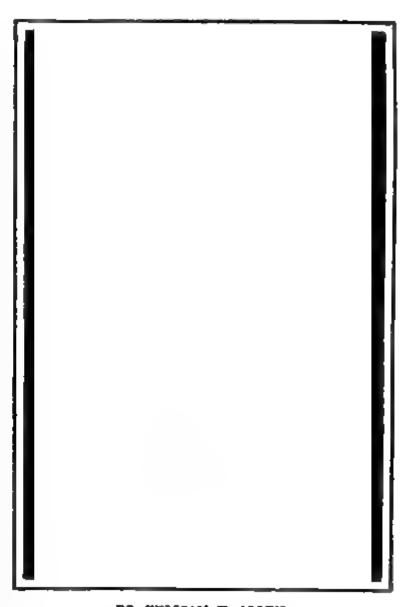
Readers of the article on "The Short Ballot in American Cities," in the January number of the Review of Reviews, will be interested in a little book entitled "Short-Ballot Principles," by Richard S. Childs, who represents the organization that is active in explaining and advocating the short-ballot throughout the country. Mr. Childs answers many questions, and meets some of the objections that may have occurred to those who have been following the spread of the movement for what is known as commission government in American cities. His book is clearly and unpretentiously written, and affords a good elementary exposition of the subject.

A comprehensive handbook of the essential facts relative to commission government in American cities has been prepared by Dr. Ernest S. Bradford. While Mr. Childs sets forth the principles of this movement, Dr. Bradford tells what has been done in different parts of the country to embody these principles in actual schemes of government, and shows how this particular reform is related to the referendum and initiative, the recall, electoral reform, and municipal civil service. Both books will be found useful by all students of civic government, the one to show what the short-ballot reform is intended to accomplish, and the other to show what has been done thus far to put it into effect.

what has been done thus far to put it into effect.

A new edition of Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer's excellent account of the "Referendum in America" contains a new chapter on the recall. There are also chapters on the initiative and referendum, covering the years from 1900 to 1911, inclusive, and one on the referendum versus the representative system. While the earlier edition of Dr. Oberholtzer's book has been used at times in support of the movement

Woman's Part in Government. By Dr. William H.
Allen. Dodd, Mead & Co. 377 pp. \$1 50.
Short-Ballot Principles. By Richard S. Childs.
Houghton Millin Co. 171 pp. \$1.00.
Commission Government in American Cities. By Dr.
Ernest S. Bradford. Macmillan. 359 pp., frontis. \$1.25.
The Referendum in America. By Ellis P. Oberholtzer.
Charles Scribner's Sons. 523 pp. \$2.00.



DR. WILLIAM H. ALLEN
(Director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and author of "Woman's Part in Government," one of the most suggestive and thought-provoking books of the current season)

to extend these reforms throughout the country, the author prefers to appear in the character of a scientific investigator, rather than in that of an advocate. It is his purpose, in this edition, as well as in the original one, to describe what has been done to engraft these forms of democracy upon the American political system. The additional chapters are brought closely up to date.

"Corporations and the State" is the title of a volume of lectures delivered by Senator Burton, of Ohio, at the University of Pennsylvania, supplemented by a chapter interpreting the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases. One of the six lectures is devoted to the discussion of banking and monetary problems, and while not closely related to the other lectures in the series, is included in the volume because it had a place in the original plan for the course. With this exception, the topics discussed are the following: "Origin and Development of Private Corporations"; "Nature of Combinations in the United States and Abroad"; "Regulation of Corporations"; "Corporations and Public Welfare"; and "Advisable Regulations and Corporations." Senator Burton gives in these lec-

 Corporations and the State. By Theodore E. Burton. Appletons, 249 pp. \$1 25. tures an able exposition of corporation problems full account of Lee's military operations, and to from the modern conservative viewpoint

The appearance of a book devoted to "Problems in Railway Regulation" is at least significant of the fact that the time has at last arrived when some system of regulation in this country is assumed as necessary. The author of the present work, Mr. Henry S. Haines, who is himself an engineer, an experienced railway manager, and a well-known authority on American railroad development, has included in the scope of his book a description of past conditions and of the effects of the various attempts to cure the evils resulting therefrom by government regulation. He regards the embryonic stage of our railroad development as having terminated with the outbreak of the Civil War. A stage of reconstruction followed upon the consequences of the financial crisis of 1873, and the stage of legislative regulation was reached with the passage of the Interstate Commerce law of 1887.

A new type of school history, written from the viewpoint of our most recent national development, is embodied in a text-book modestly entitled "An American History," by Dr. David S. Muzzey, of Columbia University." Dr. Muzzey has largely discarded, or relegated to insignificant places in his narrative, the detailed accounts of wars and military and naval movements which have always monopolized so large a proportion of our historical text-books. He prefers to utilize the available space for an exposition of what he regards as the more vital factors in our national growth. Throughout the volume special emphasis is given to social and economic evolution, and a distinctive feature of the work is the fact that more than one-fifth of it deals with the history of the United States since the Civil War and reconstruction. Dr. Muzzey's courage in undertaking to treat of these recent phases of our history, as well as in omitting from his story a great mass of unimportant detail which in the past has served only to confuse the mind of the student, is to be heartily

A book, which in some features admirably supplements Dr. Muzzey's history, is Mr. S. E. Forman's text-book in civics entitled "The American Republic." In this work there has been included considerable material on the actual workings of our governmental system. It is, of course, a new thing in text-books of this character to have such subjects as direct primaries, the recall of judges, the initiative and the referendum, the "commission" form of municipal government and municipal home rule represented. All these and other topics of like timeliness are treated and illustrated in

Mr. Forman's book.

#### TWO BOOKS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR

Any biography of General Lee, written by a Virginian of Thomas Nelson Page's antecedents, must, perforce, be sympathetic. When the volume, entitled "Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier," was begun by Mr. Page, he had in mind only to prepare a second and enlarged edition of the little book "Robert E. Lee, the Southerner," in which Mr. Page had as his theme Lee's personal character. The materials expanded, however, beyond expectation, and Mr. Page was led to undertake a rather

show his relation to the civil power of the Confederacy. Mr. Page has employed the studies of Northern as well as Southern military authorities, and we note that he accords to Major John Bigelow's "Campaign of Chancellorsville" exceptional praise, declaring it "the most complete and authoritative history of any battle ever fought on American soil."

Mr. Archibald Gracie's book about the battle of Chickamauga is an unusually careful and thoroughgoing piece of work. Mr. Gracie has had access to all the official records of the battle, including original reports and manuscripts and related documents bearing on the subject. He has given much time to the study of these materials and the result is one of the most complete accounts of a single battle that the voluminous literature of the Civil War has yet produced. One feature of the work is an extraordinary collection of portraits of participants in the battle, while the text is well supplied with maps and photographs of the battlefield

#### A FEW VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

"William James, and Other Essays" is the title of the latest work on the philosophy of life by Josiah Royce, professor of the history of philosophy at Harvard College. Professor Royce has brilliantly defended his theories of philosophical idealism advanced in previous works, giving practical applications of his doctrine, the conclusions leading to the forming of sound and high ideals for the conduct of our individual lives. These essays are not slender saplings of philosophical thought; they are rich with mature deliberation and speak with the voice of authority, reiterating the Platonic postulate that "nothing can injure the subtle principle called soul." The essay bearing the honored name of the late Professor William James was delivered last June at Harvard as a Phi Beta Kappa oration. It considers the noted pragmatist as a psychologist, an ethical idealist, an exponent of efficiency, an evolutionist and an interpreter of public problems. It is a splendid tribute to a great man by one no less great, though an apostle of a differing philosophical creed. Mr. Royce is sure that Professor James alone has richly interpreted the American moral consciousness and that we shall always reckon with his spirit of hopeful unrest in our national development. After the tribute to James, the two most important essays discuss "Immortality" and "What is Vital in Christianity." immortality Professor Royce says that only fools dream that the real world is the present one, that we are a part of the world-will, and the thirst for immortality is a malady of our souls, for which the cure is eternity.

"The Five Great Philosophies of Life," by William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College,7 is an exposition of the philosophical principles produced in the five centuries from the birth of Socrates to the death of Jesus-namely, the Epicurean pursuit of pleasure, the Stoic law of self-repression and control, the sublime idealism of Platonism, the Aristotelian scheme of proportion, and the Christian doctrine of perfect love. It is a book of practical philosophy, alive to the every-day needs of life, that endeavors to reconcile the good within all philosophies to a common meeting-point in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Problems in Railway Regulation. By Henry S. Haines. Macmillan. 582 pp. \$1.75.

<sup>1</sup> An American History. By David Saville Muzzey. Ginn & Co. 662 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> The American Republic. By S. E. Forman. Century Company. 359 pp., ill. \$1.10.

<sup>4</sup> Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier. By Thomas Nelson Page. Scribners. 734 pp., por. and maps. \$2.50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Truth About Chickamauga. By Archibald Gracke. Houghton Mifflin Co. 462 pp., ill. \$4.00.
<sup>6</sup> William James, and Other Russya. By Josiah Royce. Macmillan Company. 300 pp. \$1.50.
<sup>7</sup> The Five Great Philosophies of Life. By William De-Witt Hyde. Macmillan Company. 295 pp. \$1.50.

doctrine of Jesus' spirit of love. Mr. Hyde has the gift of lucid, virile utterance and an understanding of

the scientific spirit that dominates the world to-day.
"Some American Story-Tellers" is a volume of essays from Frederick Taber Cooper on the work and personalities of various American novelists. They originally appeared in the Bookman as critical and somewhat adventurous studies of the art of modern story-telling, and are written with the recognition that the gift of the story-teller is perhaps the greatest gift, one that will bring the purest pleasure so long as children are born and men and women, like Peter Pan, refuse to "grow up." The essays dealing with the work of Edith Wharton and Frank Norris are worthy of especial praise.

We all need to know more about friendship. man who has not the capacity for friendship lacks the capacity for anything that is of value; he is superfluous matter in the universe, and the sooner a stray comet flecks him off into space and dissolves his wooden heart into etheric nothingness, the better for all concerned. "The Book of Friendship" is a new compilation of thoughts in prose and verse on friendship, with an introduction of rare literary artistry and beauty by Samuel McChord Crothers. He touches upon all phases of friendship from Emerson's lofty and spiritualized conception of the intimate and personal experience to the friendship of Huckleberry Finn and Negro Jim floating down the broad bosom of the Mississippi. Great care has been expended on the illustrations for this volume. Each one is a gem of artistic appreciation of its subject; they reveal that friendship is somewhat of earth but more of heaven.

#### POETRY AND MUSIC

Harry S. Pancoast, author of the excellent text-book for students of English poetry, "Standard English Poems," has prepared a new collection,—
"The Vista of English Verse." Mr. Pancoast has obliterated the trail of the schoolmaster and adapted the volume to the needs of the general reader. His selections beginning with the swing-ing lyricism of the Chevy Chase Ballads and covering the field of English verse down to Yeats and Alfred Noves are the master-music of poesy. The binding is a beautiful dark green, stamped with a romantic design in green and gold. The decora-

poem in his characteristic and captivating style. "When She Was About Sixteen" is the story of a delightful pair of youthful lovers whose union is forbidden by the girl's stern and mercenary parents. Despite opposition the pair contrive to meet and the occasion of the circus coming to town gives them the long-desired opportunity to run away and be married. The angry parents kidnap the bride, and finally, in despair, the bridgeroom lures his mother-in-law to his house and holds her a prisoner in the preserve cellar until his father-in-law is willing to make an exchange of prisoners. a book that gives one a happy hour, a gleam of love music-loving little boy, whose first love was a Gerand youth and laughter. The pages are lavishly illustrated in color and crayon by Howard Chan- Brothers' Gallop," on to the eventful day when, dler Christy.

1 Some American Story-Tellers. By Frederick Taber Cooper. Henry Hoit & Co. 388 pp. \$1.60.

1 The Book of Friendship. Introduction by Samuel McChord Crothers. Macmilian Company. 331 pp. \$1.25.

1 The Vista of English Verse. Compiled by Henry S. Pascoast. Henry Holt & Co. 654 pp., Ill. \$1.50.

4 When She Was About Sixteen. By James Whitcomb Risey. Bobbs-Merrill Co. 30 pp., Ill. \$2.

"Since you cannot have what you wish, wish for what you have," is the gist of a volume of verse and prose entitled "The Value of Contentment," edited by Mary Minerva Barrows, with an introduction by Mary E. Wilkins. All that has ever been written about contentment, from Epictetus down to Anne Payson McCall, is included in this

exquisite gift book.
"Opera Synopses," by J. Walker McSpadden, is a handy book which gives the plots of sixtyfour operas, grand, romantic, and light, which have been produced within the last few years,—including the \$10,000 prize opera, "Mona," brought out at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1911-12. The telling of the plots is clear and concise; they are summed up act by act, and a history of each opera is given with data concerning the first production and the names of the members of the original cast. As the knowledge of opera has become an essential part of modern education, every one who is interested in things appertaining to music should read this book as well as those who wish to have an accurate knowledge of standard productions.

Mr. Filson Young has been successful in bringing a certain emotional atmosphere into his retelling of the Wagner stories, and he has not lessened the interest in these wonder-tales by separating them from the music. The version of the stories as given by Mr. Young is adapted to the taste of the general reader; it requires no knowledge of music to enjoy the story of the "Ygg Drasil Tree," whose verdure shaded the universe and beneath whose branches welled the "Spring of Divine Wisdom," or the vast epic of the "Ring" with its primeval forces and human emotions, heroes, gods, and demi-gods. Wagner adapted his opera stories from the myths and legends of the north. The story of the "Flying Dutchman" is the property of all seafaring people; "Tannhäuser" is founded on a familiar German folk-tale known as "The Hill of Venus"; "Lohengrin" was discovered by Wagner in a work of Chrestien de Troyes; the "Ring of the Niebelungs" is based on the "Niebelungen Noth" and the "Edda"; "Parsifal" was taken from a version of the "Grail" story, and the "Meistersingers" of Nuremberg is a representation of a contest between the Minnesingers who held contests of song and flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. tion within the cover-pages—a spacious gardenaisle between rows of marble pedestals to poets
dead and gone, is the work of Mr. Paul Martin.

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another

James Whitcomb Riley has given us another us anot

appendix.
"The Musical Amateur," a delightful book on the human side of music, comes to us from Robert Haven Schauffler. It is addressed to all those who love music and believe that music is vitally necessary to the home and to the community. function of creative listening is explained in detail by Mr. Schauffler in order that we may understand how greatly a performer is sustained and aided in the expression of his art by an intelligent and appreciative listener. The first chapter relates the captivating story of the author's progress as a music-loving little boy, whose first love was a Gergrown a few years older, he plays the opening bars

The Value of Contentment. By Mary Minerva Barrows. Boston: H. M. Oaldwell Company. 205 pp. \$1.50.
Opera Synopses. By Joseph Walker McSpadden.
Tocomic.
The Wagner Stories. By Filson Young. Henry Holt & Co. 304 pp. \$1.50.
The Musical Amateur. By Robert Haven Schauffler.
Houghton Mifflin Co. 262 pp. \$1.25.

of Beethoven's "Adelaide" on the 'cello and rushes flying machine, while in a third section of the book to his father filled with joy and sudden comprehenthe author discusses aeronautic meteorology,—the sion, crying, "I like the dull stuff. At last I like the dull stuff." From that moment the whole musical firmament opened to the boy's vision.

#### CHINA FROM WITHIN

An inside view of China's awakening which is particularly useful and interesting at the present time is given by J. Dyer Ball, of the Hong Kong Civil Service (retired) in his recent book, "The Chinese at Home." Mr. Ball, who has already written a good deal on China, including another volume entitled "Things Chinese," spent forty-six years among the "children of Han." He knows not only their manners and customs, but, apparently, has come to understand their language and thoughts as few Occidentals have done. He skilfully depicts the life of this ancient, supposedly rock-bound, never-changing folk and lays bare some of the social and temperamental characteristics which have not only permitted, but conduced toward the present awakening. The volume is copiously illustrated.

#### **AERONAUTICS**

There have been many books on flying machines written by students of aeronautics, but few, if any, by a real aviator writing out of the fulness of a large experience in various countries. Such a book is "The Story of the Aeroplane," by Claude Grahame-White. This volume follows close on the heels of another in this field, by the same famous aviator. Mr. Grahame-White describes in a terse and interesting manner his entrance into the aerial game, the triumphs and disasters of his novitiate, his most notable flights and the novel sensations of flying. The early work of Maxim, Chanute, Lilienthal, and the Wrights is sketched, and the progress of flying brought down to the year 1910, the beginning of the era of cross-country flights. The author's description of the personalities of the various great flyers is an interesting chapter. Mr. Grahame-White has had a good deal of experience with flying "meets" and what he has to say on the elements that make for the success or failure of these occasions is worthy of note by those concerned. Other subjects taken up are the rise of aviation schools, the development of the engine, the future of aviation, and the military use of the aeroplane. The volume is profusely illustrated with reproductions of fine photographs.

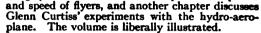
The purpose of Albert Francis Zahm's volume on "Aerial Navigation" is to portray in popular terms the substantial progress of the science of aeronautics from its earliest beginnings down to the present. Little note is taken of experiments that have not made definite contribution to progress in this field. Part I deals with aerostation—the development of the balloon from the "passive" craft to the modern dirigibles; Part II treats of aviation—the development of the heavier-than-air

to save the Courtesan Thais from her life of sin. He succeeds and Thais leaves the worship of Venus to enter the convent of the White Sisters. Damiel returns to his cell, but the old peace will not return; he is haunted by the memory of the beauty of Thais and after struggling with his temptation, he resolves to forswear his faith for her caresses. returns to the convent only to find that Thais is dying. She repulses his proffer of earthly love and points his faith to things eternal. Thus the monk who was sent by God to save Thais the Courtesan is saved by Thais the Saint. The book

> A new book on Panama, by Albert Edwards, gives not only a compact narrative of the movements on the isthmus since its discovery by the white man, including an account of fifty-three revolutions in fifty-seven years, but also a detailed account of events since the secession from Colombia and the undertaking of the great canal enterprise by the United States Government. Both the historical and the descriptive chapters are bright and entertaining, and the information conveyed should be serviceable to all who are in any degree interested in the rapidly approaching completion

> Assuredly the safe-deposit vault is a new point of departure in literature. In a little book entitled "In the Cave of Aladdin," Mr. John P. Carter, one of the officials of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company of New York City, tells us the story of this characteristic development in modern social and commercial life, and makes known a great many facts of curious interest which have heretofore remained secrets of the safe-deposit business. Mr. Carter writes in a pleasing vein, and both the humor and the pathos of the subject are well represented in his book.

> <sup>4</sup> Thais. By Paul Wilstach. Indianapolis: The Bobbe-Merrill Co. 160 pp., ill. \$1. <sup>5</sup> Panama. By Albert Edwards. Macmillan. 585 pp., ill. \$2.50. <sup>6</sup> In the Cave of Aladdin. By John P. Carter. New York, James A. Jenkins. 275 pp. \$2.09.



#### OTHER BOOKS OF THE SEASON

Mr. Paul Wilstach's play "Thais," recently a

pronounced success on the American stage, comes to us published in book form. It is built on the

novel of the same name by Anatole France, and has for its theme the world-old struggle between

flesh and spirit. Damiel, an anchorite of the

desert, goes to Alexandria as directed by a vision,

general properties and phenomena of free air, including winds, cyclone, storms, and other aerial disturbances. A chapter with the novel title "Forcing the Art," deals with the remarkable

aerial achievements of the year 1910. The ap-

pendices reprint two interesting letters of Benja-

min Franklin, written during his stay in Paris in

1783, describing the balloon experiments of Professor Charles and the Brothers Robert. The Wright Brothers contribute a chapter on the power

is illustrated with photographs of players in the original cast.



¹ The Chinese at Home. By J. Dyer Ball. Fleming H. Reveil Co. 370 pp., ill. \$2.
¹ The Story of the Aeropiane. By Claude Grahame-White. Small, Maynard & Co. 290 pp., ill. \$2.00.
¹ Aerial Navigation, a popular treatise on the growth of air craft and on aeronautical meteorology. By Albert Francis Zahm, M.E., Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co. 497 pp., ill. \$3.00.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

#### CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1912

Rev. Herbert S. BigelowFrontisp	iece	The World's Peace and the Panama-Pac	
The Progress of the World—		Exposition	30
Parties and Leaders	259	By Nicholas Murray Butler With illustrations	
The Republicans as Organized			
The National Convention		Senator Cummins and the Corporation	
President and Party		Inquiry	30
Mr. Taft's Non-Partisan Attitude		With portrait and cartoon	
Giving Effect to Party Policies		On the Eve of the Irish Home Rule Bill	30
Revising the Tariff		By W. T. STEAD	
"The Wrong Thing at the Right Time"	261	With portraits and other illustrations	
What a President Could Have Done		_	
Persecuting the Party's Faithful		The Fur Seals and Their Enemies	
The Real Party Cleavage	263	By David Starr Jordan and George A. Clar	ŧΚ
The Real Party Cleavage	264	Poincaré and France's New Ministry	31
Popular Opinion Everywhere	265	By Othon Guerlac	
How the Revolt Was Provoked		•	
"Progressives" in the Field	266	A Preventive of Strikes	32
The Straw Pollets	266	By Louis Graves	
The Straw Ballots Senator Cummins a Candidate	200	With portraits	
		A "Welfare Institution" on a Novel Plan	221
Demand for Roosevelt	207	With illustrations	32:
La Follette on the Sick List	207		
The "Drafting" of Roosevelt	26/	The Moving-Picture Show and the Liv-	
Mr. Roosevelt's "Charter of Democracy"	269	ing Drama	329
"Recalls"—and, again, Recalls!	269	By Robert Grau	
"Taft Fires on His Opponents"	271	With portraits and other illustrations	
Taft's Campaign Management.			
Wilson as a Democratic Favorite		The Ohio Constitutional Convention	33.
Attacks on Wilson		BY HENRY W. ELSON	
Some Matters at Washington		The Growth of Socialism	34
The Lawrence Strike			,,,
Dynamite Indictments		By Thomas Seltzer	
A Railroad over Salt Water	275	Leading Articles of the Month—	
Exit the Manchu		Politics in the Magazines	34
Enter the Chinese Republic	277	American Disparagement of the Japanese	345
Our Chinese Policy Reaffirmed	278	Is War Essential to Heroism?	340
The Peace of the Pacific	279	The Churches' Need of the Efficiency Engineer	
Our Friendship With Latin America	279	Royalty's Opening Week in Ottawa	
The Warning to Cuba	280	Dickens and John Forster	
Slow Progress in Mexico	281	The Loves of Charles Dickens	
Anglo-German Rivalry		The Irish Theater as an Exponent of the People	
How Finance and Socialists Help		Ireland to Be Saved by Intellect	
Lloyd-George and Armaments		Italian Appreciations of the German Kronprinz	
Haldane in Germany			
Bargains in Africa		Where Italy's History Is Made	
As to Armament Reduction		A Coast-to-Coast Railway in South America.	
The Prospects for Home Rule		Colombia's Commercial Revival	
Morocco a French Protectorate		A Survival of Ancient Turco-Italian Conflicts	
The Kaiser and His Reichstag		The Schools and the Drama	
The Turco-Italian War.		The Chinese Republic	
As to Rights of Neutrals.		Missionaries in the Making	
The Agreement as to Opium		Posing for Moving Pictures	
Aid for China's Famine Sufferers.		Is a Uniform Divorce Law Desirable?	
The Dickens Centenary		The World-Wide Fight Against Alcohol	374
The Danes and Brandes		With portraits and other illustrations	
THE Danes and Drandes	400	Making Bonds Popular	376
Record of Current Events	289		
With portraits		The Art of the Theater	379
	204	The New Books	381
ORIGORIS OF THE MOREIL	277	ARE MEW DOORS	,,,,

TERMS:—Issued monthly. 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Merzico and Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada, Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Post-masters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

# PRESIDENT BIGELOW OF THE OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, president of the Ohio Constitutional Convention now in session at Columbus, is an ordained Congregational minister. A native of Indiana, Mr. Bigelow, who is forty-two years of age, has passed more than half his life in Ohio, the State of his adoption. He is a graduate of Western Reserve University at Cleveland (1894). Since 1896 he has been pastor of the Vine Street Church of Cincinnati (now known as the People's Church and Town Meeting Society). For many years Mr. Bigelow has been active in social reform movements. He was a loyal follower of the late Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and ten years ago was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for Secretary of State. Mr. Bigelow is an officer of the Ohio Direct Legislation League. He is a gifted platform speaker and has campaigned in the State repeatedly—That a man of Mr. Bigelow's type,—undoubtedly representative of a large and growing section of public opinion in his State,—should be chosen to preside over such a body as the Constitutional Convention, indicates that the legal profession, with its conservative traditions, no longer dominates Ohio as it formerly did. The lawyers are in a minority of the present convention. (For other convention portraits see page 270, and for a detailed article contributed by one of the delegates, see page 337.)

# THE AMERICAN

# Review of Reviews

Vol. XLV

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1912

No. 3

# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

**Parties** House of Lords. For a long time Mr. Arthur Balfour has been the leader of the Unionist, or Conservative, party, whether in power or out of power. Lately, by agreement of the led and how they operate.

A man from another country, who get their living, directly or indirectly, arriving here at the present time, from politics; or who, for one reason or anand reading our newspapers in other, give a good deal of their time and order to find out political conditions, might effort to party affairs, so that they may be well be puzzled. In other countries the lead-called professional politicians as compared ership of parties, as a rule, is a definite thing. with their fellow citizens who are merely Parties have to be led by their responsible voters. They belong to one of the two great heads, in order to exist at all, under parlia- rival political guilds of the country. In anmentary forms of government, as in England, other sense, the Republican party exists France, Canada, and many other lands. Our officially in those States that have laws regusystem is so different that it is not easy for lating primary elections, and providing for the intelligent foreigner to understand it. the registration of voters as belonging to spe-In England party leadership is found in Parcified parties. These laws, however, create liament. Mr. Asquith, with his associates, State bodies, rather than national; so that leads the Liberal party; and the ministers the registered voters using the name "Repubare at once the heads of the executive govern- lican" in Nebraska might have quite differment and also the active exponents of party ent political sentiments from those registered policy in the House of Commons and the under the name "Republican" in New York.

As a national entity, the Repub-The National lican party has no central body and no organ of expression, exprincipal active members of the Unionist cepting its great convention of delegates, party, Mr. A. Bonar Law has taken the place which meets once in four years. This confrom which Mr. Balfour retires on account of vention adopts a platform and selects a candideclining health. It is all very clear and date for the Presidency and a candidate for definite; and any intelligent man going from the Vice-Presidency. A campaign committee another country to England can easily enough is also selected, each State having its own find out how British parties are organized and member of that committee. The object of the national convention is to give the dominant sentiment of the party as a whole,— But it is wholly different with us that is to say, the habitually Republican Republicane as in the United States. Parties do electorate,—a full opportunity to make its not focus, either in particular own platform and select the candidates of men or in particular governmental agencies. its choice. There is no such thing in this The "Republican party," for instance, is a country as party headship or leadership, as term that means at least three different understood in other countries. There has things. More usually, it means that great lately grown up in Washington the practice mass of voters throughout the country who of alluding to the President of the United have been in the habit of calling themselves States as the head or leader of the party. Republicans and of voting for Republican But such a designation is at once novel and candidates. In a very practical sense, the confusing. The leadership of a party must term "Republican party" means the men be a real thing, not ex officio. The Presispirit of mere party leadership.

President party lines or bearings. In that sense he has Taft as head of the party. much more nearly conformed to the spirit of his oath of office, and to the constitutional conception of the Presidency, than if he had acted in close association with one party or

Democrats, aided by a reluctant minority of supposed to share. the Republican members. This, surely, however creditable, could not be called the work of a leader of the Republican party. The railroad rate bill, as passed, seems to have been, in its vital aspects, the work of Senator Cum- his messages, and to his acceptance or rejecmins and other so-called "insurgent" legis- tion of bills which have passed both houses lators, with the aid of many progressive and have come to him for his signature. When Democrats. It cannot, therefore, be claimed a great party adopts a platform in national as a great party measure achieved under the convention, chooses a Presidential candidate,

dency, when once attained, is an executive leadership of the President and carried position, above parties, that ought to tax to through by cooperation with his fellow the utmost all the powers of the man who Republicans in the two houses of Congress. occupies the place. Its duties are of such a The Tariff Board, under which facts and sort that they cannot well be exercised in the statistics are usefully gathered, and which is claimed as a Taft measure, was wholly the creation of the insurgent Senators, led by For example, the President has Mr. Beveridge. It was put in the Senate as his chief duty the selection of bill with Mr. Aldrich's final consent, but judges for the federal bench. If without aid from the White House or enexercised by a party leader, in the spirit of couragement from the "orthodox" party partisanship, this power would result in a leaders. It was emasculated in conference bench selected through motives less than the committee by the House leaders and Senator very highest. However much the present Hale, being unsupported by the administraoccupant of our highest office may like to be tion. Thus, however great or small its prescalled the head of a party, he has in point of ent value, it could not with truth be listed as fact been a President of the whole people, an orthodox Republican party achievement, acting upon his own judgment regardless of brought about under the leadership of Mr.

In so far as the Republican party **Parties** had leadership at Washington in and Reciprocity the early part of Mr. Taft's adthe other. He began with a non-partisan, or ministration, that leadership was vested in bi-partisan, cabinet, Mr. Knox and Mr. Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich. The Meyer being the only two very prominent Reciprocity bill was put through the House by members of the Republican party in the en- a large body of Democratic votes, aided by tire group. In like manner Mr. Taft's high-insurgent Republicans under the lead of Mr. est court appointments were free from all McCall of Massachusetts. This coalition, trace of partisanship, his first appointment chiefly Democratic and directed from the to the Supreme Court being that of Judge White House, broke the Republican control Lurton, a Southern Democrat, and his se- of Congress and put Speaker Cannon and his lection for the Chief Justiceship being that of party in a minority position. Inasmuch as a distinguished Southern Democrat who had this Reciprocity measure is the only confor a long time been in active politics as a spicuous one in which Mr. Taft has asserted Democratic Senator from Louisiana. These leadership,—using all the power of executive appointments were admirable, but they were influence to carry it through Congress,—it is not those of a leader of the Republican party. worth while to remember that it was not accepted as a Republican measure, whether The one public measure of his in the closing session of the Sixty-first Con-Non-Partisan administration that Mr. Taft gress or in the extra session, last year, of the made peculiarly his own, and Sixty-second Congress. For in both cases it upon which he staked his entire political for- went through the House as a Democratic tunes, was the Canadian reciprocity tariff bill, measure. But, while it is the duty of the to pass which he called a special session of President not to perform his executive func-Congress against the opposition of every tions in a partisan spirit, it is usual for a Republican member of both houses of Con- President to make his legislative suggestions gress. Mr. Taft succeeded in carrying this in general harmony with the party which measure through; but only by the votes of the elected him and whose convictions he is

> Giving Effect The legislative duties of a President are comprised in his com-Policies munications made to Congress in

and in the following November elects not only its President but also a large majority of the members of Congress, it is expected that certain principles set forth in the plat- stoutly opposed by a majority of the Repubform will not only guide Congress but will lican Congressmen. General tariff revision, also have the active and passive support of on the other hand, was a party pledge, was the Chief Executive. The Republican plat-demanded by the sentiment of both great form, upon which Mr. Taft was elected and parties alike, and would have been accepted upon which the Sixty-first Congress had a by Congress. A real revision of the tariff in large Republican majority, promised to give 1909 would have taken the tariff question out the country a real revision of the tariff. There of politics for some years to come, would have was not the slightest doubt as to what the spared the Republicans their crushing decountry understood by that promise. The feat in 1910, would have led to a wise national Payne-Aldrich tariff did not in any sense control of great business corporations, and meet the country's reasonable expectation, would further have paved the way for Repub-In his inaugural address, Mr. Taft said that lican victory in 1912. Yet such, apparently, the Republican platform had promised to were Mr. Taft's political and personal preocrevise the tariff to the point where there cupations, during the strenuous weeks of would remain protective duties "equal to the tariff revision in the spring of 1900, that his difference between the cost of production one great opportunity to act as the voice of abroad and the cost of production here."

Revising elaborate this doctrine and make it clear, in the free list. The great textile schedules had a concrete way, that he would not be satisfied gone virtually unrevised, and so had most of - with any measure that did not, in some the other parts of the elaborate measure. reasonable spirit, attempt to carry out this plain principle. The message of March 15, however, contained nothing except an allusion to the inaugural address. The Payne-Aldrich tariff was log-rolled through Congress as a substantial fulfilment of the party's by special interests in such a way that, as promises, but as the best tariff the country respects the average rate of duties, we came had ever enacted. And now, in 1012, the out just where we went in. There were distressed and disturbed business interests of various changes of detail here and there; but this country must again go into a quadrennial the tariff wall, viewed in perspective, was of political campaign, with the tariff question exactly the same height as before. Measured unsettled and under agitation. The Repubby the most accurate tests that experts could licans of the country showed their dissatisfacapply, this tariff wall was, indeed, a very tion, at the first opportunity, by electing a little higher rather than a very little lower. Democratic Congress in 1910. If ever a But this difference meant only a slight per- party had a clear call to revise the tariff, it centage. A group of able and consistent Re- was the Democrats when the present Conpublican Senators made a sturdy fight to have gress effected its organization, with Champ the schedules revised in accordance with the Clark as Speaker and Oscar Underwood as Republican platform, and also in accordance chairman of the Ways and Means Commitwith Mr. Taft's own campaign speeches and tee. The series of tariff bills prepared by the his inaugural address. It is reasonable to Democrats went through the House by a believe that if Mr. Taft had tried one-tenth majority of 2 to 1. They made their way as hard to secure real tariff revision in the through the Republican Senate with a clear special session of 1909 as he tried to force and substantial majority. Those trained in his Canadian tariff bill through the special the study of the currents of public opinion in session of 1911, there would have resulted a the United States knew that the country measure that must have been acceptable to thought very well of these tariff bills, and in its demands. of some practical recognition. The Payne- The best public opinion in both great parties Aldrich bill wholly ignored it.

The Canadian bill was an after-Opportunity thought, had not been proposed in the Republican platform, and was the country and the leader of his party was thrown away. The tariff-making secured his It was supposed that when he attention only in the final stages, when in consent in his message to the extra ference committee there was deadlock over session, on March 15, he would the treatment of lumber and several items on

The President, however, signed "The Wrong Thing at the the bill and then went out on the Right Time" stump and proclaimed it not only stump and proclaimed it not only The public was reasonable desired to have them placed upon the statute The principle was capable books. Mr. Taft, however, vetoed them all. had disapproved of his course in connection

to have approved.

special-interest lobbies. Some of the locali- understand where one forgets. ties having products to care for were Democratic, and some were Republican. As for the special interests, they were manufacturing and commercial and agricultural, and of of Iowa, who had worked for revision.

Persecuting

with the Payne-Aldrich bill. And public in our recent political history. It would opinion again unquestionably disapproved of seem as if facts of this kind were too easily his attitude toward the Underwood measures. forgotten in the hotbed atmosphere of politi-He had approved where he ought to have cal intrigue breathed in Washington and in vetoed; and he had vetoed where he ought Wall Street. But evidently they are remembered by several millions of inconspicuous. but determined voters, all the way from Maine What a Presi- For the Payne-Aldrich bill, though and New Hampshire to the great States of the dent Could nominally a Republican measure, Pacific Coast. These are important matters, was not in any true sense a but they are only a few of the things that party affair. Behind the scenes it was have happened in the last three years, shaped up quite as much by Democrats by reason of which the present turmoil in as by Republicans. It was a measure cre- the Republican party is easy to underated by the log-rolling of localities and of stand where one remembers, and hard to

It is plain, then, that the Re-As Things Stand in publican party, as such, is with-Washington out concerted action or accepted course non-partisan. Individual Congress- leadership in official circles at Washington. men were compelled to work for their own The administration managers in the Senate localities, and could only do so by cooperating are Mr. Smoot, of Utah. and Mr. Penrose, of with other localities. The only official so Pennsylvania. But Mr. Penrose has never placed that he could have proclaimed and en- pretended to be an exponent of the aims and forced the general principle of tariff revision, ideals of the national Republican party. It was the President. Republicans and Demo- is regarded as an alliance for mutual benefit. crats in Congress would have acquiesced, if Mr. Penrose relies upon Mr. Taft to support the principle had been plainly laid down, and his control of the Republican situation in if the veto had awaited the disregard of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Taft, in return, relies country's demands and expectations. Yet upon Mr. Penrose's assurance of a solid Mr. Taft not only declared the Payne-Pennsylvania delegation to the convention at Aldrich tariff to be satisfactory, but subse- Chicago. The Senate is a Republican body, quently he used the prestige, patronage, and and the House is Democratic. It is a curipower of his great office in an endeavor to ous fact that the Republican Senators who, drive out of the party those faithful and con- this winter, have been making national sistent Republican Senators, like Dolliver opinion are, quite largely, members of the group that Mr. Taft is still trying to read out of the Republican party. Senators Cum-Dolliver had been stumping for mins, Clapp, La Follette, and others have the Republican party since he been working assiduously in the endeavor to was twenty-one years old, and help the country solve the question of the at Mr. Taft's own request he was one of national regulation and control of "trusts." the two men who had borne the brunt of the Senator Bourne has been working day and heaviest campaigning for Mr. Taft's election night, as chairman of the Post-Office Comin 1908. These Senators had in no way op-mittee, to bring the plan of a parcels post into posed themselves to the President, nor had some practical shape. He has given the they criticized him for signing the Payne- matter weeks of consideration where others Aldrich bill. They had merely felt it their have given it minutes. Those very steps in duty to vote against the measure on its final tariff reform to which Mr. Taft is now compassage. Yet these Senators were stigma- mitted, have resulted from the work done in tized as not fit to remain in the Republican the tariff session of 1909 by Dolliver, Cumparty; were openly read out of the fellowship mins, Bristow, Beveridge, and others who by the President and his Cabinet; were made stood for rational revision. . The problems non persona grata as respects their relations that concern the public domain are being to ordinary appointments in their States; worked out by industrious, strong Senators were singled out for attack and for defeat in like Nelson of Minnesota. The movement their plans for reëlection to the Senate. This for direct election of Senators, which has is a plain statement,—made by way of simple been supported by Republican Legislatures reminder,—of a few of the more obvious facts throughout the country, has been led by

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

## HON, JONATHAN BOURNE, OF OREGON, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS

(Senator Bourne is perhaps the most conspicuous advocate of the direct action of the people in political affairs. As a Republican he is chairman of the great Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He has during recent weeks been working intensely to give practical form to a real project of Parcels Post. Although one of the foremost in the group characterised by President Taft as "neurotics and emotionalists," Senator Bourne is in point of fact a constructive legislator and a political thinker whose analysis of our present conditions cannot be met by epithete or by allusions to "Jonathan Bourne's salvation army,"---this being a favorite phrase under which the Taft leaders at Washington have been taught to group the progressive Senators and their friends)

in all its history.

The Real Partu-

Senator Borah, of Idaho. In many matters what will happen in the national convention requiring especial training as respects trea- next June. It is not a party seriously divided ties, foreign relations, insular dependencies, within itself. Nor is it a party that cannot and the like, the Senate has had the un- easily be harmonized. The great mass of the equalled knowledge and ability of Senator party is for the country and the welfare of all Root, of New York, for a chief reliance, the people. But the machinery of the party However Mr. Root might be classed by men has to a great extent come under the control drawing a line between progressives and re- of self-seekers and special interests. The actionaries, he is in point of fact one of the party does not lack intelligence, and its best most creative and progressive minds that has thinking is done, not by those holding the served the Republican party and the country high political offices, but by the rank and file who have time to think and are free from the bias of personal ambition and the restraints The real distinction at the present imposed by political bargain and trade. time in the Republican party is There has never been a period in the party's not so much between "progres- history when it was so necessary for its salvasives" and "conservatives" as between a tion that its private members should assert coalition of selfish interests on one hand and themselves, control their own convention, the consistent Republican sentiment of the repudiate machine bargains, make a simple, country on the other hand. `The future of honest platform, and nominate candidates in the Republican party must depend upon response to such demand as the party may

## EVIEW OF REVIEWS

"Toling" and At least it can be said that the "Toling" the Taft movement has made not the slightest pretense of being based upon public sentiment. Its own political and newspaper supporters have furnished the facts upon which the anti-Taft people base their criticisms. The foremost Eastern newspaper supporting Mr. Taft is the New York Times; and its Washington correspondent has written wholly from that standpoint in his daily specials. It is significant, therefore, that the Times of February 15 should have made the following statement:

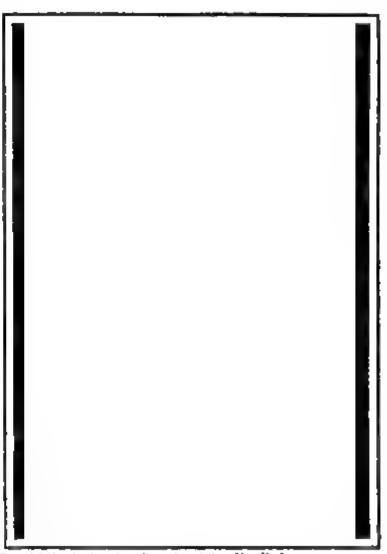
And while the battle of the claimants now goes on merrily, the Taft forces expect to rope and tie the delegates from the Southern States. In accordance with the plans on which they have been working for some time, practically all the Southern conventions are to be held before the end of next month. If there is any ground swell for Roosevelt working about the country, the Taft managers mean to have their Southern delegates thoroughly fastened before it can get time to exert its influence on them.

This statement, of course, is as true as it is brutally frank. When these "roped" and "tied" bunches of delegates appear in the Chicago convention, it is a question whether their service may not chiefly be that of a warning against the methods that must be reformed if the party is to hold the confidence

and respect of the country. They may prove to be an" exhibit," rather than a conquering force. It may be their last quadrennial appearance.

Some of the "stand-pat" leaders Popular Optaion have said that, since Democratic victory seemed almost certain, it might be best to let the brunt of defeat be borne by the chief authors of the Republican party's misfortunes. But the rank and file of the Republican party evidently do not take that view. They would like a chance to make the party's platform and name its candidates this year. That is why they are everywhere seeking an opportunity to express themselves through State primaries, or to elect delegates to the national convention by direct vote. In the absence of such opportunities, they are resorting to straw votes and post-card ballots in every part of the country, in order to show their preferences. The marked feature of these popular tests is the opposition to Mr. Taft's selection for a second term. The Republican party elected Mr. Taft for four years, and it is new doctrine to say that one term carries with it the presumption of another. There would be no point in having a Presidential convention this year if, (One of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church, and Mr. as some of Mr. Taft's supporters are saying, it not to meet until after the middle of June, gains so carefully signed, sealed. and " tie lends no real strength to the Administration. the Republican masse If the Administration had renounced all such Presidential rein present methods are causing it to lose far it was more than it can possibly gain.

Now the



Copyright by the American Press Association, New York SENATOR REED SMOOT, OF UTAH Taft's most active representative in Congress)

would be "unfair" for the party not to yield had been chosen. The hundreds of alleged to Mr. Taft's demands for a renomination. Taft delegates were carelessly appropriated Such were the conditions this year that all as if they were so many turnips in half a elements in the Republican party should have hundred baskets. It was not for a moment agreed in favor of leaving everything to be considered that the delegates would have settled by an uninstructed, untrammeled anything to say about it. They had all been national convention. No delegates in any delivered, unnamed but in numbered bunches, State ought to have been chosen before April many months in advance, in pursuance of or May. Trying to force the situation ar- bargains and arrangements made with officegues weakness and alarm. The scheme of holding cliques and State and local machines. snap conventions in the Southern States, It happens, however, that there is a spirit arranged by federal office-holders, to appoint abroad in the land which hates this sort of delegates in February to a convention that is thing. Everywhere, in order to upset bar-

Jarvebraska, Govmethods, it would have won confidence. Its Committ \_ ... New Hampshire, Governor of West Virginia, and Governor a m y of South Dakota. Mr. Roosevelt had c' .de it plain to many callers and correspond-It may be that the bargains and onts that, while he would not be a candidate arrangements long ago made will in the sense of seeking a nomination, he would was Prosoked give firm control of the Chica, s not be likely to refuse a nomination if the convention. Again and again, in the pror party should of its own accord call upon him three months,—scores of times, indeed to accept. The situation created by Mr. announcements have gone straight from up La Follette's illness and by the letter of these White House to the effect that Mr. welt, governors seemed to make it imperative upon would have all the delegates to the convaft. Mr. Roosevelt to give an answer that would tion excepting a certain specified minority on unmistakably and openly present his attipitiable dimensions. It is true no delega se- tude to the whole country. There was the

" Progressives , The progressive movement developed new strength in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, as a protest against an alleged combination of organized politics and financial interests, which had undertaken to hold the national convention in its own way without consulting the public. The Progressives, to a considerable extent, rallied around Senator La Follette of Wisconsin as a candidate, not chiefly because of their personal attitude toward Mr. La Follette, but because of his courage and vigor in asserting himself against bad tendencies; and his long record as a man of reforming and democratic principles. If a higher wisdom and a broader judgment had been directing the efforts on behalf of Mr. Taft's renomination, there would probably have been a change of tactics. A wiser course would have favored uninstructed delegations, and a convention of strong Republicans who would find their candidate after they had begun to ballot at Chicago. But the announcement went forth from the White House that the President, with his official vantage point, was determined to fight the other candidates and if possible force his own nomination. It was plain that a nomination wrested in this fashion from an unwilling party might mean defeat in November.

In the States which had not gone 7he Straw | Ballots over to the Democratic party in 1910, every test and post-card ballot that was taken among Republican voters showed a surprising anti-Taft sentiment. The strength of this feeling went beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine of those

and organizations, like the NELOWAL Committee and the Penrose following The anti-Taft Republican Pennsylvania. have been sharply criticizing the methods used to get "snap judgment" and secure delegates many months in advance of the convention. The Republican party is generous, and it can forgive many mistakes. But, these critics declare, the party does not like to be sandbagged, and it resents snap conventions and cut-and-dried schemes that disregard the will of the voters. eighteen or twenty delegates elected in early February were all of this sort.

WHIP BEHIND, FELLOWS! From the Journal (Portland, Ore.)

supporting the progressive movement. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, and Washington were unquestionably anti-Taft in so far as the sentiment of the Republican voters could be ascertained. In Mr. Taft's own State of Ohio there was reported to be a preponderating sentiment in favor of some other candidate; and the same thing was disclosed of Indiana and Illinois. At the very moment when Mr. Penrose was at Pittsburgh telephoning Mr. Taft that the solid Pennsylvania delegation was assured, the post-card ballot of Pittsburgh stood about 10 to 1 against Mr. Taft. Whether or not the hasty action of the New York County Committee represented metropolitan sentiment, it was unquestionably true that the great Republican half of the State of New York, lying north and west of Manhattan, was strongly anti-Taft. But although Senator La Follette was widely respected for his courage and his record of achievements, he was not, by common Republican consent, regarded as the man for the emergency.

While strong in several of the **Senator** Western States outside of Wisa Candidate consin, Mr. La Follette lacked strength in the neighboring States of Michiran, Iowa, and Minnesota. Iowa Republiins in general were progressive, and they re willing to send a delegation to present = name of a candidate of their own, Sena-MR. TAFT SECummins. After due consideration, Mr. amins consented to be a candidate and Progressive announcement of the fact on January

He did not for a moment permit himself

soon be too la!

velt as against Taft. In spite of Beveridge's refusal to be voted for, there was so large a list for him as to show that he would easily have distanced Taft in Indiana. While the ballot of the Minneapolis Journal did not give Roosevelt so overwhelming a lead, he was nevertheless far ahead of all other candidates. and La Follette was decidedly ahead of Taft. Indications, in so far as they could be discovered, in New York State were in like manner for Roosevelt as against Taft. The inquiries conducted by the New York Press showed not only that Roosevelt's strength was greater than Taft's, but that a dangerously large percentage of Republicans would not vote for Taft even if nominated.

Meanwhile, Senator La Follette's La Follette aggressive work as a candidate on the Bick List came to a sudden ending on the 2d of February, by reason of a physical and nervous breakdown due to long-protracted overwork. While there was reason to believe that Wisconsin would in any case send a La Follette delegation to Chicago, and that there would be other La Follette delegates, it was clear enough that the Progressives would for the most part join with the unofficial Republican masses in supporting Mr. Roosevelt.

Photograph by Moffett, Chicago ALEXANDER H. REVELL, OF CHICAGO

(Mr Revell, with a large number of associates, last month formed a National Roosevelt Committee with headquarters at Chicago, and in his capacity as chairman of this committee Mr. Revell has been cooperating with Progressive Republicans and Roosevelt supporters throughout the country)

to be diverted from his Senatorial duties, and ward for presentation to the convention.

Demand Roosevelt Republicans were 3 to 1 in favor of Roose- tude to the whole country. There was the

A movement in Chicago of a purely patriotic sort led to the organization of a National Roosevelt Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander H. Revell, a well-known busi-Meanwhile, several Republican ress man. governors had declared themselves for Roosevelt, and they finally came together and his candidacy came about in a most creditable united in a letter asking him to accept the fashion. Under normal conditions a dozen call if the party should so decide. The letter names might similarly have been brought for- was signed by Governor Carey of Wyoming, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, Governor Osborn of Michigan, Governor Hadley of Mis-But conditions were far from souri, Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, Govbeing normal. Republican offi- ernor Bass of New Hampshire, Governor cialdom had set out, so to speak, Glasscock of West Virginia, and Governor to fight the non-official Republican party for Vessey of South Dakota. Mr. Roosevelt had control of the convention. Under the cir- made it plain to many callers and correspondcumstances, there had to be an early agree- ents that, while he would not be a candidate ment among large masses of voters upon a in the sense of seeking a nomination, he would people's candidate. The post-card ballots not be likely to refuse a nomination if the everywhere showed a surprising demand for party should of its own accord call upon him Colonel Roosevelt. The great post-card vote to accept. The situation created by Mr. carried on by the Kansas City Star had up La Follette's illness and by the letter of these to February 10 shown 74,702 for Roosevelt, governors seemed to make it imperative upon 8500 for La Follette, and only 8513 for Taft. Mr. Roosevelt to give an answer that would The Indianapolis Star showed that Indiana unmistakably and openly present his attiGOV, ALDRICH OF NEBRASKA

Copyright by Harvis & Ewlag, Washington GOV. HADLEY OF MISSOURI

GOV, OSBORN OF MICHIGAN

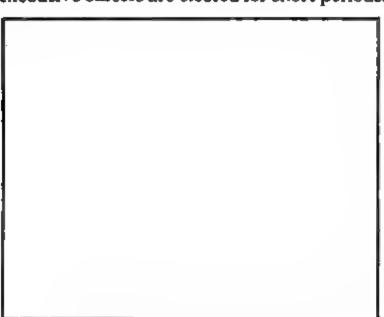
more reason for this in the fact that his posi- livered. The Ohio convention is a non-

tion was being constantly and studiously mis- partisan body, and Mr. Roosevelt, in presentrepresented for the sake of confusing the ing his views before it, did not wish to be Republican voters. Mr. Roosevelt had acregarded as in the rôle of a political candidate. cepted an invitation to address the Ohio His reply to the governors, as prepared to Constitutional Convention on Wednesday, be made public after his return to New York February 21, and he did not deem it best that from Ohio, was brief but definite. It made his answer to the governors should be made plain his unwillingness to be a candidate in public until after that address had been de- the sense of seeking the office, but it removed

> Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington GOV. BASS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

all doubt of his intention to accept the nomi- Under certain circumstances he would favor nation if conferred upon him by the conven- the recall of judges, but not under all contion. The result of the letter was to give ditions. But even where he would not assurance to those who wished to make him recall the judge himself, he thinks it might be their candidate that he would not render their possible to apply the principle of the recall efforts futile at the last moment by declining.

We present, in another part of "Charter of this number of the REVIEW, an Demogracy" excellent article excellent article on the Ohio Constitutional Convention, from the pen of one of its ablest members, Prof. Henry W. Elson, who is a recognized authority in the field of American history and politics. The convention is made up of men of a highly progressive and intelligent quality. It is facing practical and fundamental issues with directness and courage. Mr. Roosevelt's speech of February 21 was addressed to this able body as upon a high plane of reasoning. Holding the doctrine that constitutions are not meant to limit or thwart the power of the people to govern themselves, Mr. Roosevelt advocated a plan by which, in the last resort, the people could put their own construction upon the meaning of any controverted provision in the organic law. Among the principles of a practical sort advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, a prominent place is given to the short ballot. This means fewer elective officers and a more intelligent selection of those few. "Direct nominations by the people, including therein direct primaries to elect delegates to the national nominating convention," were advocated in the speech. Another practical point was the election of United States Senators by direct vote. The initiative and referendum were strongly indorsed, with a discussion of the way in which these devices ought to be used. Mr. Roosevelt was doubtful as to the necessity for the recall where executive officers are elected for short periods.

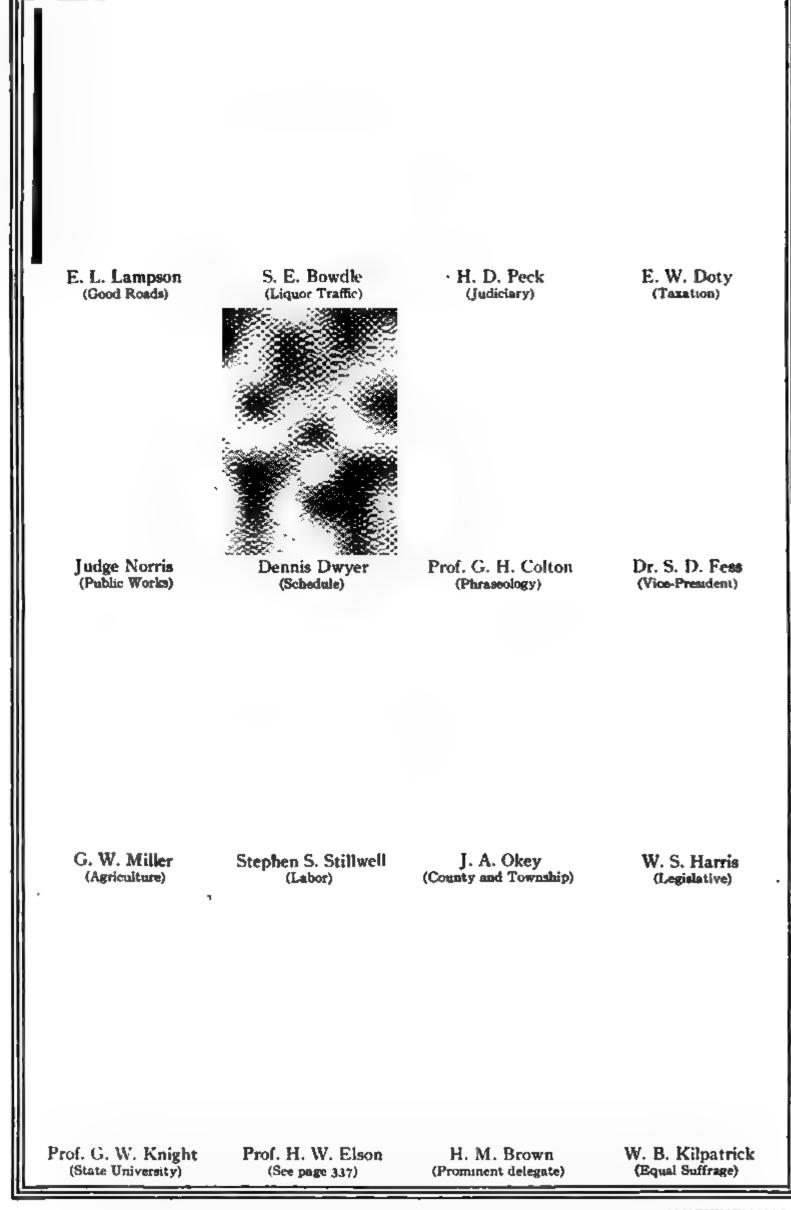


Photograph by the American Press Association, New York GOVERNOR VESSEY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, AND GOVERNOR CAREY OF WYOMING

GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK OF VIRGINIA (A so-called "Roosevelt Governor")

to a bad decision made by the judge. He illustrates this by discussing several unfortunate decisions made by lower courts as respects workmen's compensation and the conditions of labor.

"Recults" It was inevitable that Mr. Rooseand, ogain, velt's address should have aroused great discussion, and led to attacks upon him as one who would subvert our institutions. As a matter of fact, nothing that the Progressives are proposing would even remotely affect any of the fundamental safeguards of a constitutional system intended to secure the people's control over their own government. Not a word of Mr. Taft's argument against recalling judges could not be used, with equal effect, in an argument against the prevailing system of nominating and electing judges, and of deal ing with the question of their reëlection. Why should the appointment or recall of judges by vote of the people be any more dangerous than their appointment—and virtual recall by a political executive who is seeking popular favor for his own reelection? For example, a famous and excellent jurist, Judge Hook of Kansas, had been virtually selected



by Mr. Taft for the vacancy on the Supreme bench. Day after day the newspapers announced, upon unquestioned authority, that the President had decided to send Judge Hook's name in to the Senate. But there came to Mr. Taft the complaint that Judge Hook had failed to dissent from an opinion sustaining the Oklahoma law that permits railroads to provide separate Pullman cars for the white and colored races. Judge Hook's views in that case may have been erroneous; but his general record as a judge has been of the very highest. Protests from negro voters were made to Mr. Taft on account of this decision. It was announced that Mr. Taft had accordingly decided not to appoint Judge Hook. What Mr. Taft calls the "momentary passions of a people" are not more likely to do harm to a splendid judge like Hook of Kansas than are the momentary political exigencies of a Presidential candidate. If Judge Hook's "Jim Crow" decision is wrong, the Supreme Court can readily reverse it. But Mr. Taft is applying verdict of the voters of Kansas.

"Taft Fires by the people even includes "the selection what it is trying to do. of candidates." He characterizes the people themselves as being "necessarily indifferently informed"; and, referring to the advocates of direct popular government, he declares that

PRESIDENT TAPT, AS HE APPEARED ON LINCOLN'S

BIRTHDAY WHEN HE VISITED NEW YORK

his recall, not to the decision but to the judge dition which would find no parallel except in himself. It is not likely that the plain people the French Revolution." He goes on to say would deal with such a situation in a spirit so that "such extremists are not progressives; timid or vacillating. Doubtless Judge Hook they are political emotionalists or neurotics." would prefer to take his chances with the He seems to regard any discussion of the position of the judiciary as a profane meddling with sacred things. He refers to the judges The President on Lincoln's Birth as "the high priests who administer jusday made an address in New tice." His discussion of the Democratic York which had been much party is rather contemptuous in its tone, his heralded in advance as one that would play idea being that the voters were merely giving an important part in Mr. Taft's campaign for the Republicans a mild and playful reprimand renomination. The foremost of the New in 1910, in order that the Grand Old Party York newspapers advocating his cause pub- might be in fine condition for an overwhelmlished the speech under the headline, "Taft ing victory in 1912. This might answer very Fires on His Opponents." The first half of well for a bit of Mr. Taft's famous persiflage the speech was an attack upon the Progres- in an offhand dinner speech; but it is hardly sive Republicans, and the second half was an serious enough for the thoughtful consideraattack upon the Democrats who now control tion of a country that is in dead earnest this the House of Representatives. The Progres- year. For all the party's traditional proclivisives are characterized as "seeking to pull ties in the direction of blundering, the Demodown those things which have been regarded cratic management at Washington has been as the pillars of the temple of freedom and much more compact and efficient, during the representative government, and to recon- past year, than has the Republican. As for struct our whole society on some new prin- the progressive wing of the Republican party, ciple not definitely formulated, and with no it might be charitable to suggest that Mr. intelligent or intelligible forecast of the exact Taft has been too busy fighting it to underconstitutional and statutory results to be at- stand it. It seems to be in very vigorous tained." Mr. Taft's objection to direct action condition, and to know somewhat definitely

For many weeks the Taft cam-Taft's paign management was in the Campaign Management hands of Mr. Charles D. Hilles, "such extremists would harry as into a con- Secretary to the President, who had disclosed

to be expected.

Wilson as a

remarkable ability as a practical politician. New Jersey. There are parts of the country Early in February, however, it was decided where the demand for Bryan is large enough to open a campaign headquarters outside of to show him as remaining the popular idol of the White House, and Congressman William the Democratic masses; and there can be no B. McKinley, of Illinois, was put in charge. doubt of the strong position Governor Har-Mr. McKinley was already chairman of the mon of Ohio holds in the confidence of well-Republican Congressional Campaign Com- informed Democrats. Speaker Clark and mittee, which place he still retained. The ob- Mr. Underwood grow more prominent, rather ject of the Congressional committee is to render than less, as possible nominees of the Baltiassistance in the election of a Republican more convention. But Governor Wilson has Congress. It is an unusual thing that the somehow caught the fancy of the young men head of a general committee, belonging to the of the Democratic party, and of political whole party, should at the same time take idealists in all parties. He is fortunate, moreupon himself the private campaign of one over, in the capable and leading men who are candidate for the Presidency as against the openly supporting him in all parts of the other candidates. But this is an abnor- country. Governor Wilson has a campaign mal political year, and unusual things are manager of great enthusiasm in Mr. William F. McCombs, who is a Princeton graduate and a young lawyer of New York City. The As respects the Democratic out- money used in the Wilson campaign is said look for candidates, it would be by Mr. McCombs to have been contributed idle to deny that the most wide- mostly in small sums from people widely spread and spontaneous Democratic senti- scattered. The sort of opposition encounment is for Governor Woodrow Wilson of tered by Governor Wilson was of course to

Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington CONGRESSMAN W. B. McKINLEY, MANAGER OF THE SO-CALLED "NATIONAL TAFT BUREAU" AT WASHINGTON

(Upon assuming charge, on February 14, Mr. McKinley issued a statement. In this he declared: "President Taft has proven himself the real progressive leader of the party. He has written an unparalleled record of achievement and practical reforms. The business men, anxious for the continuance of prosperity, placing their confidence and reliance in President Taft, are upholding his hands. He is the only man who can carry New York and the doubtful States. That he will be renominated is a foregone conclusion—renominated on the first ballot, with plenty of votes to space. That he will be That he will be reflected we have not the slightest doubt")

f ) f

t

í

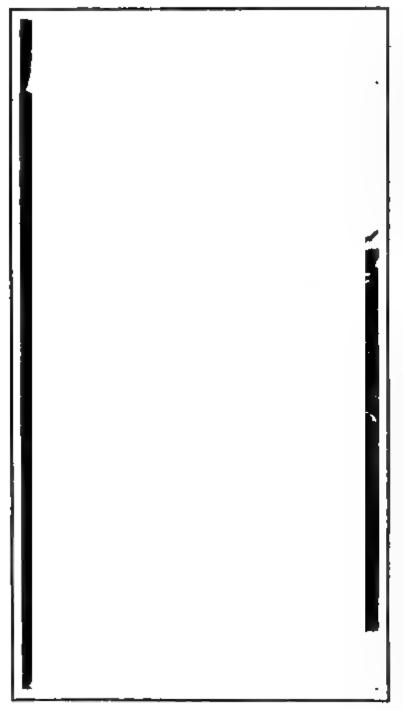
have been expected and might well be regarded as a tribute to his growing strength;

In the series of attacks upon Wil-Attacke son, the one that attracted most On Wilson newspaper notice was due to the changed attitude toward him of two prominent journalists. Mr. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, had for several years been advocating the qualifications of Woodrow Wilson as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. More recently, Mr. Henry Watterson, the veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, had also become an eloquent supporter of the New Jersey governor. But Harper's Weekly had suddenly ceased to mention Governor Wilson; and Mr. Watterson became involved in the attempt to make it appear that Mr. Wilson had failed in grateful appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Harvey. In due time it was plain to everybody that the intentions of each of these three gen-tlemen were quite unassailable. There had been some misunderstanding on the part of

ariff on steel products, Mr. Schwab, of proposal to reduce the size of the army. Bethlehem Steel Works, declared before Finance Committee that if the Under-I bill should become a law his great inry would have to be abandoned. The The Early of Texas, was than early hear hours a week, that the opera-

e on Finance will hold long hearings on Children's Bureau in the Department of ill, and its fate is uncertain. Twenty- Commerce and Labor. We shall give this Republicans voted for it in the House, subject further attention as it comes before ver, and it is quite possible that the the House. In general the course of legislaessive Republican Senators may sup- tion has been slow, and work upon the apit, in which case it would go to the propriation bills has occupied the attention dent. Although Mr. Andrew Carnegie of various committees. The administration Judge Gary, president of the United has been much stirred up by the proposal of Steel Corporation, had expressed the Democrats to omit the usual appropriacelves as not opposed to a reduction of tion for two new battleships, and by a further

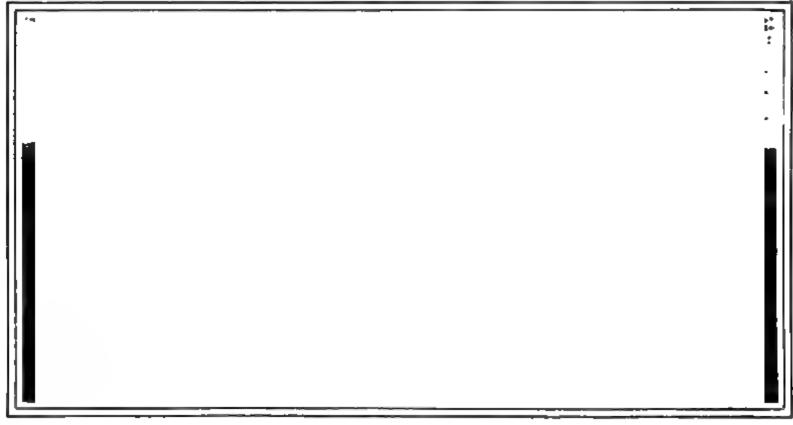
In Lawrence, Mass., one of the The world's great centers of the tex-Strike tile industry, a strike has been on erwood bill revising the chemical sche- since early in January among the 25,000 operwith in its turn, have passed the House atives (chiefly people of foreign birth) in the mel to tice. A Wool bill and a Cotton woolen and cotton mills. The weekly wages Terest ing those that Mr. Taft vetoed of all the employees of these mills, including The same a emerge from the Ways and foremen, overseers, and office force, averaged C -- The question of a only So. It was when the companies undertes trust investigation was finally took to reduce wages already below a living He is the He is ty referring the matter standard to a still lower point, in consequence The Toxage Committee on Banking and of the enactment of a State law forbidding The Transfer of Representation of the conservery of women and children more



MR. HENRY M. FLAGLER, WHO AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-TWO COMPLETES THE LABOR OF YEARS IN UNIT-ING KEY WEST WITH THE MAINLAND BY RAIL

spirits of any construction corps, however resourceful. To Mr. Flagler's engineers has come the reward of success in the face of what at first seemed overwhelming odds. Steel and concrete have proved their loyal and efficient allies in the contest with the elements. Even the marl-beds of the coral reefs along the Florida coast were made to yield a tribute of thousands of tons of cement, which went into the structure raised far above tide level to support the rails. While construction was in progress villages were built on islands to accommodate the workmen.

Viaducts, carried on arches of masonry varying in width from Undertaking fifteen to fifty feet and built to endure for ages, constitute more than nine miles of this extension. One of these viaducts is six and eight-tenths miles long. There are nearly twenty-five miles of earth and rock embankments, while pile trestles make up almost six miles of the structure. Altogether the Key West extension of the Florida East Coast Railway, from Homestead, a point twenty-eight miles south of Miami, is 156 miles in length, and its approximate cost was \$18,000,000. Those portions of the line that are not built over open water cross the numerous small keys, or islands, that are characteristic of the Florida coast line. Havana is brought within forty-eight hours of New York; Key West becomes a railroad terminus nearer to Panama than any other American port, and great possibilities for traffic are opened up.



ONE OF THE VIADUCTS OF THE KEY WEST OVER-SEA RAILROAD
(The track is more than thirty feet above high tide)

With the formal abdication, last Exit the month, of the Manchu dynasty, which has ruled China for three centuries, an end came to an empire nearly 5000 years old. No other nation in history has maintained one form of government of any kind for such a period of time. The renunciation of the Manchus is, therefore, one of the most dramatic and impressive occurrences of human history. The imperial order was in possession of Yuan Shih-kai for a week or more before it was made public, on February 12th, the Premier being instructed not to give the documents out until sufficient military force had been collected at the capital to protect the royal family. The "order" consisted of three edicts. The word "abdication" was carefully omitted. It was simply set forth that the Imperial family has decided to discontinue exercising governmental power, and that it will confine its future efforts entirely to spiritual matters. The full text of the first edict, which embodied the actual abdication, is interesting enough to reproduce in full. It follows:

We, the Emperor of China, have respectfully received to-day the following edict from the hands

of Her Majesty the Dowager-Empress:

In consequence of the uprising of the Republican army, to which the people of the Provinces of China have responded, the Empire is seething like a boiling caldron, and the people are plunged in

Yuan Shih-kai was therefore commanded to dispatch commissioners in order to confer with the Republicans with a view to the calling of a National Assembly to decide on the future form of government. Months have elapsed, and no settle-

ment is now evident.

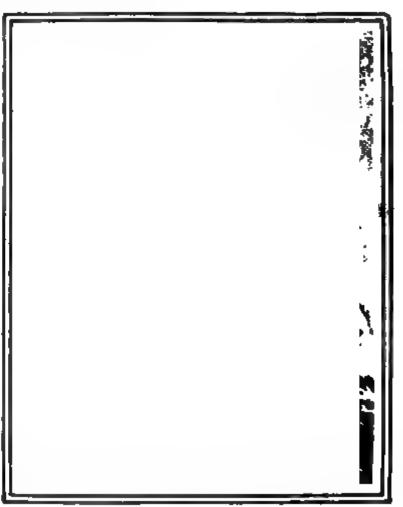
The majority of the people are in favor of a republic. From the preference of the people's bearts the will of Heaven is discernible. How could we oppose the desires of millions for the glory of one family?

Therefore, the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor hereby vest the sovereignty of the Chinese Empire in the people.

Let Yuan Shih-kai organize to the full the powers of the Provisional Republican Government and confer with the Republicans as to the methods of union, assuring peace in the Empire and forming a great Republic with the union of Manchus, Chinese, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Tibetans.

We, the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor, will thus be enabled to live in retirement, free from responsibilities and cares, and enjoying without interruption the nation's courteous treatment.

régime. Thus has come to an end the rule of political integrity before the world. Ever



YUAN SHIH-KAI, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Blected by the National Assembly at Nanking last month)

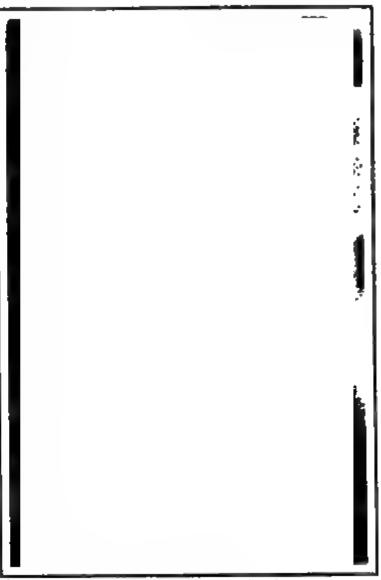
the little Pu-yi in the sixth year of his age, the fourth of his reign, and the two hundred and sixty-eighth of his dynasty. In this REVIEW last month we printed an extended analysis of the situation in China showing the relation of Yuan Shih-kai thereto.

A great deal must yet be done be-Enter the Chinesa Republic fore a permanent, modern form of government can be completely worked out in China. But there would seem to be scarcely any limit to what can be done by men dominated by such genuine patriotism as the leaders of the Chinese revolution. Soon after the abdication of the Manchus, Dr. Sun Yat Sen resigned his office, and Yuan Shih-kai was elected President of the new government by the National Assembly at Nanking. It was reported that Tang Shao-yi would be Premier, and that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, General Li Yuan Heng, Dr. Wu Ting Fang and other prominent radicals and moderates would make up the cabinet. Such a government will be capable of carrying on the administration in a The second edict accepted the conditions manner satisfactory to the Chinese people arranged between the then Premier Yuan until a fully representative national conven-Shih-kai and the Republican leaders. The tion can be gathered together and a permathird directed the viceroys and governors all nent government inaugurated. A provisional over the empire to continue to exercise their ministry under leaders such as these would functions until they are relieved by the new be adequate to preserve China's dignity and

ently followed by Mr. Root, and this note of Secretary Knox is simply a reaffirmation of it.

This country maintains the most cordial relations with the Orient of the Pacific and, indeed, with all nations whose territories border on the Pacific. Each month, with the progress made toward the completion of the Panama Canal, the United States becomes more of a world power, particularly more of a factor in the settlement of problems confronting those nations that front upon the Pacific Ocean. In conjunction with Great Britain, Russia and Japan we have already practically settled the longvexed problem of the fur seal fisheries. Dr. David Starr Jordan, on page 315 of this issue, makes this situation clear. Despite the temporary pique caused once in a while by the political amenities of a Canadian general election campaign, our relations with the Dominion are increasingly cordial. A gratifying illustration of the feelings of our Canadian friends toward us was furnished by the visit of the Duke of Connaught to this country, late in January. The Duke, who is the uncle of King George and Governor General of Canada, combines in his own personality many of the attractive and estimable qualities of British manhood. Accompanied by the Duchess and their daughter, the Prinwas received by President Taft in Washington. Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

politically regenerated.



Copyright by the American Fress Association, New York SECRETARY KNOX

(From a photograph taken just before starting on his tour through "Caribbean America"

cess Patricia, he visited in New York, and later tions during the past few weeks in Honduran cities, we are apparently on good terms with Three years from now the completion of the Central America generally. On February 21 Canal will be celebrated by the opening of the Secretary Knox, at the request of President Taft, started on a tour of all the Latin This could very appropriately be made the American Republics surrounding the Cariboccasion of some international gathering or bean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico for the purceremonial which should mark, not only the pose of bringing about a better comprehencompletion of a century of unbroken peace be- sion of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. tween the United States and Great Britain, When the great canal at Panama is combut the assembling of another peace confer- pleted, these Caribbean countries will come ence at The Hague, and a new era in inter- into vastly increased trade with the United national amity. Dr. Butler's article, on an- States. The political and economic condiother page this month, elaborates this idea. tions within their borders will then be of much more importance to us than now, con-Our Friendship With all Latin America we are on sidering our own interests and responsibilities with increasingly friendly terms. The in that region. Several years ago Mr. Root, Latin America completion of the Panama Canal then Secretary of State, made his trip around will see a new Colombia economically and South America. The effect of this trip in The noteworthy bettering relations between the United States achievements of the new President, Señor and South American countries is acknowl-Carlos Restrepo, are set forth on another edged to have been highly beneficial. The page this month. Our own island of Porto State Department hopes that the visit of Rico is prospering; a new President, Señor Mr. Knox to the Caribbean countries, which Eladio Victoria, now administers the affairs have never before been visited by an Ameriof Santo Domingo, and, despite the failure of can Secretary of State, will be of correspondthe Senate to ratify the treaty with Honduras ing benefit. With our more immediate and some small anti-American demonstra- Latin American neighbors, Mexico and Cuba,

the American people have been demonstrated law for eighteen months. toward both of these countries.

the National Council of Veterans drew forth in December. Secretary Knox's warning note. It is now just one month more than three years since the American provisional government withdrew from Cuba and left the administration more radical demands were made. For a which was contained in this paragraph: while President Gomez temporized with the veterans. The civil service law enacted by the provisional government of the second President and Government of Cuba to prevent a intervention covered the cases of those in office, whatever their patriotic record. General Gomez used this as a reply to the veterans. They at once took up the gage of lations to Cuba. battle and demanded the suspension of the

we have more delicately adjusted relations, civil service law. Gomez refused. The vet-During recent weeks the disinterested, friendly erans then secured the introduction in the attitude of the United States Government and congress of a bill to suspend the civil service This measure passed the house, was amended by the senate so as to include the judiciary as well as the A third intervention by this other branches of the service, was passed government in the affairs of Cuba by that body and in its amended form acseemed imminent late in January cepted by the house. Then General Gomez when the tension caused by the demands of yielded and signed the bill. This was early

At that time the Cuban situation Harmony was the subject of serious consid-Restored eration by both the State and War of the island in the hands of General José departments at Washington. As soon as Miguel Gomez, who had been elected presi- the law suspending the civil service had been dent without serious opposition. He took signed, President Gomez appointed a comthe oath of office on January 28, 1909. Since mission to hear the claims of the veterans then, making proper and fair allowance for and to consider their protests against men in the youth and inexperience of the republic, office. This commission, known in Havana our West Indian ward has done very well and as the "Decapitating Committee," began its was apparently making a success of her sec- work by considering the "fitness" of the ond experiment in self-government. Last Havana police force. Then the Cuban sufall, the veterans of the Spanish wars were preme court declared unconstitutional the organized and trouble began. The associa- act suspending the civil service law, and the tion of véterans started out with the demand President dissolved the Decapitation Comthat all public offices should be filled by men mittee, declined to oust any of the officials who had fought for the independence of the obnoxious to the Veterans' Association, and republic, and that there should be no places finally issued a decree suppressing the assofor those Cubans who had either fought ciation. Rioting and disorder ensued. Then against independence or else had sympa- followed Secretary Knox's note, which was thized with Spain. Later, other and still sent on January 16, and the substance of

> The President of the United States looks to the threatened situation, which would compel the Government of the United States, much against its desires, to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its re-

> The warning from our State Department has evidently been heeded, for all the warring factions now appear to be in harmony. The excitement and usual amenities of an election campaign, however, still remain. Some time in the month of October the Cubans will elect a president to succeed General Gomez. The Liberal party, now in power, has informally chosen Dr. M. Zayas for president, this choice only lacking the confirmation of the national convention. It is reported that General Mario Menocal, who is a very wealthy sugar plantation owner and highly regarded by all parties, may be the Conservative candidate. The desire of the United States Government for additional land to enlarge the Guantanamo naval station has

layed—action on the part of the Cuban Con- these problems. gress in a treaty delivered last month to Minister Beaupré for consideration by our State Department.

the mountains of the south, and the various gained by the other. petty revolutionary juntas of Juarez and other cities along the Texas border, are probably merely indications that the revolution is not yet complete, that anarchy has not yet been quite eradicated in Mexico.

of the American Government and people justed long ago. Persia is losing her inde-

been met by satisfactory—if somewhat de- to help, not hinder, him in the solution of

It has long been evident to stu-Anglo-German dents of world politics that there is only one international situation When Mexico exchanged Diaz which threatens the peace of civilized man-Stow Progress for Madero she did not, appar- kind. That is the rivalry between England ently, at once replace the political and Germany. There is no other rivalry, disand commercial methods of "Diazism" by pute, or misunderstanding between nations those lofty and progressive ideas and princi- that could not be settled quickly and peaceples for which the new President waged the ably (we are now of course speaking of the war of revolution and for which he has been great powers) if this Anglo-German problem endeavoring to stand since his election, did not, directly or indirectly, prevent or These ideas and principles have indeed begun retard such a settlement. British and Gerto take root in the popular mind. The diffi- man policies on four continents are deterculty comes when a new government en- mined or conditioned by the mutual enmity deavors to translate the ideas and princi- and fear of these two powers. Because Britples into action and legislation in the face of ish policies and interests clash with German the Latin-American appetite for guerrilla war- policies and interests, Europe is divided into fare and the unfortunate tendency of defeated two great groupings of nations, which dur-Mexican politicians to resort to bullets ing the past half decade have almost evenly when ballots have not been cast accord- balanced the military strength of the coning to their liking. For some time Presi- tinent, and it has been the fear of disturbing dent Madero will have to reckon with the this balance that has prevented the settleafter-effects of the revolution which he him- ment of more than one grave political ecoself began. It takes more than a few months nomic and social question. Further, most of to rectify the political and economic mis- the strained situations or actual breaks betakes of two generations. General Reyes, tween the nations of Europe during recent convicted of treasonable attempts against years can be traced to the selfish and cynical the new régime, the brigand Zapata, leading efforts of one of these powers to counterhis guerrilla bands to disorder and pillage in balance some real or apparent advantage

There would be no adequate rea-What It son for the existence of a Triple Causes Alliance or a Triple Entente if Britain were not suspicious of the Kaiser's Weltpolitik and Germany did not distrust Events seem to be forcing Madero Britain's influence and activities in Europe, Giving Madero into a policy of repression which Asia, Africa and America. The traditional apparently justify the charge quarrels between France and Germany, Rusthat his methods are no different from those sia and Turkey, and Italy and Austria, could of Diaz. But Diaz kept up these methods for have been settled a generation ago had it not forty years. The world will not refuse to give been for this Anglo-German game of thrust Madero time to develop his conceptions of and parry which to-day has come to involve the proper form of government for Mexico. almost the entire world. Britain's distrust The warning note sent to Señor Madero last of Germany and Germany's distrust of Britmonth through the American embassy at ain are the deciding factors in the Franco-Mexico City that his government will be German dispute over Morocco. They permit held responsible for any loss or injury to the descent of Italy upon Turkey's posses-American life or property along the border, sions in Africa and then prevent concerted cannot be construed as an evidence of any European action in furthering peace between lack of faith in the new government. It is these belligerents. If these two great governlikely to react in favor of the existing admin- ments, the British and the German, could istration. Madero has inherited more than have agreed, the vexed Balkan problems and one extremely difficult problem from the the relations between Russia and the Ottoautocratic régime of Diaz. It is the desire man Empire might have been peacefully adas she faces a Germany, alert, powerful, and whole world. distrustful, if not actively hostile. On the other hand, the Kaiser sends his most astute impatient peoples.

German governmental and political policies recent years all over the world. and sensibilities. There has never been any real quarrel between the English and German peoples. For years responsible statesmen and writers in both countries have been conof all a cordial understanding between England and Germany. These are the financiers cellor, speaking before the London Liberal and the Socialists.

British authorities on finance, President of the London and Midland Bank, speaking Mr. Lloyd-George is undoubtedly in many to a gathering of bankers, said:

Germany's financiers and business men are equal to any in the world. They are assisting in the development of other countries in a most wonderful way. Outside her own country Germany has little territory which she can call her own. Other countries are acquiring additional interests abroad, but if Germany makes any move in the same direction she is immediately surrounded by Such a condition must ultimately difficulties. lead to the breaking of her bonds. I think nothing could happen that would be more for the benefit of finance throughout the whole world than that more consideration were shown her. We do not desire war. We do not desire to see Germany's many quarters in England-and on the Con-

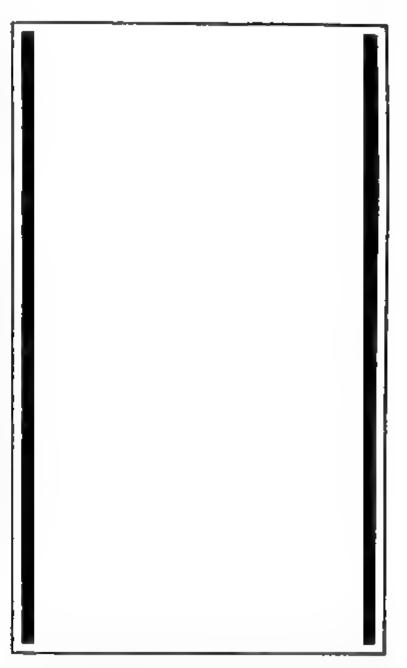
pendence as a nation and China gradually financial institutions crippled, neither do we desire being shorn of her northern dependencies be-But as sure as war takes place it will mean disaster cause Britain dare not offend Russia, so long to and the collapse of the financial system of the

At the very moment Sir Edward Holden and daring diplomats to challenge and, if was uttering these words, the "stichwahlen," possible, subvert John Bull's influence in all or secondary elections, were taking place for the world's centers of politics and trade, the German Reichstag. These resulted in And all the while both nations feverishly greatly increased strength of the Socialist push on the work of their arsenals and ship- representation in the German national paryards, building dreadnought against dread-liament. "The peace of Europe is now asnought, ever increasing the burden of taxa- sured." was the comment of the veteran Sotion already heavy on the backs of their cialist leader, August Bebel, when the figures of the final ballotings were read to him. The Social-Democrats are patriotic German What an Anglo-Students of world politics have enough, and could undoubtedly be counted on German Paet long realized that the efforts to in a war of defense. But the feelings of class Might Do hains about universal war of defense. bring about universal peace that solidarity and world brotherhood have become have been engaging the earnest attention and so strong during recent years that it may be thought of so many high-minded statesmen safely said that the growth of such programs and publicists as well as philanthropists of social betterment as the Socialists—parcould most profitably be directed toward ticularly the German Socialists-offer would bringing about a complete understanding be-inevitably make for universal peace. On antween England and Germany. That is to other page this month we present a summary say, more properly, between English and of the growth of political Socialism during

A significant speech by Mr. Lloyd-George David Lloyd-George, Chancellor Armamente of the British Exchequer, on tributing largely by voice and pen to the February 3, and the much-heralded visit to furtherance of an Anglo-German under- Berlin of the British Secretary of War the standing and friendship. Quite recently two following week are evidences of the fact that powerful reënforcements have come to the the British Government has at last been camp of the workers for world peace, which, brought to the point of making some official as we have already pointed out, means first expression of its desire to live on better terms with the empire of the Kaiser. The Chan-Club, frankly declared that "the moment is most auspicious for a discussion of the reduc-How Flagnce In a noteworthy address on Jan-tion of armaments." This reference was and socialists uary 26, Sir Edward A. Holden, understood by his audience, and by the Ger-M.P., one of the best-known man press as well, to be an effort looking toward a reconciliation with the Fatherland. ways the strongest member of the present ministry in Great Britain. Ever since he triumphantly carried through his revolutionary budget three years ago and thus brought an end to the veto power of the House of Lords, he has been the dominant figure in the cabinet. His other social reform measures which are now before the country have shown him to be endowed with many of the qualities of leadership which Premier Asquith apparently lacks. Indeed, the Chancellor is already looked upon in

inent—as the successor of Mr. Asquith. Therefore, all his public utterances, particuarly on international matters, are regarded as naving great weight. Last summer it was his speech on the stand England would take n upholding France's Moroccan policies hat secured such a favorable result for the republic and gave such offense to the Kaiser.

Lloyd-George Whenever Mr. Haldana speaks the world gives attention. <del>Oceanany</del> When, therefore, his remarks on he proper moment for a reduction of armanents were so closely followed by the visit to the German capital of Viscount Haldane, England's Secretary of State for War, the press of the world began to herald some important developments in the prospects for nternational cordiality. The London Foreign Office formally announced that Lord Hallane, who is president of the Royal Commission on University Education, had gone o Berlin to investigate scientific education



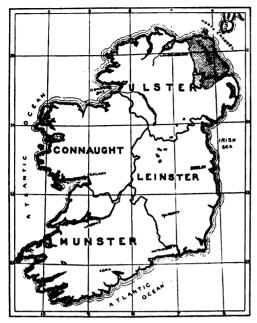
VISCOUNT HALDANE, BRITISH SECRETARY OF WAR

(Who, last month, made a visit to Berlin and conferred with the Kaiser, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and other Imperial German officials, and is believed to have discussed with them important matters concerning Anglo-German relations)

in the German universities. Lord Haldane is the scholar of the cabinet, a man of high scientific and philosophical attainments, and this might well be so. It is known, however, that in December last the British Government inquired of the Government at Berlin whether Germany was willing to arrange for a "world-wide entente." We are informed by the usually well-informed Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News that Germany welcomed the proposal. It is believed that negotiations have continued since that time, and the visit of Secretary Haldane to Berlin is expected to mark a crucial point in the discussion. It will be remembered that after Sir Edward Grey had made his important speech setting forth the attitude of Great Britain in the Morocco question, which we discussed in these pages at the time, the German press, which is generally "officially stimulated," repeatedly demanded that Britain give Germany some

BIRRELL, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, LEAV-ING THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

(When King George returned from his Indian trip, he conlerred the Knighthood of the Garter upon Sir Edward Grey, who is the only commoner to receive such an honor since Sir Robert Walpole was decorated by George II. This gift to the Foreign Secretary is looked upon in some quarters as evidence of King George's intention to appoint Sir Edward Grey Premier upon the retirement of Mr. Asquith. Sir Edward may be regarded as the leader of the Conservative element in the present Liberal Cabinet)



IRELAND ACCORDING TO ITS SENTIMENTS ON HOME RULE

(The shaded portion-the County Antrim in North East Ulster-is the only section of Ireland which may be said to be overwhelmingly opposed to Home Rule. See Mr. Stead's article on page 305 of this number)

friendly attitude."

Bargains Africa half-veiled way which is so often chosen to British Consols also gained at once. make public those diplomatic moves of whose public reception the movers are not sure, that Great Britain and Germany, having "purchased" the right to dispose of Portusouthern Africa between them.

well known to many of the leading people of Germany, he will doubtless have general conversations on the political situation and the relations between the two countries.'

The familiar project, dear to the As to hearts of the pacificists and of the Reduction radical members of the present British ministry, that of a mutual agreement between the two countries as to the limitation of armaments, was also thought to be the reason for the Berlin visit of the British war minister. The Kaiser's latest speech, at the opening of the Reichstag last month, in which he declared his intention to increase military and naval expenditures, and the belligerent address on the following day of Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, before the Clyde Navigation Trust at Glasgow, in which he notified the world that Great Britain could and would always "keep the lead" of every other nation in naval matters, would seem to indicate that neither government is as yet ready to talk seriously on the subject of armament limitation. Both the French and Russian governments (forming with Great Britain the socalled Triple Entente) were informed of Lord Haldane's trip before he left London, the "concrete, practical demonstration of her notification adding significantly that, "in case political questions should be discussed, France and Russia would be kept informed." "Some of the semi-official jour- It may safely be asserted that the visit to nals, among them the Kölnische Berlin of the British war secretary was pri-Zeitung and the Hamburger Nach- marily for the purpose of relieving the tenrichten, even ventured to "suggest" that the sion which has affected Anglo-German rela-Bagdad railway and German colonial expantions for so long. With Lord Haldane went sion in Africa are subjects "in regard to Sir Ernest Cassel, a well-known English which Great Britain might indicate good will financier. The arrival of the two distintoward Germany in a tangible manner." It guished Englishmen had the effect of sending has been more than once intimated, in that up prices on the Berlin bourse immediately.

The Prospects The question that has wrecked most Liberal ministries in Eng-Rule land in recent years, the granting gal's African colonies, are about to divide of Home Rule to Ireland, was taken up for England settlement last month by Premier Asquith. and Germany did make a treaty in 1898 The entire life of the Asquith ministry has agreeing to "purchase" such a right to "con- been by the grace of the Irish Nationalist-solidate" their African possessions. The Labor combination, without which the Libpossibility that such a rearrangement of eral premier would not have been able to territory in Africa might bring about better carry through any of the legislation which Anglo-German relations is easily apparent. has gone on record to the credit of his party. After Lord Haldane had been received with While themselves supporting not a few of every mark of cordiality by the Kaiser, his the Liberal policies, the Irish members, held Chancellor, and his foreign minister, the together by the excellent discipline of Mr. Foreign Office in London authorized the ad- John Redmond, and the Laborites, marmission that, "as he (the secretary for war) is shaled by Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Ramsay

Macdonald and other leaders, have never universities and formerly a journalist in permitted the Liberal Premier to forget that Paris, sketches for Review readers this he was dependent on them for his parlia- month the career and character of Premier mentary majority. Some time during the Poincaré. Under his guidance the Paris present month, Mr. Asquith has promised, government has already formally entered the government's Home Rule bill will be in- upon the task of establishing a protectorate troduced in the Commons. In his speech over Morocco. The present Moorish governfrom the throne opening Parliament on Feb- ment is to be maintained in all its essentials, ruary 14, King George, having just returned but the native functionaries will be advised from his Indian trip, gave the subject of Home and supervised by French officials. A definite Rule special prominence. The draft of the agreement with Spain now seems in sight and bill has already been approved by the Irish the Republic has begun a new era in her leaders. But, even when it has been passed colonial experience. in the parliament it will have to go before a convention of the Irish people. That body may deal with it as a preceding convention dealt with the Irish Council bill, which had also been approved by the Irish leaders in pire was opened on February 7 by Kaiser parliament, but which was summarily cast Wilhelm in person. The monarch and his out by the convention. Mr. Stead surveys chancellor had the mortification of seeing the before the sturdy Orangemen of Belfast. His trip, however, was not marred by any serious opposition. It is now believed that a sort of working alliance has been arranged between the Irish Nationalists and the Laborites, looking to the passage of the Home Rule bill and another measure to reverse the Osborne judgment, a ruling of the British courts that trade unions cannot devote part of their funds to the support of the labor party.

France's new "Grand Ministry," under the premiership of M. Raymond Poincaré, ratified the Franco-German "accord" on the subject of Morocco and the Congo on February 10. The treaty was signed on November 5. During the three months of exciting discussion which preceded its ratification this treaty cost the life of the Caillaux ministry, and brought about a revelation of intrigue, financial maneuvering, and deceit which have aroused a national resentment unequaled since the Panama scandal. It has also resulted in bringing to the service of the Republic one of the most distinguished ministries France has ever known. M. Othon Guerlac, a member of the teaching force of one of our American

The thirteenth session of the The Kalser Reichstag to assemble since the and His Reichetag foundation of the German Emthe entire situation on another page of this reply of the German people to their battle issue of the REVIEW. The visit to Belfast cries against Socialism ranged in solid lines last month of Mr. Winston Churchill to set on the Socialist benches, 110 strong, a pluralbefore the Ulstermen the provisions of the ity of the chamber and more than twice the government's Home Rule measure was the number before the last dissolution. Even subject of a great deal of discussion in the the Kaiser's own imperial constituency of press. It was feared that the well-known Potsdam returned a Socialist deputy, the opposition to Home Rule that has always obnoxious Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who had existed in the province of Ulster would result just finished serving a sentence in prison for in disorder when the British First Lord of the libeling autocracy (in the person of the Rus-Admiralty laid the government proposals sian Czar), while the defeat of the Socialist

OUT OF THE SHADOW

THE KAISER: "What business have you here?" GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY: "I too want 'a place in the sun." From Panck (London)

candidate in the "palace" district of Berlin had been achieved by the slender majority of only seven votes. It is true that the remnant of the "Blue-Black Bloc" (the combination of Clericals and Conservatives which dominated the last Reichstag), by dint of dexterous "log-rolling," managed to defeat August Bebel, the Socialist leader, for the presidency of the Reichstag and to elect Dr. Peter Spahn, chief of the Centrists, or Clerical party. But a Socialist, Herr Philip Shiedemann, was chosen first vice-president, the first of his party to attain this honor. The National Liberal leader, Dr. Herman S. Paasche, was elected second vice-president.

For the first time in the history The Socialist of the German Empire there is a definite progressive majority in the national parliament, and this majority is in the main hostile to the Kaiser's pet scheme of a bigger army and navy. There are 307 members in the Reichstag, and the House now stands: Social Democrats, 110; Centrists (Clericals) 93; Conservatives, 66; National Liberals, 47; Radicals, 44; Poles, 18; all others, 19. Readers of the Review will recall Professor Jenks' article, published in these pages in January, analyzing the German political methods and setting forth the issues of the campaign which has resulted in the present Reichstag. Elsewhere this month we speak in detail of the principles and projected policies of the German Socialists. In his speech at the opening of parliament the Kaiser significantly declared his "unalterable intention" of "maintaining and strengthening both on land and on sea the defensive power of the German people." The present will undoubtedly be a momentous session. The Kaiser is bound to have his battleships; the Socialists are no less resolute to make war upon the existing order. They will not be able to prevent an increase of the German fleet. Their dominance in the Reichstag, however, will probably determine that the money for such increase will be raised from the incomes of the rich rather than from the necessities of the poor.

After five months of fighting the The Turcowar between Italy and Turkey is apparently no nearer a conclusion than when hostilities began. The Italian Austrian passenger ship. "expeditionary" army still holds the coast line and a few miles of the hinterland. Whenever there is a general engagement the Italians are victorious. Then the desert, rather

HIS DILEMMA IN TRIPOLI (ITALY: "Spaghettil He is mucha hurda to holda, but if I letta go--From the Ster (Montreal)

the Moslems claim to have again defeated the Giaour. Last month the range of the conflict was somewhat extended. The government at Rome notified the powers that it would blockade the Turkish coast of the Red Sea and that neutral vessels would be given five days in which to clear from the blockaded ports. The Italian navy also began an aggressive search for vessels suspected of carrying belligerents or contraband, and has already captured several. Italian warships held up two French steamers, the Carthage and the Manouba, bound from Marseilles for Tunis, and took them to Cagliari, in Sardinia. The first had an aëroplane on board, which the Italian authorities claimed was destined for the interior of Tripoli by way of Tunis for the use of the Arabs. The Manouba had among her passengers 29 Turks, ostensibly members of the Red Crescent Society, the Turkish organization corresponding to our Red Cross. As such, they would be immune from arrest. But the Italian officials claimed that they were really Turkish officers in disguise. They pointed to the fact that another Red Crescent expedition was recently halted in Egypt by Lord Kitchener, as it was found to be composed of belligerents. The sympathies of the Egyptians are almost entirely with the Turks, and there can be no doubt that many recruits and rifles have come by way of Egypt to aid the Tripolitan Arabs. The Italians also held up a British and an

A good deal of excited discussion As to of these seizures appeared in the Neutrale French and English press, and for than the Arabs, compels them to retire and a time it seemed that the relations between

#### VOTING FOR MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

(The German voting places are models of cleanliness, and often artistic effect. The scene shown above is in a voting place in the city of Berlin)

along. They have the right, by the terms of the Declaration of London, to seize neutral vessels suspected of carrying belligerents or mediate prohibition will take restrictive measures. munitions of war. Moreover, the Italian Government has announced its readiness to submit all such cases to The Hague International Tribunal and to pay indemnity if errors have been committed.

**Opium** which the powers agree to control by law or "background" of the Conference. regulations the production and distribution of raw opium, in so far as it is not already regulated. From the summary of the pro- China's Famine from China have, during the few ceedings of the conference given out to the

France and Italy would be strained to the to limit, according to the differences of their combreaking point. The French Foreign Minister demanded the immediate release of the Turkish passengers of the Manouba. After a thor- countries in which its use is prohibited or limited. ough medical examination by the Italians the Turks were admitted to be Red Crescent workers and given up. The aëroplane taken pression of the manufacture and use of prepared from the Carthage was also surrendered. The opium, and of local trade in it, in accordance with course of the Italians has been correct all the existing legislation in the different countries. Where the trade is not yet regulated, the import and export of prepared opium shall be prohibited as soon as possible; and powers not yet ready for im-

The powers further agree to work in agreement with the Chinese Government for the enactment of measures against the contraband importation into China, as well as into their own far-Eastern colonies, of opium or any of its by-products. They undertake, The Agreement The convention adopted by the further, to restrict opium smoking, and to powers which have treaties with keep pace with China in the limiting of China as to the future cultivation opium shops and dens. We have already of opium and the regulation of traffic in given our readers—in the article last month that drug was signed on January 23 at The by Mr. E. F. Baldwin-an account of the Hague. It contains twenty-five articles, in world war against opium and showing the

The political and military news Sufferers past weeks, so absorbed the attenpress, we learn that they agreed further tion and interest of the world that the needs

of the famine-stricken poor in the Chinese enswas born on February 7, 1812. He was provinces have been almost forgotten. Near-twenty years of age when he published his ly 3,000,000 Chinese, chiefly hard-working first book, "Sketches by Boz." farmers, are on the verge of starvation. Last year his place has been secure in the minds summer the worst floods in forty years de- and hearts of the people of English speech. stroyed all the crops over an area of more It is quite without profit to discuss whether than 50,000 square miles. No harvest can he was a great literary genius or only a secondbe expected until May, and until then the rate story writer who somehow (his detractors famine will be growing daily more acute. It cannot explain how) captured the affections is estimated that 600,000 families are with- of millions of readers. Dickens created perout food or means of support. The Chinese sons, not merely characters in books. Last Government and people are doing what they month the Dickens centenary was celebrated can to relieve the need, but, of course, can in this country as well as in England. Comonly do very little. There is a Famine Re- mittees of public men and women in both lief Committee in Shanghai, composed of lands have been collecting funds for the eminent Chinese and foreigners. But the purpose of caring for the indigent old age situation calls for a wider appeal. As head of several of the descendants of the man who of the American Red Cross Society, President has left to the world such a legacy of good Taft has issued a proclamation asking the feeling and perpetual entertainment. people of the United States to help the people of China. In this hour of her national crisis and reconstruction, the Celestial Empire is also in dire material distress and suffering, and it is to be hoped that the American grand old man of their literature, George people will respond generously. Any con- Brandes, who was born on February 4, sevtributions or communications relative to this enty years ago. Rarely, if ever, has a critic matter should be addressed to the headquar- held such a dominant position in the life of a ters of the National Red Cross Society, at the nation. The leadership of Brandes in Scan-War Department, Washington.

The ories and thoughts of all Englishspeaking people that at a meeting held in Century." Not only did those lectures exer-

THE DESIGN OF THE DICKENS CENTENARY STAMP

of the novelist's most vehement American radical ideas in government and for the detractors—who had come to scoff in a five- rights of subjugated nationalities and minute speech used no less than four of the wronged individuals, whatever might be novelist's phrases to decry him. Charles Dick-their race or creed.

Since that

As the Swedes celebrated Strind-The Dance berg in January, so last month Brundes the Danes paid homage to the dinavian letters began more than forty years ago, when, at Copenhagen, he delivered the It was a significant tribute to the first course of the series of lectures later pubhold Dickens has upon the mem- lished under the collective title of "Chief Currents of Literature in the Nineteenth commemoration of the Dickens centenary one cise a powerful influence on Ibsen, but they became determining points for the whole host of young writers just then appearing in all the three northern kingdoms. It has generally been said that the motto of Brandes was "put problems under debate." But his cry was really broader, calling on the men of the new generation to write about what they knew, what was familiar to them. He was not the originator of the movement toward true realism. It was started in France and England. Balzac and Dickens were probably its foremost apostles. But Brandes acted as a focal point through which that movement found its way into the Scandinavian countries. In addition, it must be noted that Brandes has always consistently fought for



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From January 17 to February 14, 1912)

### **PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS**

January 17.—The President's message communicating the report of the economy and efficiency commission is received and read in both branches.

January 18.—In the Senate, Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.) urges the ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

January 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas) criticises the source of Republican campaign contributions.

January 24.—The Senate debates the bill establishing a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor. . . . The House, by vote of 148 to 82, passes a measure requiring the President to make public the indorsements of candidates for appointment to the federal judiciary.

January 26.—The House begins debate upon the Steel and Iron bill prepared by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee.

January 29.—The House, by vote of 210 to 109, passes the bill revising the steel and iron schedule of the tariff.

January 30.—In the House, the Pension appropriation bill is introduced.

January 31.—The Senate passes the bill creating a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

February 2.—The House passes the Pension appropriation bill, carrying \$152,000,000 and abolishing seventeen agencies.

February 3.—In the House, the rules are amended by the Democratic majority, restoring the power of the Speaker.

February 5.—The Senate agrees to vote on March 5 on the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

February 6. —In the Senate, Mr. Burton (Rep. Ohio) sketches the history of arbitration of international disputes. . . . In the House, Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) speaks against the idea of a third Presidential term.

February 9.—The House adopts an amendment to the Army appropriation bill, reducing the cavalry force from fifteen regiments to ten.

February 12.—In the Senate, the Committee on Pensions reports the Smoot bill as a substitute for the Sherwood measure.

February 13.—In the House, discussion of the were not proved.

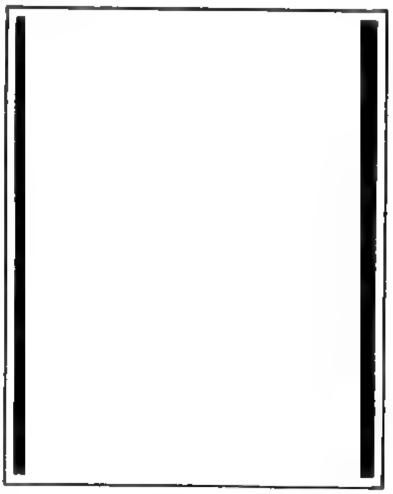
Army appropriation bill is marked by an attack January 22.—

upon the Powder Trust.

E. Woods, of Pen

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

January 17.—President Taft communicates to Congress the results of the work of the economy and efficiency commission.... The Mississippi Legislature elects James K. Vardaman, the Democratic primary nominee, to succeed Leroy Percy (Dem.) in the United States Senate.... The Porto Rican House of Delegates passes a resolution declaring against American citizenship unless accompanied by full self-government.



HON. MYRON T. HERRICK OF OHIO (The new American Ambassador to France)

January 18 —The President commutes the term of Charles W. Morse, sentenced two years ago to fifteen-years' imprisonment for manipulation of bank funds.

January 19.—The House committee which investigated the pure food controversy agrees on a report sustaining Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.... The government brings action against the Eric Railroad for keeping firemen on duty more than sixteen hours.

January 20.—Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, announces his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination (see page 302).... Attorney-General Wickersham announces that the government will seek to dissolve the Harvester Trust.... The Senate subcommittee, which investigated the charges of corruption in the election of Isaac Stephenson to the United States Senate, from Wisconsin, reports that the charges were not proved.

January 22. -The President nominates Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, as minister to Portugal.

January 23.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House approves the Steel bill prepared by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee. . . . The Standard Oil Company of New York is fined \$55,000 by the federal court at Buffalo, for accepting railroad rebates.

January 25. Governor Foss, in a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature, urges an investigation of the mill strike at Lawrence. . . . Joseph M. Brown is inaugurated Governor of Georgia.

## EVIEW OF REVIEWS

end, with important measures not disposed of; an extra session is called by Governor-General Forbes.

February 4.—The President suspends an order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs which forced members of religious orders from Indian schools.

February 5.—Governor Deneen, of Illinois, announces his candidacy for the Republican renomination.

February 6.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention adopts a section providing for a three-fourths decision by juries in civil cases (see page 337). . . . More than thirty indictments are returned by the federal grand jury at Indianapolis which investigated the alleged nation-wide dynamite conspiracy.

February 7.—The President nominates Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, to be ambassador to France.... The extra session of the Philippine Legislature comes to an end with appropriation bills still unenacted.... At a caucus of Democratic members of the House it is decided to conduct an investigation into the alleged "money trust" by four standing committees, instead of a special committee as urged by William Jennings Bryan.

February 8.—William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, is selected to run President Taft's campaign for renomination. . . . A joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature begins a systematic attempt to end the Lawrence strike.

February 10.—Eight governors, and representatives of twenty-eight States, meet at Chicago and urge ex-President Roosevelt to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. . . . Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, is exonerated by the special Senate committee of the charge of corruption in connection with his election. . . . Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, withdraws from the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination in favor of Champ Clark.

February 12.—Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, in an address at Chicago, formally opens his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

... James J. Hill testifies before the special committee of the House investigating the Steel Trust.

... The letters of President Taft, concerning the alleged suppressed charges against Major Ray, are made public at the White House.... President Taft, speaking at the Republican Club of New York, expresses his belief that his party will, on its record, be sustained at the forthcoming election.

February 14.—President Tast signs the proclamation admitting Arizona as the forty-eighth State of the Union.... Nearly fifty labor-union officials are arrested in different parts of the country, under indictment by the sederal grand jury at Indianapolis, charged with conspiracy.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

January 18.—The government troops in Ecuador attack and defeat the insurgents near Guayaquil.... General Rojas, recently deposed as President of Paraguay, withdraws his resignation and fights to regain his position.... The Turkish Chamber of Deputies is dissolved by imperial decree.... It is announced that France will immediately proceed to transform Morocco into a French protectorate.... The Norwegian Storthing passes a measure admitting women to public office, with a few exceptions.

approves an agreement made with President Gomeg which will settle the differences that threatened Shuster in the Persian Treasury. American intervention.

January 22.—Peace is arranged between the Parliament is opened by King George. revolutionists and the government forces in Ecuador; the three leading revolutionary generals are held as prisoners. . . . Gen. Louis Mena resigns as President of Nicaragua, his election by Congress Meshed, Persia. . . . France demands that Italy having been declared illegal.

January 23.—The Canalejas ministry in Spain settles its differences and agrees to remain in office.

... A new ministry was formed in Chile.

January 25.—The final voting in the German elections takes place; the Socialists increase their representation in the Reichstag to 110 seats, and the Conservatives lose 34 seats. . . . General Pedro Montero, recently proclaimed president of Ecua-dor by a portion of the army, is killed by a mob at Guayaquil.... The Portuguese cabinet under Premier Vasconcellos resigns.... Serious rioting occurs at Bahia, Brazil, following the refusal of the state government to carry out a judgment of the federal court.

January 28.—A mob breaks into the prison at Quito, Ecuador, and kills five revolutionary generals who surrendered recently, including ex-President Eloy Alfaro.

January 30.—Constitutional guarantees are suspended and martial law declared in Lisbon, because of the seriousness of the strike.

January 31.—The city of Juarez, Mexico, is seized by the opponents of the Madero government.

February 1.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez is proclaimed president of Mexico by the revolutionists.

February 2.—The Mexican insurgents are repulsed after an attempt to capture the Chihuahua government. . . . General Manuel Bonilla assumes the presidency of Honduras.

February 3.—The Portuguese Senate concurs with the Chamber of Deputies in favor of trial by military courts of men arrested during the strike ... The Servian cabinet resigns.

February 5.—King George and Queen Mary return to London after nearly three months' absence in India.... Eladio Victoria, provisional president of Santo Domingo, is elected president.

February 7.—The German Emperor's speech opening the newly elected Reichstag forecasts the introduction of measures increasing imperial

February 8.—Winston Churchill, speaking in Belfast, outlines the Government's Home Rule bill: Mr. Redmond appeals to all Ireland to aid in its passage.

February 9.—Dr. Peter Spahn, head of the Clerical Center party, is elected president of the German Reichstag.

February 10.—The French Senate ratifies the agreement with Germany concerning Morocco and the Congo.

February 12.—Dr. Belisario Porras, formerly minister to the United States, is nominated as Liberal candidate for the Presidency of Panama. ... Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign in Honduras to protect American property. Affairs, is created a Knight of the Garter.

British Cabinet are announced. . . . The French Mexican troops to get to Juarez via Eagle Pass and

January 20.—The Cuban veterans' association ... The Persian Government orders the detention of twelve Americans who served under W. Morgan

February 14.—The second session of the British

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

January 18.—Russian troops seize the city of release the Carthage, seized on suspicion of conveving an aeroplane to Africa for the Turkish army; Italy captures the French steamer Manouba, near Tunis, alleging that it carried men and money for the Turkish army in Tripoli.

January 19.—Italy releases the French steamer Carthage.

January 20.—The Cuban veterans' association reaches an agreement with President Gomez which will make American intervention unnecessary.

January 21.—A plot to kill an American official in Teheran, in order to involve the United States, is discovered.

January 23.-The International Opium Congress comes to an end at The Hague, and the protocol is signed by representatives of twelve nations.... France threatens to withdraw her ambassador if Italy does not at once release the Turks arrested on the Manouba.

January 25.—The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, is received at the White House by President Taft.

January 26.—Italy seizes another French steamer, the Tavignano, off the coast of Tripoli. . . . Argentina withdraws her diplomatic representative in Paraguay, because of attacks on Argentine shipping during the recent revolution in Paraguay.

January 27.—Italy refers to the Hague Tribunal all questions arising out of the seizure of French steamships; the twenty-nine Turks arrested on board the Manouba are released, as is also the steamer Tavignano.

January 28.—A battle is fought between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen near Rabat.

January 30.—A copyright treaty between the United States and Hungary is signed at Budapest.

February 2.—It is announced that Great Britain and Russia will revise their agreement of 1907 concerning Persia.

February 3.—President Madero of Mexico is warned by the United States Government to protect American interests near the border.

February 5.-Four additional battalions of United States troops are sent to the Mexican border.

February 6.—Russia, with the approval of Great Britain, notifies Persia that she will order the deposed Shah, Mohammed Ali Merza, to quit Persia if a pension is granted to him.

February 7.-The State Department at Washington defines the attitude of the United States in the matter of the Chinese revolution.

February 9.-United States marines are landed

February 13.—Several minor changes in the request of the Mexican Government to allow Chamber of Deputies, by 452 to 73, votes to hasten El Paso, Texas. . . . The Franco-German agree-by two years the completion of its naval program. ment over Morocco is ratified by the French Senate.

ington is officially notified of the formation of the new Chinese republic. . . . Great Britain persuades Iapan to postpone loans which might reach either of the contending parties in China.

#### WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

January 18.—A large body of Turks and Arabs attack an Italian column near the town of Tripoli with considerable loss on both sides.

January 28.—The Turkish forces attack Ghirgarsh and Ainzara, but are repulsed.

deida, on the Red Sea.

February 13.—The Turks attack the Italian defenses around Derna, but are beaten back with a loss of sixty men.

#### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

January 19.-Premier Yuan Shih-kai demands that Dr. Sun Yat-sen resign the presidency and permit the Premier to exercise sovereign powers until the meeting of the national convention. . . . The republican government appeals to the powers for recognition.... American troops take up their duties as a part of the international force protecting the Chinese railroad from Peking to the sea.

January 24.—American Minister at Peking calls into the legation quarter all Americans living in outlying parts of the city.

January 27.—Forty-six generals of the imperial army demand that the Government peacefully settle the troubles of the country, even if abdication be necessary.

February 1.—President Sun appoints Wong Chung-ting as special representative to the United

February 3.—The Manchurian assembly notifies Premier Yuan that Manchuria desires no part in the republic about to be formed.

February 4.—The Dowager Empress signs a decree, in behalf of Emperor Pu Yi, directing the Premier to cooperate with the Republicans at Nanking in establishing a republic.

February 5.—The revolutionary leaders suggest to the Premier that orders be issued by both sides to stop fighting.

February 6.—The National Assembly at Nanking accepts the main proposals of Premier Yuan Shih-kai; the imperial family is granted a pension of \$2,400,000 a year.

February 12.—The Manchu dynasty in China comes to an end with the abdication of the child emperor, Pu Yi, and the recognition of the republican government.

February 13.—Yuan Shih-kai assumes the title of Organizer of the Republic; all officials and diplomatic representatives are retained.

February 14.—Dr. Sun, provisional president, requests Premier Yuan Shih-kai to accept the first presidency of the republic.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

January 17.—The United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis votes in favor of government ownership of all industries.... Cardinal Farley arrives in New York from Rome after his leader, J. J. Ettor, remains in jail. elevation to the cardinalate.

February 13.—The State Department at Wash- Federation, by vote of 445,801 to 115,921, degton is officially notified of the formation of the clare in favor of a general strike on March 1. . John P. White is reëlected president of the United Mine Workers of America. . . . The site of the new courthouse for New York City, a part of the proposed civic center, is approved by the Board of Estimate. . . . More than 100 lives are lost in storms off the British coast.

> January 19.—The cotton lockout at Manchester, England, is ended by a postponement of the openshop issue for at least six months.

January 21.—Cardinal Bourne makes a state February 5.—The Italian fleet bombards Ho- entry into Westminster Cathedral, the first ceremony of the kind in England since the Reforma-

> January 22. — James T. Harahan, former President of the Illinois Central, and three officials of the Rock Island system, are killed in a railroad collision at Kinmundy, Illinois.

> January 24.-The United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, vote to demand an increase in wages for both bituminous and anthracite miners. . The two-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Frederick the Great is celebrated throughout Prussia.

> January 25.—Imposing ceremonies are held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, in honor of Cardinal Farley.

> January 26.—President Taft appeals for funds to relieve the famine-stricken people of China. ... The cathedral at Khartoum, erected as a memorial to General Gordon, is consecrated... The Royal Bank in Vancouver is robbed in broad daylight of \$30,000.

January 27.—Negotiations between the mill owners and striking operatives at Lawrence, Mass., are called off.

January 29.—A general strike is declared in Lisbon, seriously affecting newspaper publication and transportation facilities. . . . A woman is killed during a strike riot at Lawrence; Governor Foss orders out additional militia.

January 30.—The bore, 1200 feet under the Hudson River, which forms a part of New York City's new water-supply system, is completed.

January 31.—A violent earthquake, centering at Valdez, Alaska, is felt throughout the Northwest.

February 1.—The will of Mrs. Caroline W. Neustadter leaves \$1,000,000 for the establishment of "model homes" near New York City. . . . Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano is appointed by the Pope as Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

February 2.—The convention of the United Mine Workers is adjourned.

February 5.—The battleship España, the first unit of the new Spanish navy, is launched.

February 6.—The last of the sixty-five bodies known to have been in the wreck of the Maine is

February 7.-The Lawrence mill strikers who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand a 15-per cent. wage increase.

February 8.—Many persons lose their lives in extensive floods throughout Spain and Portugal.

February 10.—The Lawrence strike committee votes to continue the strike as long as the labor

levation to the cardinalate. February 11.—Many persons are injured in a January 18.—The members of the British Miners' riot following a Socialist burial in Paris.

### DBWUARA

January 16.—Brig.-Gen. Ezra Philetus Ewers, U.S.A., retired, 74.

January 17.—Brig.-Gen. William Smith, U.S.A., retired, 80.

January 19. Hermann Winkelmann, the German operatic tenor, 67. . . . Rev. Francis Michael Sheeran, former president of Villanova College, 72.

January 20.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin Crispin Lippincott, a prominent Methodist Episcopal clergyman of New Jersey, 84.

January 21. - Former Judge Ulric Sloane, of Columbus, Ohio, an authority on criminal law. . . . Judge Alfred A. Hall, of the Superior Court of Vermont, 63.

January 22.—James T. Harahan, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, 69.

January 23.—Prof. Nicholas Paine Gilman, a noted sociologist and economist, 62.

January 24.—Charles Finney Cox, of New York, a prominent railroad man and scientist, 66.

January 25. — Rear-Adm. Lewis Cass Heilner, U.S.N., retired, 63.

January 27.—William M. Lochren, formerly United States District Judge at Minneapolis, and Commissioner of Pensions under President Cleveland, 80.... Charles Schreyvogel, a well-known painter of Indian and frontier life, 51.... Edmund Singer, a noted Hungarian violinist, 80.

January 28.—Gustave de Molinari, a French authority on political economy, 92. . . . Alexandre Charles Bisson, a well-known French dramatist, 63. . . . Rev. Dr. Charles Stanley Albert, editor of Sunday School publications of the Lutheran Church, 64. . . . Felix Schweighofer, a noted Austrian comedian, 70.

January 29.—Ex-Congressman Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, 89. . . . The Duke of Fife, brother-in-law of King George of England, 62.

January 30.—Guy G. Major, twice mayor of Toledo, Ohio, 52... James Cameron Allen, former Congressman from Illinois and ex-Circuit Judge, 90... Charles Gilbert Wheeler, a noted chemist and geologist of Chicago, 75... Dr. Norton Royce Hotchkiss, a prominent New Haven physician, 42... Arthur Hamilton Gordon, first Baron Stanmore, a well-known British colonial official, 82.

January 31.—B. F. Pearson, a prominent promoter of Nova Scotia, 56.

February 1.—Edwin Hawley, the railroad magnate, 63... Charles Gifford Dyer, a prominent artist of Chicago, 66.

February 2.—Dr. William Taylor Bovey, dean of the faculty of applied science at McGill University. 60. . . . Ex-Governor Frederick Robie, of Maine, 89. . . . Dr. Waldemar Koch, of Chicago, a leading physiological chemist, 36. . . . Gen. Luther S. Trowbridge, appraiser of the port of Detroit, 75.

February 3.—Charles C. Overbeck, formerly widely known as an abolitionist and one of the founders of the Republican party, 90.... Thomas F. Grady, a prominent Democratic politician of New York, 58.... Rt. Rev. George Holmes, Lord Bishop of Athabasca (Canada).

February 5.—Horace Hopkins Coolidge, three times president of the Massachusetts Senate, 80... Dr. John Bacon Coolidge, formerly a prominent Boston dentist and professor of dentistry, 91.... Mrs. Mary Leavitt, the well-known temperance

worker and lecturer, 81.... M. H. Clark, secretary to Jefferson Davis, and last acting Treasurer of the Confederate States, 82.

February 6.—Gen. James Baird Weaver, twice candidate for President (on the Populist and Greenback tickets), 79.... Prof. George Jarvis Brush, formerly director of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, 80.

#### THE LATE LORD LISTER

(Discoverer of antiseptic treatment in surgery)

February 7.—Justice Truman C. White, of the New York Supreme Court, 72.... Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, a noted negro author and lecturer of Liberia, 79.

February 8.—Dr. DeWitt Clinton Huntington, chancellor emeritus of Nebraska Wesleyan University, 82.... Sir William Henry Allchin, M.D., physician extraordinary to King George of England, 65.... Field Marshal Wilhelm von Hahnke, of the German army, 79.

February 9.—Abbé Charles Loyson (Père Hyacinthe), the noted French preacher, 85.... Rev. Dr. Andrew Martin Fairbairn, principal emeritus of Mansfield College, Oxford, 74.... James Noble Adam, recently mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., and a prominent merchant, 70.

February 10.—Dr. J. M. da S. Paranhos, Baron do Rio Branco, the eminent Brazilian statesman... Former Congressman Leonidas F. Livingston, of Georgia, 79... Prof. T. C. Okane, author of many hymns, 82... Louis Delaunay-Belleville, a noted French engineer, 69.

February 11.—Lord Lister, discoverer of antiseptic treatment in surgical operations, 85.

February 12.—Louis Heilprin, the author and editor of works of reference, 61... Gen. Hippolyte Langlois, Senator and member of the French Academy, 77.

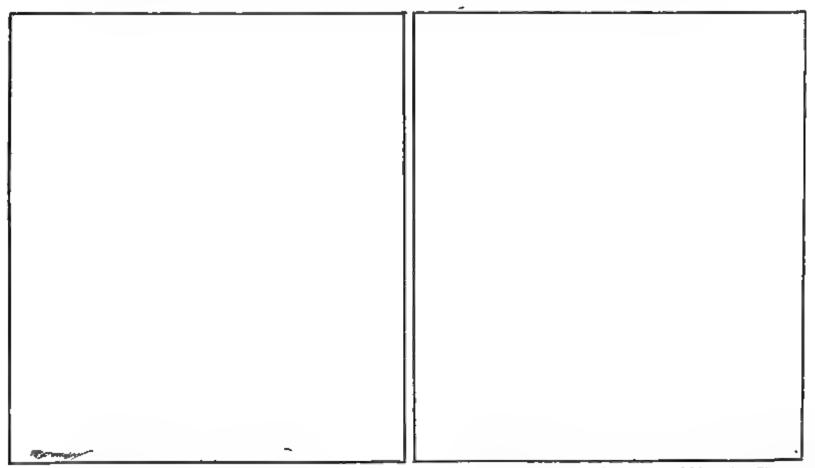
February 14.—Sir Nowell Salmon, Admiral of the British Fleet, 77.... Mataafa, former King of Samoa.

# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

# WILL THEY EVER GET TOGETHER-THE TARIFF BOARD AND CONGRESS?

(Although the Tariff Board has reported on Wool, Congress seems to be more interested in revising the Steel Schedule)

From the Journal (Minneapolis)



TREED BY THE SHORN LAMB

(While Congress is up the tree of "Politics" the Wool Schedule and the promise to revise it await attention) From the News-Tribane (Duluth) PRESIDENT TAFT TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY:

"COME, YOU'RE ALL RIGHT; GET BUSY"

(In recent speeches, President Taft has grown more optimistic regarding Republican success this year)

From the Star (Washington)

# THE AMERICAN "UNCLES"

Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft (to each other): "My dear friend, you had better look for some other country, North America is too small for you" From Ulk (Berlin)

The "Roosevelt" question developed in intensity last month. Sentiment in favor of the ex-President's nomination was shown by numerous straw ballots taken in various sections of the country. Naturally the Taft forces would have been glad to have Roosevelt "call off the dog" with a statement declining a nomination. Roosevelt's friends,

## NOTHING TO SAY

From the Globe and Commercial Advertiser (New York)

on the other hand, were pressing him to declare a willingness to accept. It was finally understood that a statement to this effect would be forthcoming. WOODROW MUST BE TERRIBLY WORRIED From the Journal (Portland, Oregon)

The cartoons on this page are concerned chiefly with the struggle among the Democrats to find a Presidential candidate. Governor Wilson's boom has recently been subjected to some severe jolts, although it is doubtful if the popularity of the "school-master in politics" has suffered much as a result. While Mr. Bryan has openly opposed some aspirants, and said good words in behalf of others, he seems still to be carefully "weighing them in" before definitely declaring his choice. In the past month work has been actively begun through the newspapers in pressing the claims of Congressman Underwood, of Alabama. Mayor Gaynor, of New

Copyright by Harper & Brothers, New York

#### WEIGHING THEM IN

(Mr. Bryan testing the weight of the various aspirants for the Democratic nomination) From Harper's Weekly (New York)

York, has also been projected into the arena by his recent tariff speech, which was taken as an indication of receptivity. This has been associated in a humorous way by Cartoonist Powers with another utterance of Mr. Gaynor's on how long an egg should be boiled! "WELCOME, MISS"
Prom the Journal (Portland, Oregon)

Two new States have been added to the Union this year,—New Mexico on January 6 and Arizona on February 14. The ceremony of the signing of the Arizona document by President Taft was recorded by the cinematograph (the first time such a machine has been operated in the White House). This will preserve for posterity a most interesting record of the act of making a State. In connection

MR. MORGAN'S "MOVING PICTURES"
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul)

with "moving pictures," the *Pioneer Press* cartoon refers to the report that Mr. J. P. Morgan had decided to transfer to this country his valuable art collections now located in various European museums.

# OF REVIEWS

# BEWARE THE BIG SLIPPER From the Press (New York)

this page humorously touches on one phase of the recent cabinet overturn in France. The reëntrance of Delcassé into a French ministry was thought to indicate that he would be virtual premier and even dominate the President. M. Fallière's genial sanity and "amplitude," however, seem—in the final panel of the cartoon—to have restored the equilibrium of state.

# THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S NEW BED

"Sleep is the brother of Death" (The figure under the Chancellor's bed represents Socialism)

Prom Ulk (Berlin)

owing to the capture of almost a third of the

The "menace of Socialism" has been assuming greater proportions in Germany recently,
owing to the capture of almost a third of the
Socialism throughout the world, with reference
also to the situation in Germany, is treated
in an article contributed to this issue of the
REVIEW, and also in our editorial comment.

"SIMMERING" FROM SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA FUEL From the Evening Sun (New York)

THE POLITICAL THEATER IN GERMANY
(The curtain rises on Act I. and discloses the Red Socialists occupying the stage)
From Glublichter (Vienna)

# THE WORLD'S PEACE AND THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

#### BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

President of Columbia University

Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 has been for- be speedily substituted for public war, to the gotten, the record of the great series of inter- end that the world may be relieved of its national congresses of arts and science held present crushing burden of armaments and in connection with that exposition will remain these be reduced to the status of national as an enduring monument. It goes without and international police. saying that so enlightened a community as San During the summer of 1915 the third Peace Francisco and California will wish to associate Congress will probably convene at The with the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 Hague. If so, it would be possible on the some intellectual achievement, international other side of the world at San Francisco to set in character, which will produce results that in motion forces, influences and tendencies name and influence long after the buildings in the action of the official representatives of and the exhibits have crumbled into dust.

The suggestion that I have to offer is that at The Hague. the intellectual and scholarly activities of the the fundamental thought of the Peace of the at San Francisco.

#### WHY NOT A HALL OF PEACE?

of the central architectural features of the application to the promotion of international exposition a permanent Hall of Peace, which concord and good will. may be used as a meeting place for gather- There should be a congress of the two ings of every sort while the exposition lasts, Americas, in which the fullest exposition order to watch what took place there.

#### A SERIES OF WORLD CONGRESSES

During the summer months of 1915 there THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE might be invited to San Francisco a great series of world congresses to consider how better understanding between the various gress of judicial organizations to consider and nations may be advanced, how international discuss the place and function of an inde-

**\X/HEN** everything else that was accom- relations may be made closer and raised to a plished by the Louisiana Purchase higher plane, and how judicial process may

will serve to dignify it and to continue its that would make themselves powerfully felt governments assembled in the Peace Palace

Among others, the International Peace San Francisco Exposition be grouped about Congress of 1015 should be invited to meet The Interparliamentary World and the World's Better Organization for Union and the Institute of International Law Civilization and for Peace. I would make this should be invited to hold their meetings for the keystone of an arch that would last forever. that year at San Francisco. There should be a great economic congress, with departments representing international trade, commerce, and finance, to consider and debate the better I hope that it may be possible to make one development of all of these and their useful

and as a hall for San Francisco and a perma-should be given of the civilization and culture nent monument to the exposition after the of the Latin-American peoples, with a view crowds have departed and its doors are finally to advancing the understanding of Latin-closed. I greatly wish that this might be America by North America, and vice versa. possible. Such a building appropriately de- There should be a great international consigned and placed at a central point would gress on the Oriental nations and their civilizacapture the imagination of the world and tion. China and Japan should be invited to would bring the eyes of every statesman and present their civilization and their interests of every lover of his kind to San Francisco at the hands of their most accomplished and to the hills about the Golden Gate in representatives, and ways and means should be discussed and considered of promoting closer and better relations between the United States and the Oriental peoples.

There should be a great international con-

executives and legislatures to the strict ob- of a program like this. servance of their constitutional limitations, is at once the most splendid and the most original contribution that America has made to the world's political science. The bearing of this great principle on international rela- will be the one hundredth anniversary, not tration may speedily become true courts of leonic wars. justice.

and of nations.

If these p they readily ried out in public opinio have its a

> (Director-in-Papama

pendent judiciary in the civilization of the weeks and for months not only upon the various nations themselves and in interna- San Francisco Exposition but upon its own tional affairs. The establishment of a judi- highest aims and interests. No man dares cial system, free from executive and legisla- say what lasting and uplifting results might tive interference and having power to hold follow from the effective accomplishment

## TO CELEBRATE A CENTURY OF RELATIVE FREEDOM FROM WAR

It must be remembered that the year 1915 tionships and affairs should be made plain, only of peace between Great Britain and the to the end that courts of international arbi- United States, but of the end of the Napo-Despite the conflicts which have marked the last one hundred years, There should be a great international con- these are as nothing in comparison with the gress on moral education, to deal with the almost unbroken series of bloody wars begindevelopment of individual and national char- ning way back in the middle ages and coming acter, to recount the progress that has been to an end at Waterloo. As compared with made and the efforts that are yet making to the centuries that precede it, the one hundred raise to still higher planes the conduct of men years ending in 1915 constitute a century of peace, of the steady advance of

> dominant fact rated at San that men may th even greater

MOORE anama-Pacific

# SENATOR CUMMINS OF IOWA AND THE CORPORATION INQUIRY

valuable. It would be difficult to find to-day Iowa. a constructive expert of the first rank who even with other experts, than the senior fairly be held responsible for it. Senator from Iowa, Albert B. Cummins.

Beyond a few episodes of sensation, the newspapers have given little notice to the recent hearings of the Senate Committee on zone" of corporations.

tions engaged in interstate commerce."

The hearings began on November 15; ceeded 2000 pages and 1,000,000 words.

gantlet of questionings. So deftly and con- fairness, they would not be needed at all." sistently were these put that, if one follows moreover, runs a thread of tendency—a hint Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada collecting and arranging of full publicity.

A GOOD cook is always bad tempered." vast scope and such intense interest has al-Like most proverbs, this one is so ready developed so plain a form and tennearly true that any exception is important. dency, is due primarily to the skill combined A specialist who is also tolerant is rare and with the good temper of the member from

It was he who, as chairman of the subdisplays more patience with the layman, and committee, organized this inquiry. He may

### **OUIZZING THE WITNESSES**

Other senators have taken active part. Interstate Commerce. The American public The sturdy common sense of Senator Moses does not yet appreciate the debt it owes to E. Clapp of Minnesota, chairman of the full this body—and notably to its active spirit, committee, has more than once exploded Senator Cummins—for the light without structures built up on high-sounding theory. heat it has cast upon the troubled "twilight One witness was pleading that sanction of law might be given trade agreements not to Many of the best informed and most eminent sell below a given price. As a matter of fact, leaders in the industrial action and thought of he declared, such agreements already exist in this country have been appearing before the great number. But manufacturers and dealcommittee to state "what changes are neces- ers in pressing need of money often break sary or desirable in the laws of the United States their word, and close a contract at ruinous relating to the creation and control of corpora-prices, for the sake of handling a little cash.

But, asked Senator Clapp, what good last month, the testimony, as printed, ex- would follow a law? He asked "if the natural tendency of it would not be, in spite of all A mass of diverse and conflicting opinions regulation, to buoy prices up, rather than -if one reads only the "Statements," the prevent men from sacrificing themselves by papers prepared in advance by each witness selling at a loss? It would seem to me that and read by him without interruption. But there is the weakness of this whole proposiimmediately upon the completion of his tion of trade agreements. If they could be "Statement" each witness had to run a made and observed with a spirit of absolute

Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania them, the chaos of viewpoints begins to take has applied the quick corrective of first-hand a definite form. One might describe this as facts to many propositions involving the an appeal for the amendment of the Sherman iron, steel, coal and oil interests of his section. law. Through these questions and answers, Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, as to the probable nature of the relief that whose bill to create an interstate trade comwill be asked for. This tendency seems to point mission formed the first object of the comtoward a Federal bureau, something to do for mittee's deliberations—Senators Thomas P. industry part of what the Interstate Commerce Gore of Oklahoma, Clarence W. Watson of Commission does for railroads, primarily the West Virginia, and Atlee Pomerene of Ohio have been especially watchful and practical.

Certainly, the report of the Senate Com- But to all these save the chairman himmittee should constitute the clearest and self, Senator Cummins is senior. Thus, under most important recommendation ever made the rules of the committee, it was his to on the pivotal problem of trusts and mo-question first. Most consistent in attendnopoly; and that a committee covering such ance, and most closely informed as to the

subject of each day's inquiry, Senator Cummins has borne the brunt of the task—to pounce upon any direct hint spied struggling in the cross-currents of opinion—to drag it into the light, and to examine it narrowly for whatever it was worth.

Such an office demanded a combination of erudition with large-mindedness. To this Senator Cummins responded admirably. The printed testimony speaks for him. It would be worth reading, if only as a model objectlesson in performing a big piece of public business. It reveals a remarkable knowledge of trust cases on Senator Cummins' part, added to a broad and human sympathy even more remarkable, in view of his own positive and somewhat radical convictions regarding combination and competition. One not authorized to speak for him, and commenting simply as a spectator, would assume that his opinion is strongly in favor of such measures as will afford competition freer play—even if this involves such departures as the limiting of the capital to be employed in any one corporation in any one field, or a prohibition against the holding company as such.

Apparently the recognizing of monopoly, entire or partial, as an inevitable instrumentality of much modern business, does

not appeal to Senator Cummins.

# A VARIETY OF VIEWPOINTS

Yet there were no sparks, but only that steady illumination, in his prolonged questioning of those whose training, convictions Photograph by Modett, Chicago and habits were directly opposed—as, for instance, the chairman of the largest corporation in the world, Judge Gary.

In fact, the member from Iowa seemed to employees. speak the language of every witness. He

"selling facts."

of manufacturers, who urged that the dis- Stetson, who actually create them. tinction between combinations of labor and combinations of capital had no difference—the trusts seems surprising in one who has as toward Mr. Gompers, who came to urge served the public, and on the firing-line of precisely the opposite.

deis, Senator Cummins was yet able to em- first election as governor of that State in rare international business experience, and legal world. Among a variety of clients, he

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS OF IOWA

still rarer ideas for the advanced treatment of

Intricately discussing the actual conduct went to the point as directly with Prof. John of corporations Senator Cummins met on B. Clark, the eminent professor of pure eco-their own ground most highly specialized nomic theory, as with Mr. Joseph Bartles, lawyers, such as Victor Morawetz, chairman an independent oil merchant bristling with of the Atchison Railway, George H. Earle, Samuel Untermyer and others, to whom the His fine courtesy was as marked toward innermost doings of great corporations are the representative of the largest association no secret; or those like Mr. Francis Lynde

Such familiarity with the "home life" of progress, since quarter of a century past. Not outdone in militant spirit by that During an equal period, however—from his twentieth-century crusader, Louis D. Bran- move to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1878, to his phasize, while questioning Mr. George W. 1902—Mr. Cummins was a practising lawyer. Perkins, vastly helpful results of the latter's He attained first rank in the Middle Western

numbered some of the largest railroad companies operating in his section. This unusual view along both sides of the fence has developed a sagacity rare among reformers an eye for the practical.

# LAWS THAT HAVE STOOD IN IOWA

Citizens of every State are naturally interested in the careers of the statesmen before whom the entire business structure of the nation is passing in review. It is significant, especially to those who fear anything smacking of the radical, to examine the numerous pieces of progressive legislation successfully advocated by Mr. Cummins during his seven-

year governorship of Iowa.

Iowa was one of the first States to adopt a complete anti-trust program. Its laws were passed after fights marked by extreme bitterness. To what extremes they might have gone is plain from their nature. One prohibited contributions to campaign funds from corporations. Another upset the old-nation much nearer the answer to that question-how the established caucus system, by means of a direct primary law. Railroad passes and dis- business) criminating passenger rates were prohibited. So were railroad fares of more than two cents a mile, and the working of railroad em- stood by the everyday newspaper reader, ployees for more than a certain number of than those which preceded it. hours continuously. Overcapitalization of

safety appliances.

lic opinion, moreover, is more widely in favor even more distinct was made in June, 1910.

of them than when they were passed.

Honesty and ability to fight for a cause are larly the clause that shifts upon the railroads so often unaccompanied by the special sense the burden of proof at every request for a of practicability—the faculty to devise and raise in rates. support measures that will work.

# FORMER SERVICES TO THE NATION

When the report of the committee is in the Administration and out. handed in to the Senate, the nation will want every citizen, and more plainly to be under-tirely from personality.

HOW CAN HE HIT ONE AND NOT THE OTHER?

(The inquiry organized by Senator Cummins will lead the Sherman law can be amended so as to bring "Unlawful Trusts" down from their perch, without crippling legitimate

From the News Testure (Duluth)

The characteristic feature of all Senator corporations was penalized. Banks were Cummins' performances, past and present, is forced to pay interest on all public moneys, the same broad courtesy. It kept him his There was a pure food and seed law. There friends and the respect of his opponents, were laws regulating child labor, school at through the hot fight over the tariff revision tendance, factory inspection, fire escapes and in 1909, although the senatorial "insurgents" who numbered him among their lead-Yet not one of these statutes has been suc- ers were exposed to deepest reproaches from cessfully attacked in the Iowa courts. Pub- old-time Republican associates. A stand Senator Cummins overhauled the railroad This record augurs extraordinarily well, rate bill. He filled it with "teeth," particu-

> Intense pressure was brought against the adoption of this item. Yet its promulgator has maintained friendly relations with leaders representing every shade of conviction

The courage to take such positions, and the to know more about Albert B. Cummins, ability to hammer workable measures out of His previous services as a Senator have been ideals, are attributes of many citizens in neither few nor minor; yet his present task politics to-day. Fortunate America! It is affects a problem more central in politics, especially worthy of note when a leader in entering more intimately into the life of the fight for principle can separate it so enof abstention been carried that many shrewd observers have expressed a strong conviction that the Pope is in reality opposed to Home an industrial, artistic and literary revival. Bank Rule; that the inopportune publication of the and Post-Office deposits have increased by millions,

Decrees Ne temere and Proprio Motu were really well-timed bolts from the blue, launched for the express purpose of exciting Protestant prejudice to such an extent as to make Home Rule impossible. That notion, of course, is absurd. But that it can be entertained by sane men proves that the note of the Roman priesthood and hierarchy is not as passionately nationalist as it was in 1892.

Another great change has come over Ireland in the last twenty years. As a reviewer remarked in the current Quarterly:

The Ireland of to-day differs widely from the Ireland of 1886. Property has replaced poverty. The face of the country is changed. Ireland is

comfortable, buoyant, and on its way to wealth. The homesteads of well-to-do peasant proprietors and newly-built cottages, with their acre allotments, have replaced the cabins and the sheelings of the tenant and the laborer. The country towns are no longer a group of dirty, insanitary dwellings. They have their waterworks, their drainage system, their recreation halls and public libraries.

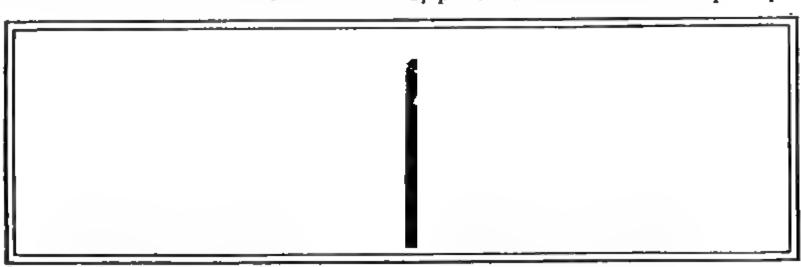
in politics in Ireland. So far has this policy Squire and farmer, parson and priest combine and cooperate in agricultural organization, in association unpoisoned, until a short time ago, by the virus of intruded political antipathies. There is virus of intruded political antipathies.

> and still increase; and commerce shows by the annual returns a marvelous and continuous advance.

The condition of the Irish laborer. which for generations was the despair of the United Kingdom, now begins to contrast favorably with that of the English agriculturist. Nothing or next to nothing has been done to improve the homes of the English rural poor, but in Ireland the state in the last twenty years has advanced thirty million dollars as loans for the erection of 35,000 laborers' cottages, the rent of which varies from twelve cents to half a dollar a week.

It is often said that you can prove anything by statistics. But figures that cannot be

disputed all tell the same tale as to the steady increase of Irish prosperity. In twenty years the deposits in the Joint Stocks Banks grew by 65 per cent., the balances in the Post-Office Savings Bank by 220 per cent., and those in the Trustee Savings Banks by over 27 per cent.! Death duties were paid upon



SIR HORACE PLUNKETT, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL

ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

(This society has done much to bring about the present

agricultural and industrial revival in Ireland)

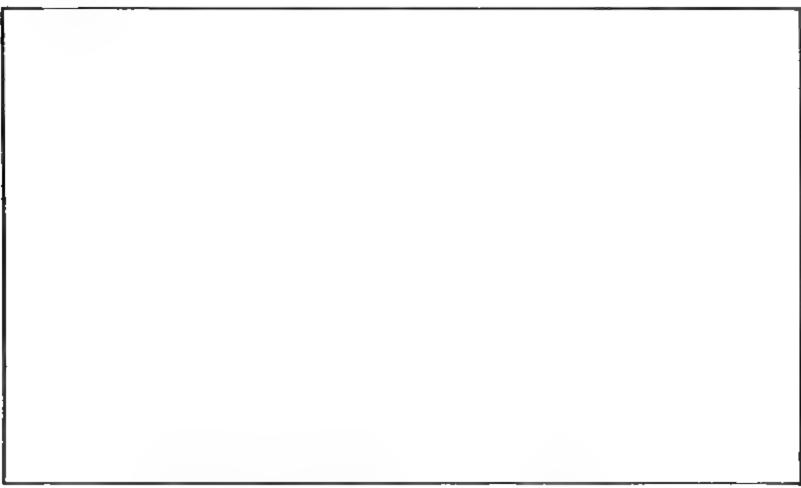
Copyright by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D. C. (A laborer's cottage-more than 25,000 of these have been (A type of the Irish hovel that is rapidly being discarded erected with government aid—that bespeaks the new Erin) for new sanitary dwellings)

# IEW OF REVIEWS

creased by leaps and bounds. In the last t years the increase of poultry exports has en nearly five million dollars. Ireland now ports thirty-one million dollars' worth of oultry and eggs, which is nearly twice the due of the exports of whiskey and stout. The work of Sir Horace Plunkett's Organition Society has been so successful as to cite against it the wrath of the gombeen an [usurer], and the bitter hostility of his imble servant the Nationalist M. P. The perations of the society, embracing every ranch of farming, have spread a network of cieties some 900 in number, with about 2,000 members, over the island; and it can past a turnover of close upon \$15,000,000 st year. During the twenty-two years of ie movement's existence, its aggregate turnver has reached the respectable figure of 125,000,000. The commercial failures have een remarkably few. The work is highly chnical and necessarily costly. ained organizer costs for his salary, and the aveling expenses and subsistence required maintain him 300 days on the road, at ast \$2500 a year. A central administrave office, acting also as an information ureau, has to deal with an enormous corspondence. No less than £133,000 [\$665,oo], of which one-quarter had come from ublic sources, and three-quarters from the rish farmers and their friends, has been spent pon the foundation of this movement, which essential to the economic salvation and ocial uplifting of rural Ireland.

the tillage area of Ireland. The poultry dustry, thanks to the work of poultry inructors, and to the county committees, has

Add to these evidences of an awakened ational intelligence the campaign against aberculosis, which has in the Countess of berdeen the most enthusiastic and weariless f directors. Lady Aberdeen has lived for othing else, since she and her husband rearned to the Viceregal Lodge, but the xtirpating of the great White Plague which aunts like a pestilence so many an Irish illage. Her work and the success which it as achieved is only one among the many okens which confront the visitor with the ect that the Ireland of 1912 is not to be onfounded with the Ireland of 1892. It is new land, inhabited by a new people. Hope as descended upon the green hills of Erin, nd the Irish, instead of as in 1892 being bsorbed in politics, have now a hundred hings to think of and keep them busy. How his altered spirit will affect the third Home tule bill remains to be seen.



Copyright by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D. C.

# A ROW OF LABORERS' COTTAGES OF THE NEW IRELAND

(Erected through government aid and sold to the occupants on the installment plan)

They are doggedly, if not enthusiastically, terialists and the Opposition when it was where Mr. Gladstone left them in 1892. How attempted to effect a constitutional revision do the Tories stand? Nominally they are as by consent the air was full of the desire of much opposed to Home Rule as ever. But the Tory leaders to meet the Irish more than in reality they admit that the old non pos- half-way on the subject of Home Rule. The

III. THE ATTITUDE OF THE TORIES sumus has become an anachronism. During the private negotiations that went on two The Liberals remain where they were, years ago between the leaders of the Minis-

ı	
ı	
ı	
ı	
ı	
١	
١	
١	
١	
١	
ı	
Į	
1	
1	
•	

He thought Parliament was overworked and there was a case made out for an extension of local government. That had always been the Unionist policy, but for Sir Edward Grey to talk about Home Rule as if it were comparable to that kind of devolution for purely local affairs was to talk unworthily.

Between "extension of local government" and Home Rule there is no hard-and-fast line That blessed word devolution will probably be the bridge between the two. The late Tory Lord Lieutenant, Lord Dudley, and the late permanent Under Secretary, Lord the Parliamentary union between Great Brit-Macdonnell, were busily engaged in 1904, ain and Ireland is essential to the political stawith the approval of Lord Lansdowne, of Mr. bility of the Empire, and to the prosperity of Balfour, and of Mr. George Wyndham, in the two islands, we believe that such union is discussing how far it was possible to go in compatible with the devolution to Ireland of the direction of Home Rule on Tory lines. a larger measure of local government than

overtures came to nothing, but neither Irish Macdonnell, as he then was, from the India nor Liberals have forgotten the eagerness of Office, and appointed him as Under-Secretary the brain carriers of the Tory party to make with the status of a colleague. Sir Antony's it known to the world that they were quite commission was to work for a settlement of ready for a deal on the subject of Home Rule. the land and university questions, and then Younger Tories, like the Duke of Marlbor- to endeavor to carry through a scheme of ough, have made no secret of the fact that "administrative coordination" in Irish local the Unionist cause is lost, and that the wise affairs. In a "cipher message," which has thing to do is to take up a position where the never been published, Mr. Balfour approved Tory forces would have some chance of of this program. The success of the land success. In the last days of January Mr. conference led Lord Dunraven to hope that Austen Chamberlain publicly declared that: if conciliation could solve the vexed land question, "it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that by the application of the same principle in other directions Ireland might be rescued from the slough of despair into which she was sinking, and might even be provided with a system of government more suitable to the requirements of the country and more

responsive to the wishes of the people." The Irish Reform Association was accordingly founded, and on August 31, 1904, it launched its devolution scheme. Its report laid down that "while firmly maintaining that Mr. Wyndham "borrowed" Sir Antony she now possesses." The scheme proposed. that "control over purely Irish expenditure" to the extent of six millions sterling [\$30,ooo,ooo] per annum should be "taken from the treasury, which is now only interested in effecting economies for the imperial account, and entrusted under Parliament to an Irish Financial Council interested in making savings for Irish purposes." It was also recognized that in view of "the great and increasing difficulty which Parliament finds in dealing with the unwieldy mass of business that comes before it," "the special needs of Ireland do not and cannot receive adequate attention," and "some delegation of authority is necessary." It was held that "much of the business relating to Irish affairs which Parliament is at present unable to cope with might with perfect safety and with advantage both to Ireland and to Parliament be delegated to an Irish body to be constituted for the purpose." It was suggested that a statutory body should be set up in Ireland, consisting of the Irish representative peers, the members representing Irish constituencies in the House of Commons, and twenty-four members of the Financial Council, that it should have "authority to promote bills for purely Irish purposes," and that "Parlia-

THE SAME OLD DIFFICULTY TO START WITH

ULSTER. "You say that letther is mint for an H; I say it manes R—an' be the glorious, pious an' immortal mimory av King William, I'll fight till me last breath, before I submit

to your shame!"

(It was Ulster which made the first opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. The above cartoon, which appeared in Grip, of Toronto, May 21, 1892, was reproduced in this REVIEW of August of that year.)

ment should take power to refer to the quarters of a million who are setting themstatutory body, not only business connected selves at this moment to defeat not only with Irish private bill legislation, but also Home Rule but any method of devolution such other matters as in its wisdom it may which would enable the race of the Irish deem suitable for reference, under prescribed people to govern themselves. conditions."

to nothing. And why did it come to nothing? this little band of fanatical Protestants has Because of the uncompromising hostility of launched against the Government of the the Ulster Orangemen. Lord Rathmore British Empire. They have no sense of accused Lord Dunraven of having set the humor, it is true, or the spectacle of the mouse ball of Home Rule rolling again and stated defying the elephant would tickle them so that "the Unionist party in Ireland de- much they would hardly be able to keep up nounced the Dunraven scheme as worse than their heroic pose for laughing. It is, howthe Home Rule of Mr. Gladstone." Sir ever, no laughing matter. Edward Carson wrote that "for my part, Home Rule which have been so emphatically later there are riots. This time as Home forward by the so-called Reform Association." over to the enemy when Home Rule came to

### THE VETO OF "ULSTER" IV.

only one of which are the parties and the Churchill, addressing a great meeting in Belreligions equally divided. Leinster, Con- fast, used the famous jingle that if Home naught, and Munster are predominantly Rule were granted "Ulster would fight and Catholic and Nationalist. In Ulster alone do Ulster would be right," and ever since then Armagh,—a small fragment of territory in- of Home Rule. habited by 750,000 persons, of whom nearly 200,000 are Catholics. The rest of Ulster, part of the Ulster Unionists was the insolent containing the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, decision of the Unionist Council not to per-Derry, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and mit Mr. Winston Churchill to address a meetportions of Down and Armagh, has a popula- ing of Liberals in Ulster Hall at Belfast. It tion of about a million, of whom only 300,000 was the first shot in the campaign, the first are Protestants. Ulster sends almost as many warning that the question was emerging from Nationalists to Parliament as Unionists.

preted, means one-half of the population of on what would in all probability have been a one-fourth of Ireland. As a geographical and bloody contest between the troops and the political unit it means Belfast and Antrim, Orangemen, consented to a compromise by with patches of Down and Armagh. Counted which Mr. Winston Churchill, instead of by heads there are not 90,000 Protestants in speaking at Ulster Hall to 3000 people, was the whole of Ulster. Of these a certain allowed to speak to 5000 in a marquee erected minority are Liberals and Home Rulers. If on a football ground some distance from the we put the Protestants of Ulster at three- center of the town. The success which has quarters of a million, men, women and chil- followed this first act of war will certainly dren altogether, the allowance is probably encourage the recalcitrant minority to perse-

There is something sublime in the cheek It was a very pretty scheme, but it came of it, something daring in the defiance which

Whenever Home Rule comes to the front much as I detest the former proposals of the Orange drum is set beating, and sooner or condemned by the electorate of the United Rule seemed to come nearer than ever steps Kingdom, I should, I think, prefer them to were taken in advance by Sir Edward Carson. the impracticable but insidious scheme put He was a former Liberal Irishman who went the front. He has now constituted himself commander-in-chief of the armed forces with which the Ulster remnant has determined to Ireland is divided into four provinces, in resist Home Rule. In 1886 Lord Randolph the Protestants amount to half of the popu- the Unionists of the province have muttered lation. But even in Ulster there are almost menaces as to what they would do if ever as many Catholics as there are Protestants. Home Rule should be thrust upon the coun-The notion that Ulster is all Protestant is one try by a Liberal Government. There has of the most inveterate delusions of our time. been great talk of the storing of arms, mid-What is called Protestant Ulster consists of night drilling of farmers' sons; and behind the city of Belfast, the county of Antrim, all this there is a rooted determination to and portions of the counties of Down and place every possible impediment in the way

The first indication of this temper on the the sphere of politics into that of actual war. Protestant Ulster, therefore, being inter- The Government, not being willing to force liberal. It is this remnant of less than three- vere in its defiant and militant tactics. It is

with fragments of ill adopt a policy of persist in regarding
ntegral part of Great hey will refuse to pay ters come to an ex-
inst an attack.  ill folk to run away
when they have been d resolute action, they ir threats into action.
osperous a city; it is ts of the shipbuilding nd it has far too many the rest of Ireland
n a Home Ruled Ire- . Twenty-five years I put the case to the
Rev. Dr. Hanna, then a leading Presby- terian minister in
ho had been protest- lster would never sub- hen he had finished I
red to delimit what is it Ulster, and you are iscipline a force which
ot anyone who crossed make any terms you event Home Rule be-
olin, but Belfast and reof may be cut out as a kind of English
' Dr. Hanna thought plied, "Never could her trust as to hand
ne Rule Parliament. never permit them- the country in which
to such an arrange- ould be to hand over south and north to
cies of the Catholic m at the same time th they might have he Protestant Ulster
Parliament." After at on to see one of the aerchants in Belfast.
said he, "there is not island that does not
e are not going to be please anyone." So
ious and economical nate. If Home Rule iots, but no rebellion,

and in the end in all probability the Ulster group will hold the balance between the two parties into which the Nationalist majority will speedily split.

# V. THE CRUX OF THE LIBERALS

The ministry which is pledged to bring in a Home Rule bill on what are commonly called Gladstonian lines is face to face with the old problem and a new difficulty. The old problem is how to frame a bill for the government of Ireland by a cabinet composed exclusively of English, Scotch, and Welsh ministers. No Irish Nationalist will take office in a British ministry. British ministers, therefore, have to frame their Irish measures without the assistance of any responsible Irish advisers. The result has been disastrous in the past. It may be disastrous in the future. The fate of the Irish Councils bill in 1907 is a case in point. Mr. Birrell framed this bill, not as a substitute for Home Rule, but as a practical method of meeting Irish difficulties. It was understood that at every stage of its incubation the measure had been submitted to and approved by Mr. Redmond and the Nationalist leaders. But the moment the bill was produced before a representative convention of the nation at Dublin it was condemned with unanimity,— Mr. Redmond being the first to lead off the chorus of condemnation. The real reason Whatever the cause, the fact re- we can do to meet their wishes." of laymen. mains that no private hole-and-corner arrange-

responsibility, they refuse to accept responsi- ever it contains it will be fought by the bility, and whatever pledges they may have opposition, and fearing that, despite all the given to the government they are free to pains they have taken, it may be rejected by repudiate them if the Irish cat should jump the Irish convention. in the other direction. This difficulty might have been overcome if ministers had fully enough. There is to be a legislative assembly, refused to take the responsibility of framing called a parliament, with two houses, set up at any Home Rule bill, and had refused to Dublin. From this parliament will spring take any action at all until the representa- an executive government which will undertives of the Irish people had formulated, not take the government of Ireland, subject to merely their demands in the abstract, but the supreme control in the last resort of also the detailed scheme of self-government the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. which would satisfy them. When I submitted The functions of the Irish parliament will this suggestion to a Liberal cabinet minister, be restricted to matters which are distinctly he replied, "Excellent, logical, and just, local and national. The Irish members, no doubt, but Redmond and Dillon will see reduced in numbers, will continue to be you d-d before they will face the framing represented at Westminster. The one ques-

MR. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY IN THE BRITISH CABINET

(Whose visit, last month, to Ireland to set before an Ulster audience in Belfast the Liberal Government's propositions for Home Rule roused much hostile discussion and threatened to precipitate civil war on a small scale in the Irish North)

for this change of front was his tardy dis- of a bill." "Then," I replied, "we shall wait covery that the bishops would have nothing till they change their minds. It is not a to do with a measure which handed over great thing to ask that they should tell us the control of primary education to the hands what they want before we try to see what

Ministers, however, have framed the bill ments with Irish leaders can be relied upon all off their own bat which Mr. Birrell will by ministers when framing a Home Rule bill, introduce this session. They will produce it Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon have no with fear and trembling, knowing that what-

The main outlines of the bill are clear

National Debt.....£1,466,000 Army and Navy . . . . . 1,666,000 Civil List . . . 110,000 Sinking Fund..... 360,000

£3,602,000 [\$18,010,000]

but that she shall receive a liberal subsidy icit by another five million dollars? from England toward the cost of her own who ever heard of subsidies for a divorce?"

The one stubborn, outstanding fact is fifteen million dollars per annum.

tion upon which the chief difficulty arises pensions and insurance adopted by the Libis as to finance. The situation is entirely erals. All the figures relied upon by the altered since Mr. Gladstone's time. Mr. Nationalists and Mr. Gladstone as to the Gladstone in 1886 proposed to turn the possibility of making great economies in a Irish members out of the House of Commons, Home Ruled Ireland have gone by the board. while at the same time decreeing that Ireland Only seven years ago Mr. Redmond calcushould continue to pay fifteen million dollars lated that it would cost \$25,000,000 per ana year into the British exchequer. The num to govern Ireland, and this would leave revenue of Ireland "as collected" was then then ten million dollars as an imperial contriestimated at £8,350,000 [\$41,750,000]. Ire-bution from Ireland. Contrast this idyllic land was to contribute, for thirty years, one- picture of Home Rule economy with the fifteenth of the expenditure on the national actual facts and figures of to-day. Mr. debt, the army and navy, and the civil list, as it Redmond in 1905 estimated the revenue of stood in 1886, and besides a contribution to Ireland at \$35,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 the sinking fund. The contribution to the con- would be required for the cost of its governsolidated fund of the United Kingdom, reck- ment. The actual cost of civil expenditure oned on this basis, would have been as follows: in Ireland for the average of the two years 1010-11 was fifty-five million dollars, an increase of 118 per cent. upon the figures of 1889-1890. Of this, old-age pensions accounts The net result of this for \$14,500,000. portentous rise in the cost of Irish government is that Ireland has ceased to contribute any-In 1802 Mr. Gladstone had reconsidered thing to the imperial exchequer. As she his first proposals, and under the new scheme, pays nothing now it would be, of course, which was recast as the bill went through futile to ask her to contribute after Home Parliament, the contribution of Ireland to the Rule has been established. The elimination Imperial exchequer was reduced from eigh- of the once-expected Irish contribution teen million dollars to five. Even then Mr. simplifies matters, no doubt. But the dis-Redmond was dissatisfied. But alike in 1886 covery that on the average of the last two and 1892 there was never any dispute that years Ireland only raised fifty million dollars Ireland under Home Rule was to continue revenue and spent fifty-five has created to contribute to the cost of the army and great searchings of heart among all parties. navy and the interest on the national debt. For if there is now an annual deficit which To-day that assumption has gone by the Great Britain has to meet for five millions a board. Instead of Ireland contributing her year, how will Ireland face the bill when she share to the cost of the Empire, Ireland is left to go alone, and when, as is inevitable, demands that she shall not only be freed the development of old-age pensions and the from paying one red cent of imperial charges insurance scheme increases the annual def-

Enemies of Home Rule point to these self-government! It is this which is the crux figures and maintain that on their showing of the Liberals. John Bull may be willing, the deficit will be fifteen million dollars in and he has never been very willing, to allow 1913. "If Ireland were dissevered from Great the Irish to govern themselves. It is a Britain and relieved from all contributions different proposition altogether that he to the national debt, the civil list, the army should be compelled to pay out of his own and navy, and foreign affairs, she would pocket for the cost of that operation. As a start on her career of nationhood" as a bank-Tory speaker recently remarked, "We are rupt community. To choke the Home Rule all familiar with dowries for a marriage, but deficit John Bull will have to subsidize the new government to the tune of five, ten or that Ireland, although more prosperous than John Bull, who was not very keen on Home she has ever been, cannot pay her way, even Rule when Mr. Gladstone promised him that when she is relieved from any contribution Ireland would pay fifteen million dollars to the British exchequer. This is due to tribute to the imperial revenue, is likely to several causes, chiefly to the policy of killing have an ugly shock when it is proposed that Home Rule with kindness adopted by the he should contribute \$15,000,000 a year out Conservatives and to the policy of old-age of his own pocket in order to start Home Rule.

# THE FUR SEALS AND THEIR **ENEMIES**

# BY DAVID STARR JORDAN AND GEORGE A. CLARK

N the 7th of July, 1911, Great Britain, danger of complete destruction," asked Con-United States in establishing for the high seas fur seals on the seal islands . . . until the a game law for the protection of the female lapse of fifteen years." The treaty was for fur seals from slaughter at the hands of the fifteen years. It bound the United States to pelagic sealers. The treaty was duly ratified pay 15 per cent. each year of its land catch to by the Senate on July 24. Russia and the Great Britain and a like percentage to Japan. United States, owners of the fur-seal herds. With the resolution in effect there would be have bound themselves to pay to Great no land catch. The Government would have Britain and Japan, having pelagic interests, nothing to turn over. These nations having a percentage—15 per cent. to each—of the bought off their own pelagic fleets would beproduct of the regular land sealing, to com- come dissatisfied and withdraw from the pensate the citizens of these nations for giving treaty. Pelagic sealing would inevitably be up their pelagic rights, Great Britain and resumed. Japan to cooperate in the enforcement of the treaty, which is to run for fifteen years.

pelagic catch being of this class. The result lobbyists—nothing more. of this hunting, since its beginning in 1879, has been to reduce the herd from approxi- known professional lobbyist, who has for mately 2,500,000 animals to less than 150,000, twenty years been most active in the interests its condition to-day. The treaty of July of the pelagic sealers, is the chief sponsor for ended this disastrous condition, if Congress the proposed "zapooska" or cessation of the will only make the treaty effective by passing killing of superfluous males, a matter in which the necessary legislation.

### SHOULD LAND KILLING BE SUSPENDED?

having been suppressed by the treaty, a new investigation which was conducted, under one rises at once and claims attention. On Mr. Rothermel's chairmanship during the August 12, a few days after the ratification of spring and summer of 1011, with a view to the treaty, Congressman Rothermel of Penn-discrediting the Government's management sylvania proposed in the House of Repre- of the fur-seal industry while the negotiations sentatives a resolution (No. 277), which, after for the pelagic sealing treaty were in progress

Russia, and Japan united with the gress to order the suspension of "all killing of

The Rothermel resolution is probably dead, but the principle now appears in a new form. This treaty marked the culmination of a Congressman Sulzer has introduced in the long struggle, covering a period of more than present Congress a bill to give effect to the twenty-five years, during which time the treaty of July 7. He finds an active opposi-United States has sought to rescue its fur-seal tion to it, which takes the form of an amendherd from the destructive operations of pelagic ment, sought to be included in the bill, prosealing. This form of sealing is conducted in viding for a period of rest for the herd from the open sea, when the animals are on their land killing; this period is again for fifteen winter migration, or on their feeding excur- years, and the intent is the same—to nullify sions, which are made at a length of from one the treaty. The Rothermel resolution and to two hundred miles from the islands. The the modus vivendi amendment to the Sulzer female seal being heavy with young during bill are clearly movements in the interests of the return migration journey, and forced to the pelagic sealers and not in any degree or in feed regularly during the summer in order to any way in the interests of the herd. Behind nourish her young, is the chief victim of the them is the pelagic sealer lobby with a few hunting at sea, from 65 to 85 per cent. of the honest men who have been deceived by the

This is evident from the fact that a wellthe pelagic sealers, who kill males and females alike at sea, have always been vitally interested. The same lobby, with the same representative, was behind the Rothermel resolu-But one class of enemies of the fur seal tion of August 12 and was conspicuous in the reciting that the "fur-seal herd of Alaska is in at Washington. The burden of the testimony before this investigation was that over- selves through fear of the older males. killing and too close killing had been prac- can be driven up and handled like sheep, and ticed on the islands by the Government's without disturbing the breeding seals. representatives,—a thing which could not be Government makes ample provision for a proven, and which if proven could have no reserve of male life for breeding purposes, effect on the breeding herd.

sional lobbyist in 1896 advocating the Ding-domestic animals, that the lobby of the fur ley bill, which had for its object the killing sealers would suspend for fifteen years. off of the entire herd on land under Govern- such suspension were put into effect it would ment sanction and supervision,—a bill which mean that all the superfluous males would despite its monstrous provisions passed the grow up to fight and struggle among them-House and was only killed after a stubborn selves, disorganizing the rookeries and causfight in the Senate. There is a vast difference ing the destruction of females and young. between a bill intended to exterminate the The same thing would occur on the cattle herd and a bill to provide a "zapooska" or range if the male calves and colts were alrest from all killing whatever. That the lowed to grow up and run with the herd. same man should be found advocating both is The removal of this excess of male life will sufficient to discredit his present assumed benefit, not injure, the recuperating fur-seal interest in the welfare of the herd.

herd, we find this same lobbyist, in 1890, pro- by the treaty of July 7. The taking of the pounding for the first time this absurd theory superfluous males can and ought to conof the overdriving and overkilling of super- tinue without interruption. fluous males as a cause contributing to the decline of the herd, at that time becoming marked under the steady rise of pelagic sealthe danger threatening the herd between the sentiment, it might be passed by in silence; operations of the Government on land and of but the property interests concerned are imthe pelagic sealers on the sea he caused the portant. We came into possession of the furfailure of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration to seal herd with the Territory of Alaska in 1867. accomplish the protection of the herd. The herd then numbered approximately representatives of Great Britain, then sole 2,500,000 animals. It yielded for twenty sponsor for pelagic sealing, seized upon this years an annual quota of 100,000 skins, the theory and used it in such a way as to confuse royalties on which, augmented by import the tribunal and lead it to enact a series of duties on dressed skins brought back from regulations which were ineffective and futile, London for consumption in the United States, legalizing pelagic sealing, and facilitating amounted to \$13,500,000,—nearly twice the rather than restricting its operations. In a total cost of Alaska. In the second period review of the condition of the herd under of twenty years, recently closed, in which the these regulations, made in 1896-7 by a joint destructive effect of pelagic sealing brought American and British commission, the futility the herd to a low ebb, its product has been of the regulations was demonstrated, land greatly reduced, but it has still yielded an killing was completely exonerated and pelagic income of \$3,000,000 in royalties with addisealing made solely responsible for the decline tional returns from import duties, and if the of the herd.

### THE COMMON-SENSE OF THE MATTER

It is analogous to the removal of steers from yielded between \$300,000 and \$400,000. a herd of cattle, wethers from a flock of sheep, cockerels from a flock of chickens. The is trying to save, and which the treaty of July young males of killable age herd by them- 7 will save, if given an opportunity. It is this

marking and setting aside such reserve each If we go farther back in the political history year. It is this rational, normal process of of the fur-seal herd, we find this same profes- land killing, a process common to handling all herd. It is the protection of the breeding Going still farther back in the history of the seals that is needed, and this is provided

### INTERESTS INVOLVED

By this dividing the responsibility for If this were a matter of mere theory and condition of the herd had remained unchanged in the second period of twenty years, the Government would have received an annual income for that period of \$1,000,000. Du-It may be worth while to consider this ring the season of 1911, with the herd at its theory of overdriving and overkilling. Land lowest point, its quota of 12,000 skins, under killing is confined to the removal of the super- the new arrangement whereby the Governfluous males of a race of polygamous animals. ment markets its sealskins directly, has

It is this property which the Government

with the possibility of steady increase as the breeding females included in this catch. herd recovers, to something over a million of dollars in the fifteen years of the proposed "zapooska," of which the pelagic sealing lobby, with its innocent backers of the Camp this cash loss must be added the cumulative recalled at least for the coming season.

income, beginning at a minimum of \$300,000, loss represented by the death of the 200,000

### MAKE THE TREATY EFFECTIVE!

This waste and loss the treaty ends perma-Fire Club, would deprive the Government, nently. It guarantees the future of the herd In addition there is the inevitable abrogation by binding the interest of the four great of the treaty and the continuance of pelagic nations controlling the North Pacific Ocean in sealing. In return for the protection which its protection. There remains only to put the treaty will afford, the Government is to the treaty into effect by act of Congress and pay 15 per cent. of its land catch to the nato live up to our obligations under it. The tions whose citizens are to give up pelagic American public have a right to expect and to sealing. The advantageous nature of this demand that Congress take the necessary arrangement will be understood when it is steps and without delay. The pelagic fleets pointed out that during the past fifteen years will be sailing from Yokohama and Victoria the pelagic sealers have taken from the fur- within the next month or six weeks to prey seal herd of the United States approximately upon the migrating herd. Until the treaty is 300,000 animals, and have marketed their effective there is no way to prevent them. skins at an average price of \$15 each; and to Once at sea the vessels cannot be effectively

# POINCARÉ AND FRANCE'S NEW "NATIONAL MINISTRY"

### BY OTHON GUERLAC

(Formerly New York correspondent of the Temps, of Paris)

THE "national ministry," of M. Raymond smiles on youth and where generally young those of Gambetta and Waldeck-Rousseau, offered them and even ask for more. M. as some newspaper correspondents have Poincaré, being by nature a wise young man, claimed. There can, however, be no doubt husbanded his strength and administered that with two former premiers and almost his talents with a prudence and patience that a dozen ex-ministers, the Poincaré cabinet is were amply rewarded. Already six years ago one of the best equipped and most spec- M. Fallières had vainly offered him the Pretacular that have been seen in France in the miership. He knew how to serve in turn the last forty years. But the most eloquent interests of his career and those of his countest of the new Prime Minister's prestige try, according to the circumstances. And is that no one seems astonished to have him that is why he has been one of the most sucpreside over men like Léon Bourgeois, Del- cessful among the younger statesmen that cassé, Millerand, and Briand, most of whom have fallen heirs to the succession of the are his seniors in age and any one of whom founders of the Third Republic. is at least his equal in talent, experience, and services.

The fact is that M. Poincaré was, by common consent, destined to be Prime Minister, sooner or later. He seemed to prefer that it rectly, it is necessary to distinguish him from be later. Honors sought him so early that he other members of his family who are likecould afford not to run after them. Deputy wise in the hall of fame. Lucien Poincaré, at twenty-seven, minister at thirty-three, his junior brother, is an able physicist and member of the French Academy at forty- university inspector, and Henri Poincaré, nine, he is Premier at fifty-one. That is a his cousin, who is six years older, is one of fair speed even in politics, where fortune the greatest mathematicians living. Heredity

Poincaré may not be the greatest since men do not hesitate to accept all the honors

### A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY

To identify the new Prime Minister cor-

# THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY IN SESSION IN THE SALON OF THE MINISTRY OF MARINE

(From left to right: M. Bérard, Fine Arts; M. Guist hau, Public Instruction; M. Steeg, Interior; M. Poincaré, Premier and Foreign Affairs; M. Klots, Finance; M. Dupuy, Public Works; M. Lebrun, Colonies; M. Chaumet, Posts and Telegraphs; M. Bourgeois, Labor; M. David, Commerce; M. Pams, Agriculture; M. Delcassé, Marine; M. Millerand, War; M. Briand, Justice; M. Bernard, Under Secretary of Pinance. Only one Minister, David, for Commerce, and two sub-secretaries, are new. Ten of the entire statem are practising invyers of high character. Two, Briand and Bourgeois, are former Premiers. Millerand, Minister of War, is a Socialist, and Briand sits as an Independent Socialist)

PRANCE'S NEW PREMIER, M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ

(In this portrait M. Poincaré wears his uniform as a

member of the French Academy)

has accumulated a good deal of gray matter ruinous policies of his party leaders. And it in this family of Lorraine bourgeoisie which is no negligible sign of his practical sense, in one generation has produced a mathema- his adaptability, and also his good luck, that tician, a physicist, and this financier-lawyer he has remained an available man in French and statesman.

a high public official of the department of of Ferry, is an important factor, and Briand roads and bridges, and the present French or Millerand, the ex-Socialists, have become Premier was born in 1860 in the little town indispensable members of cabinets. of Bar-le-Duc, that is known abroad for its currants, but has other and less commercial kind, and hence very different, for instance, claims to celebrity. In the lycée of that city, from that of M. Briand. He started at the which the novelist André Theuriet has de- bar as the secretary of one of the great Paris

picted in several of his provincial stories, Raymond Poincaré won his first spurs. The writer, who spent there two years of his scholastic youth, remembers well the reputation left behind by this brilliant alumnus.

The promising scholar finished his studies in Paris, where he, for a time, hesitated between a university career and the bar. He went far enough toward the former to obtain a degree of "licencié ès lettres," and then devoted himself to the latter, where he immediately won distinction side by side with other men who have since also made their way to fame, both in

politics and in the law, like Barthou, Viviani, and especially Millerand, his present Minister of War.

# **BEGINNINGS IN POLITICS**

But while Millerand entered politics under Clemenceau in the extreme radical opponamely the Opportunists.1

a mind to espouse the errors and follow the

politics of to-day, where Radicalism is in The father of M. Raymond Poincaré was majority, where Clemenceau, the opponent

M. Poincaré's early career was of the usual

lawyers. Maitre Du Buit. He made a few incursions into journalism, to which he was attracted by his strong literary culture. Then he entered politics under the auspices of one of his provincial compatriots, Jules Develle, a minister well known twenty-five years ago, now retired and forgotten. This was in 1887, in the midst of the Boulanger outburst. Poincaré was on the side of sober common sense, supporting modestly, with the rank and file, the big men who were at that time leading the fight against the military demagogue and his camarilla.

# PARLIAMENTARY CAREER

As a young member of the Chamber he did not rush into the limelight, but patiently awaited his turn. In French assemblies oratory is rampant and speech-making a national curse; but there is always room for one more financier. M. Poincaré, who had sition, Poincaré was a moderate who, by mathematics on all sides of his family, family traditions, education, and tempera- thought he might make his mark by using his ment belonged to the party then in power, facility for figures. Thus his maiden speech was a short, nervous, illuminating little ad-However, he had too acute and too vigorous dress on the budget, which revealed at the same time a new expert and one more good

> Parliaments soon discover the members that are willing and able to do their work,

The Opportunists are now very much reduced in number and somewhat discredited, in apite of their new title of Pro-gressists, since the "affaire" of 1898, in which they played an inglorious part.

is in the almost physical cars je. : REVIEWS citoraré became l'resentiy one of llume si an choquence that carries everythère en to the spokesmen of committees everybody in its wake. PORTSERF DECEMBE PRESENTLY COR OF HAME

to the spokesmen of contantitiess everybody in its wake.

The reports and desend the bills

-

The in 1000.

The Parities, Plans

The same of the sa - 25 - 1 - T

Town the Bridge

Therefore the rock of a scientist like Rerthelit French lawyers have as everyhedy knows. eventure the work of a scientist like Berthelot a wider freedom than their American con-Trace for work of a scientist like Bertheiot reenen lawyers nave, as everyony knows, a wider freedom than their American control of the Pasteur. M. Poincare's vigorous mind, a wider freedom to arguments in the opening and regished pratory were frees when it comes to arguments.

White to while tree.

of the considered among the shortest men in the vigorous and carefully studied portrait of or the french infantry that considerations, clever character sketches, a is recruited among the shortest men in the vigorous and carefully studied portrait of the main figure. Goncourt, with epigrams army, where, moreover he held a high rank as the main figure. army, where, moreover he heid a high rank as and even a boyish tilt or so with his opponent, a member of the reserve. His voice has a and even a boyish tilt or so with his opponent. a member of the reserve. His voice has a matter Chenu, obviously a classmate with the quality that is very effective in piercing. a member of the reserve. His voice has a and even a boyish tilt or so with his opponent, with a shrill quality that is very effective in piercing whom he grew so familiar that the judge had the din of parliamentary uproars, but can whom he grew so familiar that the judge had harely with the control of parliamentary uproars. the din of parliamentary uproars, but can whom he grew so familiar that the judge his hardly rival the sonorous organ of M de Mun. to reprimand this former minister in faunt

professor. He mad almost in the various ministries, he follow seems by the birmt the organization of public example of Walderk-Rousseau by professor. increased in the various ministries, he followed vings him: the organization of public of Waldeck-Rousseau by sicker the organization of public on his lawyer's profession side by sicker the ments of the schools the on his lawyer's profession side by sicker. to him: the organization of putitic example of Waldeck-Rouseau by side on his lawyer's profession side by side on his lawyer's profession side by legit and the needs of the schools way, his parliamentary duties—a very legit and the parliamentary duties are parliamentary duties—a very legit and the parliamentary duties are parliamentary duties and the parliamentary duties are parliamentary duties and the parliamentary duties are parliamentary duties.

Poincaré ranked among the first, and for the present of himself pleading against some of the green of himself pleading against

ISO4 OF PRICE ID- rouncare rankou among the first, and rouncare rankou against some of the green tests of the bar, Barboux, Du Buit, his formation lights of the bar, Barboux, Du Buit, his formation lights of the bar, a special master, Waldeck-Rousseau, his model. Some

ierted very large civil cases claimed the services a had of this young ex-cabinet minister, who had

ir mad or this young ex-capinet minister, who had it iresh the merit of bringing to their discussion his eitesh the merit of bringing to their discussion his wide knowledge of public affairs, his diallied wide knowledge a very modern, rapidly tical vigor, besides a very modern. The service by leave the performance tical vigor, besides a very modern, rapid,

Besides be showed himself buoyant oratory that was highly effective. Header the performance tical vigor, besides a very modern, rapping the performance tical vigor, besides a very modern tical vigor, besid The state of the budget that were, in some way or other connect cases of law, bussing and finance, M. Poincaré liked thouses and finance, in some way or other.

The case in which perhaps ne distinguished.

The case in which perhaps ne distinguished for some court will, where he sustained the intention of the novelist to found a society—which that any of the novelist to found a society—which "Grand himself the most is that of the famous Gora-

more than the platitudes that any of the novelist to found a society—which won has since come into existence under the titles. more that the plantages that any of the noveless to found a society—which the titles and the come into existence under the titles him a deserved literary reputation of "Goncourt Academy." The literary educated Farman may muster, won has since come into existence under the titles him a deserved literary reputation of "Goncourt Academy." The literary reputation of motive in the case.—his clients heing Almether he had to not homeon to a great motive in the case.—his clients

The there he had to pay homese to a great motive in the case,—his clients being Almotive in the had to pay homese to a great motive in the case,—his Rosny, and others,
and the Firstei de Coulanges speak at phonse Daudet, Huysmans, Rosny, and others, hether he had to pay homese to a great mouve in the case,—nis chents omeg Alinterial like Fusici de Coulanges, speak at phonse Daudet, Huysmans, Rosny, and others,

The first professor Regions Cel.—inspired him to one of his best efforts.

The reserve task.

The reserve task.

The reserve task.

The reserve task.

M. Poincaré on that occasion spoke as a lawyer.

M. Poincaré on that occasion spoke as a lawyer.

In coincidered the requisites of a great orator, he has neither the high statute of M. Poincaré on that occasion spoke as a lawyer.

In coincidered the requisites of a great orator, he has neither the high statute of M. Poincaré on that occasion spoke as a lawyer. tor, he has neither the high stature of M. remember going to the lawyer. What I Right for the melalious voice of M. Briand. by the subject and the lawyer, a pleading to the is father small seven in France and heard that day was not so much a pleading. There is not the melectious voice of M. Briand, by the subject and the lawyer, a pleading the street he is not here in France, and heard that day was not so much literary with his study entree he had like an officer as a lecture, brilliantly enlivered with literary with his study gratee he looks like an officer as a lecture, brilliantly enlivered sketches, a considerations, clever character sketches, a considerations.

hardly rival the sonorous organ of M. de Mun. to reprimand this former minister in favor But in this short man there is such a store levity! Irony of fate: this address man there is such a store

Rut in this short man there is such a store levity! Irony of fate: this address in favor energy, his delivery is so clear his greather of the Concourt Academy which he published of energy, his delivery is so clear, his speeches in his book, Ides contemporaises, which he published in his book, Ides contemporaises, was to be have such rhythm, power, and swing that in his book, Ides contemporaises, which he published in his book, Idea contemporaises, which he published the such rhythm, power, and swing that in his book, Idea contemporaises, which he published in his book, Idea contemporaises, which he published the contemporal state in his book, Idea contemporaises, which he published the contemporal state in his book, Idea contemporaises, which he published the contemporal state in his book, Idea contemporaises, which he published the contemporal state in his book, Idea contemporal state in his book. or energy, his delivery is so clear, his speeches of the Goncourt Academy which he pulms to be have such rhythm, power, and swing that in his book, Ides contemporates it lies of this literary one forgets whatever may be his abveical one of the strongest titles of this literary one forgets whatever may be his physical one of the strongest titles of this literary

has arrrister to the election into the other, the local interests, who enters Parliament with in theal Academy, where in March 1910, he "chains at his feet," and who cannot vote m succeeded his compatriot Gebhart, on the a single big reform of national importance tic first ballot by twenty votes: a majority that because he is obliged to satisfy the hungry many a great writer might envy him.

caré never forsook politics, unlike Waldeck- have inserted in his ministerial platform the Rousseau, who had to be driven back to electoral reform which is to put an end to the Parliament by his admirers. He continued tyranny of the small districts, the bargaining to take his share of the legislative work, ac- for offices, and give the parties a broader cepted important duties, became Vice-Pres- representation that will allow sweeping and ident of the House, refused a portfolio or two long-delayed reforms. in various cabinets, remaining meanwhile deputy from Meuse, until a more quiet and of the duties of a modern government not less hazardous seat in the Senate was offered to insist on a stricter discipline among state him in 1003.

### HIS POLITICAL CREED

his party and influenced them through his Poincaré ring: speeches as well as through his writings: that is always heroic in a democracy the mistakes of his friends and those of the régime peace, the rigid repression of crime and offenses itself. He refused to follow M. Méline and against persons and property and the regular "obstinate blindness" during the Dreyfus affair, and he delivered in the House, at a time when some courage was needed to do so, silently.

To know where M. Poincaré stands to-day had discovered on a German map. and what his real platform is, one need but turn to an article which he wrote two years a peaceful end the agitation over the Morocco ago in the Revue de Paris, and in which he untreaty. But, more than that, he is expected covers with a firm hand some of the secret so to administer the country that the main vices of the present parliamentary system conditions of its strength, namely, sound and indicates the most urgent remedies for finances, an unimpaired credit, and a wellthe ailments of the French body politic.

greatest weakness of the régime in its electoral voice worthy of her traditions and of her system. No one has painted with such grim past." humor and force the miserable condition of the french deputy—"humble agent" of the destroys the machinery and equipment of his employer.

appetites of a voracious constituency. Hence In spite of his success at the bar, M. Poin- it is not strange that the new Premier should

M. Poincaré has also too sound an idea officials of all orders and a rigid enforcement of the law against the saboteurs of all grades that have of late undermined French administration. The following phrase in the He had closely followed the activities of Declaration of January 16 has the true

A grand republican democracy that seeks to for this orator is a first-class writer. He had improve its social organization should know above not hesitated to point out with a frankness all how to harness its forces of development and submit itself freely to conditions vital to all civilized society. The maintenance of public his group in what he recently called their and satisfactory working of the public services belonging to the people constitute the elementary duties of all governments.

For the first time M. Poincaré will have a short and pungent little speech in which he charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "liberated his conscience" from a weight for which he is certainly as well prepared as that so many others were then bearing the man who just left it. By some mysterious dispensation, he seems to have, of late, He did not hesitate likewise to break with felt a sudden call to a more thorough study of that so-called progressist party when it was foreign policies. The Morocco problem conbecoming too conservative. With the younger cerned him deeply, and he took an active men of his generation, like Deschanel, and share in the work of the senatorial commit-Barthou, he supported the more advanced pol-tee. A few days before he was called to form icy of the new radical cabinets, voting separathe cabinet, he wrote a short letter to the tion of Church and State as well as the income Temps about some detail of colonial geogratax, with the bulk of the Republican majority. phy concerning the Congo River, which he

He undoubtedly will be able to bring to disciplined army, will assure to France in the Like all impartial observers, he sees the affairs of Europe, to use his own words, "a

# A PREVENTIVE OF STRIKES

# Work of the Anthracite Conciliation Board

### BY LOUIS GRAVES

A MONG students of the labor problem not only because of the benefits that have to the superiority of arbitration over the old are considerable—but because the successful cat-and-dog method of settling industrial dis- outcome of the scheme has set a precedent; putes. The public has grown more and more it has marked the way for the future. impatient of the stubborn contests between capital and labor,-contests that are too often prolonged by the pride of the opposing forces while the wants of consumers are neglected, vast investments lie unproductive, and workers remain idle.

Arbitration in specific cases is neither new nor unusual. Every little while we read in the newspapers of some struggle in which a strike is averted, at the last minute, by an agreement to submit all differences to a nonpartisan or bi-partisan board of mediators. But there is only one instance of a permanent arbitration court for a large and important industry, to settle disputes that may arise from time to time. This is the Anthracite Conciliation Board, maintained by the mine workers and operators of the hard-coal mining region of northeastern Pennsylvania.

Unusual interest attaches to this tribunal at the present time because the agreement between the mine workers and the operators is soon to expire. It was made in 1909 for a three-year term ending March 31, 1012. In their district conventions the anthracite mine workers have already framed new demands. one of which is that the conciliation scheme shall be radically altered. It is certain, however, that public sentiment will be firmly against any important curtailment of the board's authority. No feature of the Strike Commission's award has met more general approval, and especially is this true in the mining region, where the assurance of steady operation of the mines gives a stability to business that cannot exist if the strike danger is always looming.

When the board was established the plan aroused interest all over the country, for it

there is no difference of opinion now as come to the mining industry—though they

### GENESIS OF THE CONCILIATION BOARD

The long strike of the anthracite mine workers in 1902 was brought to an end by the consent of the men and operators to submit all questions at issue to a commission appointed by the President of the United States. In his letter of instructions to the commission the President not only bade the members "pass upon the questions in controversy," but he enjoined them to "endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any cause for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which they had been called upon to settle."

It was in response to this that the commission, after disposing of the mine-workers' demands for higher pay, a shorter workday and other advantages, devised what it considered "a satisfactory method for the adjustment of grievances, to the end that strikes and lockouts might be unnecessary." The Conciliation Board, as constituted by the commission, has six members, three representatives of the mine workers and three representatives of the operators. Any award made by the majority of the six is "final and binding on all parties." If the board is unable to make a decision—that is, if there is a tie vote—the question is referred to an umpire appointed by a judge of the third Federal circuit, and the umpire's decision is final.

### THE DECREASING NUMBER OF GRIEVANCES

It was natural that after the trouble of 1902 there should be many sore spots to heal, seemed to be prophetic of a new order of and during the early period of the board's things. Comparatively little attention was existence grievances were freely presented. paid to it, however, after it organized and The report for the first three years, 1903 to proceeded to carry on its work in unostenta- 1906, showed that 145 had come up for contious fashion; and there has been no general sideration. Of this number 11 were susrecognition of what it has achieved in the tained, 8 were partially sustained, and 92 cause of peace. This achievement is great were withdrawn, not sustained, or settled S. D. WARRINER
Vice-president Lehigh Valley Coal Co.)

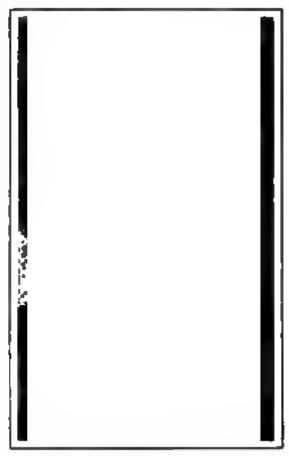
W. L. CONNELL (Independent Operator) JOHN FAHY (Mine Workers)

# THREE MEMBERS WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE CONCILIATION BOARD SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1903

through the influence of the board. Of the 20 grievances that went to the umpire 4 were sustained. Fourteen of the 150 cases were still pending at the end of the three years. No testimony to the board's effectiveness could be so convincing as a comparison of the

number of grievances in those first three years with the number in the last five. Only 48 have been presented since the spring of 1906. This decrease is the most significant fact in the record. It is the real measure of the success of the Strike Commission's plan, for it shows to what a great extent the main purpose of the commission—which was to create a better understanding between employers and employees, by removing causes for complaint has been carried out.

Either employee or employer may be the complainant before the board. Of the 193 grievances presented up



VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. RICHARDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Operators' representative on the Board)

JOHN DEMPSEY

(One of the mine workers' representatives on the Conciliation

Board)

k of sustaining testimony, and 2 are justice. nding; 4 were voted upon, the vote t of a deadlock.

# THE AVOIDANCE OF LITIGATION

bout the law's delay, the difficulty of ment of an umpire. ng a simple and rapid settlement of iation" in the title of their body. Similarly, if the employer desires to posed of promptly. iny complaint against his men, he aty with them.

# ALS TO THE BOARD, -- PROCEDURE

r's car, the observance of too many region, when circumstances demand.

time of the present writing, 182 saints' days by the foreigners, the discharge from mine workers and 11 from of an employee, a change in the basis of pay-One of the 182 was that of ment when the character of work changes uployee against a labor organiza- any one of these or a hundred other things Of the 181 grievances against em- may cause dissatisfaction and lead mine : 15 were sustained, 34 were not sus- worker or operator to the Conciliation Board. 32 were settled by mutual agreement, Whatever the trouble is, painstaking efforts e partly sustained, 9 were beyond the are made to get at the root of it and to mete ction of the board, 53 were withdrawn out real, as distinguished from technical,

Once it is decided to appeal to the board, tie, and no further action was taken. the procedure is simple in the extreme. The employers' 11 grievances 2 were sus- grievance is presented in written form, and 2 were settled by mutual agreement, then the answer. In the event that the mediwithdrawn, and I was beyond the ators cannot bring the parties to compromise, ction of the board. Altogether only witnesses are summoned and examined and es had to be referred to an umpire as arguments are heard. When all the testimony is in, the members of the board discuss the case among themselves, and, if possible, make a decision. And if a majority of them cannot agree upon a verdict, an application is ic men have had much to say in recent made to the Federal court for the appoint-

One of the rules of the board is that its s in the courts. It is this fault of regu- decisions are retroactive. That is, if an d procedure that the mediators in the employee complains in a matter of wages and pal region seek first to avoid. It is if his claim turns out to be justified, the settleolicy to discourage litigation, not to ment applies from the day on which the g it. Always they endeavor to per- grievance was presented. This retroactive the opposing parties to adjust their feature removes any incentive to undue haste ices without result to a formal argu- in reaching a decision, for the mediators By exerting their personal influence, know that the time spent in examining witone concession here and another there, nesses and in discussion cannot cause loss to mbers of the Conciliation Board have the mine worker. Despite this encouragend again brought about a compromise. ment to deliberateness, and despite the intrihis spirit that has justified the word cate nature of many of the problems which the board has to solve, it has proved itself as not with the idea of meddling with able to settle grievances with despatch. small details of mining that the Strike Some cases, it is true, are postponed from ission created the permanent tribunal, meeting to meeting, owing to the nonard is a court of last resort. If a group attendance of witnesses, the difficulty of obe workers have anything to complain taining evidence, or other causes; and of matter is first laid before their fore- course the necessity of referring a grievance If he does not grant their demands the to an umpire spells delay. But the record of officers of the company are appealed to; the board shows that the long-drawn-out ly after this fails does the case "go to cases are exceptions—the majority are dis-

At present the representatives of the mine to get satisfaction first by dealing workers on the board are John Fahy, John Dempsey, and Thomas Kennedy. The operators' representatives are W. J. Richards, vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Wartracite mining is an intricate science, riner, vice-president of the Lehigh Valley e questions laid before the six media- Coal Company; and W. L. Connell, an indeflect the great diversity of the prob- pendent operator of Scranton. In addition iced in the hard-coal region. "Dock- to the regular monthly meeting, special meetme to a large proportion of rock in ings are held, at various places in the mining of witnesses is sufficient to inform the mem- tion Board was created the stream of unedubers of any situation in the mines. Some- cated, non-English-speaking immigrants has times, however, it becomes necessary for poured into the anthracite region in everthem to make a personal examination. They increasing volume; and these immigrants don overalls, go down into the mine, and sat- sometimes get beyond the control of the isfy themselves as to the actual physical con- labor representatives who are charged with ditions that have a bearing upon the ques- seeing that the mine workers' end of the bartions at issue. Or perhaps, as on a recent oc- gain is kept. Such a case occurred a year or casion, they go through a breaker and make two ago when the employees of the Pennan inspection of the quality of coal that the sylvania Coal Company quit work. mine workers are sending up from below.

# STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS INHIBITED

The cornerstone of this arbitration scheme adjusted. is the rule that no strike or lockout shall be declared. Neither party may carry an argu- was originally created, three years, was exment to such a length and then come to the tended in 1906 and again in 1909 by agreeboard for a settlement while men and mine ment between the mine workers and the are idle. The employers who have declared a operators, and the third three-year term exlockout or the employees who have gone on pires this year. Whatever may be the outstrike have no standing before the board, come of the next series of negotiations, as to Work must be resumed before a complaint other matters, it is taken for granted that no will be received. It is this ironclad rule future agreement will fail to provide for a conthat insures continuity in the anthracite tinuance of the arbitration machinery. Its exmining industry, preventing those interrup- istence is so closely related to the welfare of the tions which often mark the difference between whole anthracite region, and to the welfare of prosperity and poverty for companies and all consumers of hard coal, that public sentimen alike.

There have been two or three violations of the Conciliation Board.

Ordinarily the oral and written testimony the rule against strikes. Since the Conciliaa time it seemed that the trouble might spread, but finally the men were persuaded to submit their grievances to the Conciliation Board, and matters were amicably

The term for which the Conciliation Board ment would defeat any proposal to abolish

# "WELFARE" INSTITUTION ON A NOVEL PLAN

build industries, employ a multitude of work- on at all this construction work being done

A T Rumford, in Oxford County, Maine, men, and create a thriving community. But the Androscoggin River has a drop of all this would be impossible without trans-180 feet, with a horse power of 54,000. portation. The nearest railroad could not, About twenty years ago Hugh J. Chisholm however, grasp the vision of industrial destood on a table of rock overlooking the falls. velopment held out by Mr. Chisholm, so he He saw the great opportunity in that wasted built a railroad himself. Then began the water power, power that would turn wheels, erection of a great plant. The natives looked 化克尔洛氏 医尿素溶解 计图片程序

i Falls, promem romant awild are to be benefited.

gel ide ûn e un attimeti le 1. 1. 0% 17 はかかけだし 2017/01/2 NEW YEAR COS. 25000000000 A Property of the Control of the Con The state of the · 1 2 3 5 m - 50 5 5 5 C 100438 RT modern ours provide enunitring the isure time in ition, and in ital improve-Chisholm conditions orkmen after

The Trills are shut down The investment of was no immer to Ramford, by entenned to other town summer summers. He so Thinkers the wark of oppo Timer Sit Beauthful recre THE 12st 12st Sement, at nell bere şelett. A here again the genius th SAW the twest littles of u प्रध्या क्यांन्य power applic asea to the peritlem of u user man power. He so All wi at certain defini mind assume. There shou he in institution to tal या प्रिष्ठ प्राज्ञत power and tu of all the reservation channels. Suc

multiple which has higher han hearth a most meet certain require a me with the continuent. Built ments. First it must subply rational, dea described to we and implies amusements bed only, there must be opposed " I might make a haps, all time" our member devel poment,—classes for a men here. And reminent scarp of those who wish to equip themselve v names mere must be given in grown higher, and his the broadening an has in the smalless enterment of their minds. And all this . The denim serious as the mast read the lowest possible cost, in order the subtime to their aims that the be a financial burden to those wh

cure resources, because one. The usual way to establish such an instiher-man amorating centers of turner as to search for a philanthropist wh te a minimum talli speling an will persone the necessary funds. Another words it the thank numbers method much in vogue is to inaugurate a usung a disc. The street lines product campaign for subscriptions. Then and the treatment of the steel were eften, after the institution is started there is a yearly solicitation for funds to mee their Saturday of a beautiful furning expenses. These methods did no 12 the ping of the White appeal to Mr. Chisholm. In the first place

GYMNASIUM OF THE INSTITUTE

there should not be the slightest suggestion of charity about the institution. It must be wholly without the necessity for endowment, nor must there be any calling upon the members, or the town government, or the citizens, for financial assistance. The members themselves should own and operate it. Absolute equality should obtain as to privileges of membership. This is vitally necessary for the conservation of those qualities of selfrespect and independence which are characteristic of American workmen.

The task, therefore, that confronted Mr. Chisholm was to finance and establish an institution along these lines at Rumford. Of course, membership fees alone would not place the institution in a secure financial position. It must have earning powers aside from this source. Why not provide stores in the building to produce revenue? And in order to make the stores desirable and profitable, the building must be located in the central business section of the town. Right here is where the scheme again differs from other enterprises of this kind. Donated sites for institutions of this kind are often away from the town center, where the ground is less valuable, and where stores would not be certain of ready rental on a profitable basis. **Now to proceed with his plan, Mr. Chisholm** employed an attorney to organize an asso- land for the purpose of obtaining sufficient

HUGH J. CHISHOLM President of the International Paper Company

ciation under the general laws of the State of funds for the erection of the buildings. When Maine. This association was to be called the mortgage had been properly executed and the Rumford Mechanics' Institute. To this recorded, twenty-year five-per-cent. bonds organization he leased for one hundred years were issued, with provision for a sinking fund. a piece of land valued at about \$30,000. The three large corporations of the town-While the rental is a merely nominal one, the the International Paper Company, the Contifact that the land is rented and not given out- nental Paper Company, and the Oxford Paper Company—guaranteed the principal and interest on these bonds. With this security, the whole issue easily found purchasers at par. The money was forthcoming as needed during the construction of the building. The rental of the stores and the sleeping rooms for club members creates an income sufficiently in excess of sinking fund and interest requirements, so that at the end of twenty years the association will have enough funds to enable it to become the owner of the property. Thereafter the income will be entirely available for the furthering of the objects and the best interests of the association.

On these lines the Rumford Mechanics' Institute came into being. The dedication ceremonies, occurring last fall, attracted attention throughout the State. citizens -bishops, college presidents, and congressmen—participated in the exercises,

tutions (in connection with Young Men's instruction in domestic science, and for

promotion of the mechanic arts, the diffusion thirteen, amusement and instruction will be of scientific, mechanical, industrial, and other provided. useful knowledge; instruction in architecture, chemistry, and other scientific and indus- and management, seems to have been mos trial pursuits; literary and social intercourse wisely planned, and may well serve as among, and the physical, mental and moral model. In these days of increasing interes development of, its members, and the con- in the welfare of wage-earners, and the wide struction and maintenance of a home for any study of the differences between capital and and all of the above purposes." It is equipped labor, such a simple and practicable plan fo in accordance with all these objects. There the establishment of a "welfare" institution are billiard and pool rooms, card rooms, deserves publicity. Indeed, one of the ob bowling alleys, gymnasium, lecture and class jects uppermost in Mr. Chisholm's mind in rooms, and assembly hall. No intoxicating creating this Institute at Rumford was the liquors are sold on the premises, and no cultivation of more intimate relations be wagers are permitted in connection with tween employer and employee. The estab games of any sort. Were these prohibitions lishment of such an institution is a valuable merely in the by-laws of the Institute, it is contribution to the solution of our social and conceivable that they might, at some time, industrial problems and the improvement of be removed, should an unruly element ever our citizenship. It is especially appropriate gain the ascendency. So Mr. Chisholm has as the crowning achievement of a successing guarded against this contingency by making business career. Mr. Chisholm first har these provisions part of the lease of the land. nessed the water power of the Androscoggio Meetings for political, religious, or labor and founded a series of industries, a thriving union purposes are also barred, thus elimi- community, and a beautiful residential park nating the possibility of wrecking the insti- Now he is harnessing man power in it tution on such rocks of discord as are some- leisure hours and is helping to build a civili times occasioned by religious, political, or zation. Rumford Falls—the prosperous man industrial differences. A model set of by- ufacturing center—is a great monument to laws has been adopted.

the hands of a board of governors consisting chanics' Institute is a far finer monument, fo of twenty members of the association chosen it testifies to the spirit of brotherhood, to annually, this board electing the executive the desire to aid in uplifting humanity, and officers. Males of eighteen years and over is an acknowledgment by one man that her are eligible to membership. The admission his brother's keeper.

congratulating the community and the foun- fee is one dollar, and the dues five dollars: der on the establishment of such a splendid year, payable semi-annually. The women institution. And a goodly building it is, one also are to enjoy the various privileges of th of the best of the kind in a land that can Institute. They have their "Auxiliary Asso fortunately boast of many "welfare" insti- ciation," for social and literary intercourse Christian Associations and railroad com- physical exercise and mental development panies) though these have been erected by The women have the use of the rooms of the Institute at specified times. For th The purposes of the Institute are "the young children also, down to the age of

The institution as a whole, in its inception the constructive genius of an American cap The management of the institution is in tain of industry. But the Rumford Me



# THE MOVING-PICTURE SHOW AND THE LIVING DRAMA

# BY ROBERT GRAU

art, by the production of miles upon miles over, in New York City, where all the comof fascinating films, encroaching on the "legit- pelling attractions of the country are congreimate" drama-in fact, revolutionizing the gated, fully one-third of the theaters have theatrical business? Whether this be true or been able to escape financial disaster only not, it is nevertheless a fact that the pro- by a resort to moving pictures. In fact, ducers and managers who cater to the enter- hardly a week goes by that some theater

tainment of the American public in this second decade of the twentieth century are not exactly burdened with prosperity. In fact they find their positions more un-stable than at any time since those early days when the amusement calling was regarded as exceedingly precarious, and . when few theatrical managers had arrived at the dignity of a "business office."

The number of "stars" whose brilliance and drawing power attract the public is smaller today than at any time in the last thirty years. More than a score of players of

From the Sphere, London

TAKING MOVING PICTURES FROM THE COWCATCRER OF A RUNNING LOCOMOTIVE IN THE ROCKIES

and electric signs. A further impression of local management. the conditions existing may be gained from

IS the moving picture crowding out the old- of 1911 seventy traveling combinations were time stage? Is science and mechanical forced to close their season's labors. More-

> management, having become weary of facing deficits, does not install a moving-picture machine, thereby avoiding bankruptcy

THE "OPRY HOUSE" NOW GIVES MOVING-PICTURE SHOWS

One may form some idea of the conditions which caused a drastic curtailment of the list of potent stars and the premature closing of seventy road companies, when it is stated that there are more than fifty towns, with populations ranging from ten to forty thousand, within 150 miles of New York, that are unable to offer a single stage to a company

the first rank who started out on tour in the of real actors. In all these cities the local fall of 1911, have been forced to abandon managers, tired of tempting disaster along their enterprises, and many of these now find the usual lines, have turned their "opry" themselves for the first time without an houses into theaters of cinematography, with engagement. Recently, at the Lamb's Club, the result in nearly every instance of transin New York, (composed mostly of players forming their losing ventures into "gold and their friends), as many as eighty-five mines." Even the few theaters in cities of well-known actors sat down to what they this class that have not been wholly given called a "hard-luck" banquet, to discuss over to moving-picture shows, turn to their misfortunes. And the diners were these entertainments whenever there are mostly popular favorites, whose names have no visiting combinations. This policy prebeen featured many a time on bill boards vents,—or at least lessens, -the losses of the

Contrast with this depressed condition in the fact that in a single week in December the theatrical world, the prodigious pros-

perity of the picture-play business. Exclusive can afford to spend \$100,000 for a single of the film manufacturers of Europe, there offering on the screen, he has us beat many a are in the United States some thirty studios mile, for that is just twice as much as it cost producing photo-play films. The product of to produce Ben Hur, a play that has run twelve these concerns goes to 17,000 theaters years." This enormous sum has in fact been throughout the country. In the one year spent on more than one film production. between November 1, 1910 to November 1, The "Dante's Inferno" pictures cost even 1011, 234,000,000 feet of film were placed on more than this, while "The Fall of Troy," the American market. And the output is "The Crusaders," "Cinderella" and "A Tale constantly increasing. As for the picture of Two Cities" all cost from \$25,000 to show houses, they are multiplying like mush- \$75,000 each. rooms, almost overnight, in nearly every city in the country. In New York alone, with its 600 picture show places, the most conservative estimate places the daily attendance at 4,000,000. The flood of humanity drama, it is significant that the Milano Film that visits the moving picture houses is said Company of Italy, which evolved the to be six times greater in volume than the "Dante's Inferno" pictures, now announce coming patronage of all the regular theaters. the completion of a photographic spectacle In every phase of the industry, production, from Homer's "Odyssey." This immense exhibition, and patronage,—development is production involved an expenditure of \$200,proceeding with enormous strides.

The former are in the position of untenability Return of Ulysses," was written by no less a in that they are seeking a solution of their distinguished personage than Jules Lamastre, problems, whereas the newer interests—the a member of the French Academy, and was moving-picture men -have solved their ini- reproduced by a company of well-known tial problems and are now engaged in improv- players. Thirty artists were engaged in pro-ing their environment and raising the standard ducing the scenery and paraphernalia, while of their offerings. The number of theatrical the mise en scene is said to have involved the producers is now the smallest in twenty-five services of over two thousand persons, inyears, while the moving-picture magnates cluding a score of players and pantomimists of Rome has ten millions invested, the Kine- pany from piracy, the services of William J. macolor Company has six millions, and the Burns, the famous detective, have been same total is available to the Pathé Frères secured. Perhaps the most serious competiof Paris and New York.

# THE COST OF A "SILENT DRAMA"

e public willingly paid regu- entertainment. s to see the wondrous spec-

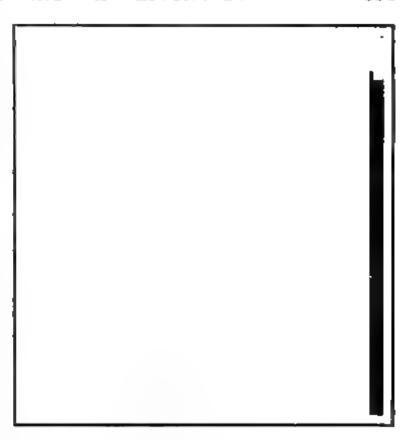
# HIGH QUALITY IN PICTURE PLAYS

As illustrating the trend of the silent ooo, and was two years in preparation. It It has come to be a battle of money and is comprised in three "reels," which means brains, the theatrical managers on one side that there are about 3,000 feet of film, requirand the film manufacturers on the other. ing a full hour to run. This photo-play, "The are yearly increasing. A dozen different of established repute on the Italian stage. manufacturers have a capital of more than a This series of film will be exhibited within million dollars each. The Cines Company two weeks, and to protect the producing comtion to the living stage will result from the advent of the "full play" film producers. Heretofore the photo-play has been a brief affair averaging about twenty minutes to unof the "silent drama" has fold. But in the United States and abroad ralleled scale. In fact, some the "special release" is coming forth with a ents in this field in the last vigorous impetus. Madame Rejane and the e utterly amazed the promi- Parisian Company have rendered before the nanagers and producers. As camera Sardou's "Madame Sans Gene" in years ago, these gentlemen its entirety, and New Yorkers will be enabled regard the moving picture to view this spectacle at the same time that lad; but when such offerings Bernhardt's "Camille" is presented, the two inemacolor pictures of the offerings being disposed of to exhibitors as a tion festivities, and it was single five-reel production, constituting one

In France and Italy, the picture play is reled. One of the foremost being developed on a very high-class scale as to n A. Brady, thus expressed authors, actors, and elaborateness of staging. manufacturer of a photo-play The best plays are chosen, and eminent

authors write the scenarios. Not only have Lemaître and Sardou been engaged in this work, but also Anatole France, Henry Lavedan, and others. It is this activity abroad and the certainty that American film manufacturers will follow along similar lines that has caused the conversion of so many theaters into photo-playhouses. In Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport, three cities of the first grade, theatrically speaking, the one theater in each still remaining to the theatrical syndicate is no longer available to the traveling companies. All three, on the same date (January 29, 1912), reverted to William Fox, the moving picture magnate. Thus even Yale's own town will be denied to the Maude Adamses, the John Drews, and the players under the directions of Messrs. Frohman, Klaw and Erlanger, and their various allies.

The amazing thing about the cinematograph industry is that even the most expensive productions are seen for only a single (Partial rear view of the scene presented below, showing the day in the ten thousand or more picture theaters, the only exception to this rule being where the pictures are exhibited in vaudeville theaters as numbers on the program. Here they are shown for at least a vogue with the public waning, have not week and sometimes longer.



BEHIND THE SCENES canvas and scantling construction)

# THE ACTOR AND THE PICTURE SHOWS

But the star actors who have found their hesitated to avail themselves of the gold-

# SARAH BERNHARDT GIVING HER REPRESENTATION OF "CAMILLE" BEFORE THE CAMERA FOR A MOVING-PICTURE PLAY

laden opportunities resulting from the ad- has earned as a star for an entire season's vance of the very inventions which seem to efforts. Among other celebrities in this

money for posing for the "Cinderella"

have brought about the adverse conditions country who have become allies to the camera in their profession. It is, in fact, the actor man, may be named McKee Rankin, Sydney who makes possible the prosperity of the Booth, Mildred Holland, Nat C. Goodwin, film industry, for he is absolutely necessary Charles Kent, Mary Fuller, and others. to the original production of the photo-play. The "star" phase of the motion-picture busi-And indeed it would be a decidedly heart- ness, however, is as yet in its infancy. But rending situation on "The Rialto" were it it is not to be doubted that the same craze not for the employment thus furnished for that resulted in advanced vaudeville is now The film manufacturers now in the process of evolution in the newer field. employ over 400 players permanently. Nor In Europe, some of the greatest players have do these represent, by any means, merely the posed before the camera without apparent such and file of the stage. The roster of one loss of grace or dignity. Rejane, Jane Hading, prominent film-producing concern contains Mounet-Sully and the younger Coquelins, no less than fourteen actors and actresses are all "photo-players." Even the great who were, last season, members of Charles Sarah Bernhardt has consented to the repro-Proliman's companies. In a single reel duction of Sardou's play "Camille" on recently the writer recognized four players the screen, with the divine one herself as who e weekly salaries in recent years have "Marguerita Gautier." Fifty thousand dolmeet been quoted in less than three figures. lars was reported to be the inducement held Some famous stars have succumbed to the out to the great French actress. Another inductment, offered by the cinematographic year should witness the entrance of so many companies. Mabel Taliaferro received more well-known players into the newer field that the difference to the theater-going public pretures for the Selig Company, than she between the real and the mechanical drama will tend to be visibly diminished.

Already one may gaze on the spectacle

"An article on "Posing for Moving-Picture Plays" will be found on page 371 of this issue

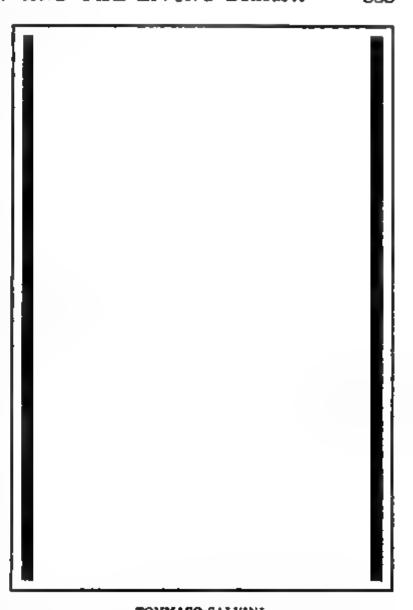


of crowds paying one dollar each for reserved seats to see such special film presentations as the "Kinemacolor" and "Dante's Inferno." Surely the same public, accustomed to stand in line for hours to secure seats to see the great Sarah Bernhardt in the flesh at \$3 each, will not be unwilling to pay at least onethird as much to see her artistic triumphs portrayed on the moving-picture screen. Undoubtedly there is a tremendous population in this country to whom three dollars is a prohibitive price to see even a Bernhardt. An English writer recently asked Madame Bernhardt if she did not consider her capitulation to the camera man as a retrograde movement in her eminently artistic career. "I am playing for posterity," responded Sarah: "art is always art, no matter where or what the environment. What would we all give if the art of our own Rachel could have been preserved in this manner? And who does not regret that science and invention could not have been resorted to in the days of Kean and Garrick, that we might now be enthralled by them?"

Perhaps the most important achievement in the field of cinematography, however, comes from Italy, where the great Tommaso Salvini, whom Charlotte Cushman pronounced "the greatest actor the world ever saw" - now "Othello" is to be preserved for posterity by the moving-picover eighty years of age, has consented to present his sublime portrayal of "Othello" before the camera. Here indeed is something worth while, and if it is really true that the the smaller towns, with a camera and a few ponderous Italian's talents are still unim- reels of film. He had for a partner an operapaired, then the advent of this series of film house manager from a small New England will be worth waiting for.

# FORTUNES IN THE PHOTO-PLAY BUSINESS

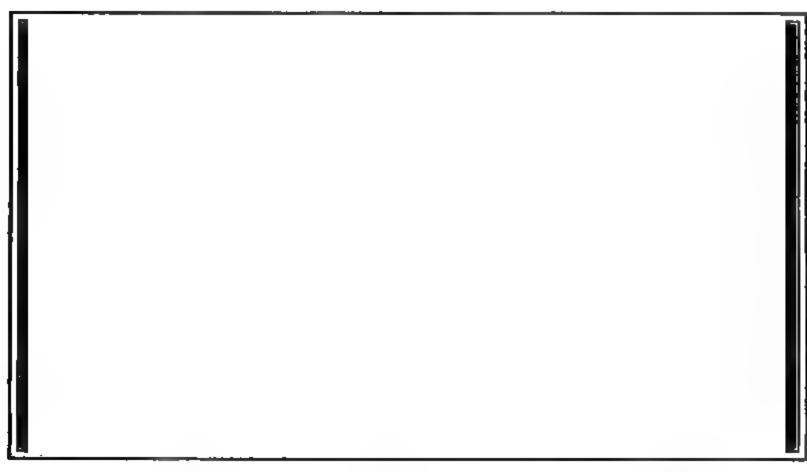
In Chicago two men started, a few years his "opry" house, and Rock is a millionaire. ago, to make film. Between them they had \$10,000. These men were Messrs. Spoor and on the operating side of the industry that a same city, George Kleine, an erstwhile opti- the same on the exhibiting side of the busipicture movement. To-day he is a rich man, cially noteworthy. Five years ago a middlecontrolling a majority of the output of Euro- aged man was operating a penny arcade in pean manufacturers. Mr. Kleine is con- Harlem. He noticed that the craze for moving spicuous in every effort to raise the artistic pictures was greatly reducing his receipts, so level of cinematography, and educational he promptly shifted to the newer field. That mund Lubin, also formerly an optician, just five years he has become a millionaire.



TOMMASO SALVINI (The distinguished Italian actor, whose famous portrayal of ture camera. This portrait was taken during one of Salvini's American tours about thirty years ago. He is now eightythree years of age.)

town. Rock saw profits ahead and wanted to expand his operations; his partner, however, had no faith in motion pictures; so they parted. The country manager is still at

There are so many cases of this description Anderson. To-day both are millionaires and separate article could be devoted entirely to their annual income is prodigious. In the this special phase of the subject. It is quite cian, started in a few years ago on the motion- ness. The meteoric rise of two men is espefilms are his hobby. In Philadelphia, Sig- man was the Marcus Loew of to-day. In entered the film field in 1895 in a small way. He owns, leases or controls forty theaters, To-day he is not only a millionaire, but one of one-third of which are in the greater city. Philadelphia's most public-spirited citizens. In the last year he has erected two palatial About eight years ago a man named John theaters, involving an outlay of nearly two Rock was wont to go about the country, in million dollars. In none of Mr. Loew's



MR. GEORGE KLEINE (of Chicago)

MR. MARCUS LOEW (of New York)

MR. SIGMUND LUBIN (of Philadelphia)

# THREE MONARCHS OF THE MOVING PICTURE WORLD

way productions in recent years have, in large cities first, and if successful, may well recruited from these organizations.

# MARVELS OF THE FUTURE

graph, while "Pinafore," "The Mikado," and entertainment. the "Chimes of Normandy" have also been Can anyone v ever, seems to be that undertaken by the prietors of picture show houses?

fact, been scored by actors and actresses lead to the popularization of the best works of the masters, and the general enjoyment of what is now for many thousands an unattainable luxury.

Thomas Alva Edison has also turned Looming up on the horizon, a still greater his inventive genius in the direction of a menace to the old-time stage and its people, mechanical theater. The "Wizard of Menlo there appears the so-called "talking picture," Park" has announced, simultaneously with a synchronization of the cinematograph and this writing, the completion of the "Edison the phonograph, in which electrical science speaking pictures." Very recently, too, Mr. plays an important part. Already in London Edison uttered the prophecy that within a and Paris the talking pictures are a craze, very short time the workingman will be able, So promising have been these reproductions by laying down his dime at the modern of plays and operas that two of our most theater of cinematography, to enjoy grand prominent producers, Charles Frohman and opera and dramatic productions, with sound, Henry W. Savage, competed for the American dialogue, color, and action, all scientifically rights. "Quo Vadis" has been "photo-played," produced,—a complete conquest, apparently, with the spoken parts taken by the phono- by science, of the art of musical and dramatic

Can anyone wonder that the theatrical manproduced on the screen, their tuneful strains agers regard their business situation seriously, proceeding from the "canned orchestra." A or that new methods must be found to commore ambitious and promising scheme, how- pete successfully with the prosperous pro-New York Philharmonic Society, with the gentlemen had for awhile consoled themselves collaboration of President J. Stuart Black- with the hope that, like other crazes and fads, ton, of the Vitagraph Company. This will the vogue of photo-plays would be short. be no less than the production of the famous But the moving-picture business is now in operas, the actions and scenes appearing in its seventeenth year, and the development moving-pictures, while the classic music of in the last three years has been far greater the composers is rendered by good orches- than in the fourteen preceding. Moreover, tras. This will be tried out in some of the there is no indication of a recessional move-

of public entertaining.

day the abandonment of the New Theater, and the Salvinis.

ment in the near future. On the contrary, in New York City, was announced, a mo-the next two years should record the zenith tion-picture magnate offered to take the of achievement in this most lucrative field building at a rental of \$125,000, a year, and another expressed to the writer his will-While the older and more dignified of the ingness to purchase the property outright, public amusement caterers are reducing prices without loss to the original backers. While for seats, and resorting to strategy to induce such offers may at this time be declined, it is public patronage by the sale of their seats not prophesying too much to say that it en bloc to cut-rate agencies, the photo-play will be in just such magnificent playhouses, operators are improving their productions that the photo-play of the future will be and raising their prices of admission. How presented, reproducing, for the masses, with high the moving-picture men are aspiring all the latest inventions and the refinements is evidenced by the fact that on the very of science, the splendid art of the Bernhardts

Capyright by Monepul Like Company, New York ULYSSES RELATING HIS ADVENTURES TO THE KING

(One of the seeries in the moving-picture play founded on Homer's "Odyssey," This classic is typical of the high grade of subjects being chosen for representation in photo-plays)



# THE FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF OHIO

## BY HENRY W. ELSON

[Professor Elson, the author of the following article, is himself a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention and has taken a prominent part in its deliberations. The amendment substituting a three-fourths majority jury verdict for unanimity in civil actions bears his name. A native of Ohio, Professor Elson holds the chair of history and economics in the University at Athens. He is the author of an important "History of the United States," of many chapters in the text of the "Photographic History of the Civil War" (Review of Reviews Company), and of various other historical works.—THE EDITOR.]

T seems a strange contrast that the Ameri- own existence for a day, and we shall quickly federal Constitution and change so readily tion is. And the significant fact is, that no the State constitutions. The federal Constitutions considerable class of the people have any detution has stood the test of a century and a sire to throw aside our present Constitution quarter, and to-day it is far more deeply and frame another, though all agree that it rooted in the heart of the people than it was should be amended in some respects. during the early decades of its operation. It is true that we have amended it a little and quite free in casting off their old clothes and we have twisted it in places to suit our chang-donning new suits. There is but one State ing conditions. Our fifteen amendments are whose present constitution antedates that in reality only three. The first ten, adopted of the nation—Massachusetts, 1780. A few in 1701, are really but one, constituting a bill others, also in New England, still bear the of rights. The eleventh, adopted a few years Colonial stamp, though adopted since the later, is of no importance. The twelfth, deal- federal Constitution was adopted. A maing with the Electoral College and adopted jority of the older States, however, have in 1804, may be considered the second, while changed their respective constitutions three the last three, registering in organic law the or four times, and some still more frequently. results of the Civil War, constitute a third. Five or six have done this in the past twenty

govern by parties and we have built up a 1008. Oklahoma adopted her first in 1007. cabinet, neither of which was contemplated and the new States of the Southwest still later. by the fathers who framed the Constitution. earlier days, and even more so.

Some political writers have taken the possible to amend the Ohio organic law. ground that our federal Constitution is not only fossilized, but actually superseded by people may decide every twentieth year custom. The view is incorrect. Let any whether or not to call a new constitutional State attempt to pass an ex post facto law, convention. At the end of the first twenty to create an order of nobility, or to lay a tariff years they decided to do so and pursuant to on goods from a sister State; let Congress their call a splendid body of men met in 1873. attempt to put a duty on exports, to abolish The presiding officer was Morrison R. Waite,

can people cling so tenaciously to the see what a living power the federal Constitu-

The States, on the other hand, have been Aside from this we have changed the Con-years: New York, 1894; South Carolina, 1895; stitution to a limited extent by practice. We Louisiana, 1898; Virginia, 1902; Michigan,

The present constitution of Ohio is her We have relegated to the skeleton closet the second. It was adopted in 1851 and has discretionary powers of the Electoral College; been in force more than sixty years. Though we have witnessed the United States Senate greatly antiquated in some respects, it has taking over some of the powers of the House been amended but slightly, the reason being in the matter of revenue bills, and the House that it is exceedingly hard to amend. A prohas a little more to do in the enforcement of posed amendment, voted on at a general electreaties than was at first intended. In a few tion, must, in order to be adopted, receive a other respects custom has modified or shaped majority of all the votes cast. As great our public policy; but in most respects the numbers of voters neglect to mark their bal-Constitution is as vital to-day as in the lots at all in this particular, and, as every blank is counted a negative, it is next to im-

The present constitution provides that the the Presidential office, or to perpetuate its afterward chief justice of the federal Supreme

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

ioneys, or securities of any sort bench with President Taft. as high a tax rate as he on his tax burden.

# THE PERSONNEL

epresentative body of men could be found than this convention, re of whom have been life-long educator to the people. constitutional development and damental problems of political Three are clergymen, five are one is a capitalist, and there

the floor was George Hoadley, tants of the State. An old newspaper man overnor of the State. The con- said to the writer that this convention is far for many months; it framed a and away superior to any State legislature ent—which the people rejected that has sat in the same capitol in forty years. by a large majority. The trouble Many of the men are well-known throughout farmers' views on the taxation the State but none perhaps has won national The constitution of 1851 forbids fame—unless we except Walter F. Brown, are to classify property in any the Roosevelt manager of Ohio, and Judge poses of taxation. The new one Worthington and Judge Peck of Cincinnati, The farmer believed the owner both of whom were long associated on the

For its presiding officer the convention sefication? Discrimination against lected the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cinould have none of it, and the new cinnati, long associated with the late Tom was buried beneath the rural Johnson of Cleveland as a Single Taxer, and farmer did not foresee that he the leading advocate of the Initiative and the intangible property to cover Referendum. The convention has heard a go per cent, of it—and that, addresses, by invitation, from President would have to bear more than his Taft, Governor Harmon, Judge Lindsey, of Denver, and by the three newly-elected twenty years passed and the mayors of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. led not to call another conven- Invitations for addresses have been extended at the end of the next twenty to three others-W. J. Bryan, Theodore reversed this decision and voted Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson, while moourth Constitutional Convention tions to invite three others—Eugene V. Debs and the two United States Senators from Ohio—were voted down.

# PUBLIC INTEREST

Never, perhaps, has a constitutional con-1 its session on January 9, 1912, vention attracted a more wide-spread public and probably far into the summer. interest throughout a State than has this one. delegates, about forty-five are City dailies and country newspapers make the bar and of these at least half extensive daily reports of the proceedings I in Congress, on the bench, or under glaring headlines. In some towns office. About thirty are farmers, weekly meetings are held, on Saturday eventhe "corn tassel" variety. With ings, the people of all classes coming together ms they are men of intelligence, and talking over with their delegate the crience, and are quite up to date questions that were before the convention it public questions of the time, during the week. The convention, whether delegates are college professors, its work be accepted or not, will prove a great

# THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

The Ohio convention will attract national ling of bankers, business men, attention chiefly because it will be the first of its kind east of the Mississippi to consider y, the Democrats are far in the seriously certain vital questions of governbaving a plurality of seventeen mental policy, which have been confined epublicans. Three are Socialists hitherto for the most part to the Pacific and dependents. The preponderance Rocky Mountain States. Chief among these the over the Republicans is purely are Woman Suffrage and the Initiative and as party lines were ignored in the Referendum. Many of the clear-thinking in In the proceedings there is no the State are of the opinion that it is a most D visible. On the whole the con- unfortunate time to make a new constitution composed of strong, serious men, because the public mind is in such a state of fted from the five million inhabi- unrest, there are so many fads and fancies

afloat, that it will be difficult to write a con- enough for their fathers they were good stitution without some of them creeping in, enough for them—and for their posterity.

probably occasion a serious debate, as it times and their action has proved a great seems to be generally agreed that it will be handicap to the development of the State. submitted to the voters as a separate proposi- Far different is the present sentiment. The tion and be added to the constitution only convention will have little difficulty in auin case they accept it.

The Initiative and Referendum, on the dollars for road-building. other hand, will occasion a debate the most exhaustive perhaps ever held in this country this convention are Municipal Government, on that subject. A majority of delegates are the Judicial System, and Taxation. As to believed to be in favor of the innovation in municipal government, there is a strong plea some form, but scarcely two agree as to the from the cities calling for self-government, exact form. Others, and among them some home rule. This will doubtless be granted. strong leaders, oppose it altogether and a The commission form of city government will battle royal is fully anticipated. This ques- be authorized, but not enforced. Each city, if tion, if adopted by the convention in some present indications can be trusted, will be form, as it probably will be, will doubtless be enabled to govern itself in its own way, subsubmitted separately also, that it may be ject to certain relations to the State, to debt accepted or rejected on its merits and not limitations and the like. The judiciary and imperil the whole work of the Constitutional taxation subjects will bring out various plans. Convention.

One other thing will doubtless receive to what will be the outcome. separate treatment at the hands of the people—the matter of licensing the liquor traffic. It will be remembered that Ohio has no license clause in the present constitution. vention's time than it deserves.

to details.

Still farther is Ohio behind in road-building. The chief cause of this is the fact that the Short Ballot. It is well known to the obfarmers of 1851, who framed the present con-serving that the common voter finding a half stitution, had a Jeffersonian fear of a public dozen or more names on his ballot must vote debt and to make sure that such an evil should blindly for all except one or two of the leadnot befall them or their children they for- ing candiates, or he must vote blank. He is bade the legislature to authorize the issuance too busy in making a living to make himself of State bonds in excess of \$750,000 for any acquainted with the qualifications of the purpose whatever. These men acted on the candidates for the minor offices. We have

The Woman Suffrage question will not They did not foresee the necessities of our thorizing the issuance of fifty or sixty million

Other important subjects to come before but there is no indication at this writing as

### THE FUNDAMENTALS

All the above-mentioned questions are The traffic exists only on the sufferance of merely questions of public policy, dealing the legislature. On this subject the Anti- with methods of procedure, on the assump-Saloon League and the brewing interests have tion that the principles, the foundations of locked horns for a fight to the finish. The government bequeathed us by the fathers, former desires to bring about prohibition, are flawless and too sacred to be disturbed. local or State-wide, or, as a second choice, to Is it so? Should a mere State constitutional maintain the present conditions; the aim of convention attempt to do more than apply the latter is to secure constitutional authority the old principles to Twentieth Century confor licensing saloons and thus to take the mat-ditions and ideals? Should it attempt to ter out of the hands of the legislature and of grapple with the roots, to examine the founthe local communities. This subject at-dations? Can it hope for the respect of the tracted more attention in the campaign than public if it has the temerity to touch those any other and it will take more of the con-sacred things that have come from the far past and that are revered as fixed and un-Other great questions will be threshed out by changeable? Well, the Ohio convention will this convention. One is the school question. take the risk of making itself ridiculous. It Ohio humbly confesses that she is a back has now three proposals on its list (all intronumber in the matter of her public schools duced by the same delegate) that will deal and the unanimity of the confessors is so with the fundamentals. None of these is a great that there can be little debate, except as new suggestion. The serious application on so large a scale is new in this country.

One of these comes under the form of the principle that if the old mud roads were good asked the voters to do what they cannot do,

This is a

tameral legisla-

IL CASES

n, organizes his probable that this decision of the convention for them and will be disturbed.

This debate was able and exhaustive and orm of govern- a few of the main points will doubtless interies in the short est the reader. The opponents of the change t the governor; were not numerous, but they fought ably and ne minor State valiantly. After it was decided not to include onsible for their criminal cases, their chief argument lay in the President and hoary age of the jury system in its present ne principle to form. "What was good enough for our Such is the fathers is good enough for us." Why tramth reason to be- ple on the traditions of the past? Who are on will adopt it. we that we should disturb this ancient instimstitutes an at- tution which has come down inviolate through n. It provides the ages? It was also argued by able jurists ature, with the that they had seldom or never known of an in numbers, instance of a jury being tampered with.

The opposite side was aggressive from the Because we in- first. It was agreed that the jury system is and from the perhaps the most important single contribure it? Because tion of the British nation to the world of isses and each human government. But, if defective, why We are now forever suffer annoyance from its weak points to such reason, merely because it has been long in use unst believed that changed? One delegate gave an elaborate eck and balance history of the jury system from far back in s proved true in Anglo-Saxon-Norman days when it displaced ently has one the Ordeal and the fiat of tyrannical kings. ier, shifted the He showed how the conditions of the times , to the other, made a unanimous verdict necessary and unwieldy two- that after those conditions had passed away acts that could the custom remained and so had continued in i composed of a England and America to this day. Gerscious that they many, and nearly all the continental countries . of the public of Europe, in adopting the English jury syspated before the tem, abandoned this feature and do not require a unanimous verdict, even in criminal cases.

The most telling argument, however, lay in the citing of instances of jury bribing. It was shown that in a certain big city a great nentals was an traction company had an organization for the th its thousand sole purpose of fixing jurors to serve in damhe proposal was age suits against the company. A poor ths' majority of widow, for example, whose husband is killed This has been by defective machinery in a factory while ral States—and attending his duties, seeks redress in the t chanced that courts. Is it fair that she must secure be reported out twelve men to give her a verdict while the the convention corporation, with but one man, can "hang" y and after five the jury and render the trial abortive?

A yea-and-nay vote was taken at the close lebate he ever of the debate and the measure was carried najority. It is by a great majority—94 to 11. This innoand the writer vation has attracted the favorable comment t he was instru- of the press, not only in Ohio, but throughout about this vital the country. Three members of the Such in the future preme Court of New York have put theme subject will selves on record in approval of this action of ng, but it is not the Ohio convention.

#### THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

#### BY THOMAS SELTZER

for the improvement of the condition of the erly apportioned the German parliament people. In Germany, under the name of would now have 212 Socialist members inimmediate demands, they work for a gradu- stead of 110. The discrepancies in procountry a magnificent temple of Labor, the tricts combined. Maison du Peuple of Brussels, and through the People's University give the workingmen racy has been one uninterrupted, continuous an opportunity to widen their horizons by a growth since its birth in 1875 when the knowledge of science, literature and art; Lassallians and the Marxists united. So they organize a wonderful system of co-steady and unswerving has been its purpose, operative establishments, which by largely so uniformly has it proceeded from one vicabolishing the middlemen's profit raises the tory to the other, so futile have proved all standard of the workingman's life; and they the direct attacks and stratagems of its are now forcing the liberals to cooperate with enemies that in contemplating it one wonders them in the struggle to obtain full manhood whether one is in the presence of the movesuffrage.

#### THE RISING TIDE OF SOCIALISM IN GERMANY phenomenon.

than ever.

I N every part of the world we see the Social- far greater than its representation in the ist parties active in all important reforms Reichstag. With the election districts propated income tax, against excessive arma-portional representation are so great that ments, oppressive taxation and increased equal suffrage in Germany is practically cost of living, against imperialism, and for no more than a myth. Thus, for example, the advancement of the peace of the world. in the last election the Conservatives re-In France they fight the battles for justice in turned seventeen delegates to the Reichstag the Dreyfus case, for the separation of State with a total vote of 186, 213, while in one disand Church and for the general ameliora- trict the Socialists elected but one delegate tion of the lot of the workers. In Belgium with a vote of 162,717, almost as large as the Socialists build with the best art of the that of all the seventeen Conservative dis-

> The history of the German Social Democments and actions of men of flesh and blood or in the presence of some inexorable natural

With eagle eye the Social Democracy Germany has always led in the Socialist watches all the passing events, ready to jump movement of the world, and until recently into the fray and seize every advantage and it seemed impossible for any other Socialist follow it up. It tests everything with the party even to approach it in power. But of late touchstone of its ultimate goal and thus, as a the remarkable spread of Socialist sentiment general rule, escapes the danger of mistaking in the United States, the steady and rapid a quick temporary advantage for a permagrowth of the Socialist organization, its many nent gain and of choosing the former in prefmunicipal victories piling one upon the other erence to the latter. In this way, with no in the brief space of two years, the increasing actual majority in city or state it has brought number of Socialist representatives in the about more effective popular reforms than State legislatures, and finally the appearance in any other country. Its method has been of the Red Specter in Congress itself seemed to exert unceasing pressure on the other parto augur such a phenomenal landslide that ties. And its unwearying criticism has comfor a moment it was thought American So- pelled respect because the people have given cialism would outstrip the German Social it the stamp of their approval in each suc-Democracy. Then came the German elec- ceeding election. "By increasing your memtion of January, 1912, giving the Socialists bership you can make more noise in the 110 members in the Reichstag and more than Reichstag, that is all," was the taunt the four million and a quarter votes. And the government group aimed at the Socialists American Socialists rejoiced that their pros- upon their latest victory. But long experipects of leadership were made more difficult ence has taught the German Socialists the virtue residing in their noise, and they calmly The real strength of the German party is replied: "We will make a noise. It will

ower to make the laws in Germany."

urope, is also the home of the best dis- strength at the last election. iplined and organized army of Social Demobout \$275,000.

sceipts to \$12,000,000.

ses superior to the clash of theories, and beside the German voting Socialists." hen the call for action sounds, they march nited, each man inspired by the one great m, the overthrow of capitalism and the chering in of the Social Democracy.

#### THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF GERMAN SOCIALISM

ade no attempt to deny it. On the con- was an increase of the Socialist representa-

orce the government to grant the people the trary, in the face of the by-elections still to be held, they declared through Kautsky, one By a queer irony of fate the German Em- of their leaders, that they plead guilty to the ire, which boasts of the most spiendidly charge. It is this very sort of politics, he quipped and disciplined military army in said, that had developed their extraordinary

Perhaps the most cogent testimony to the rats, with a camp in each city, town and revolutionism of the German Social Democenter of population, meeting at fixed inter- racy is that supplied by Hervé. Hervé is a als to transact business and finance the fiery French revolutionist now serving a term arty from the regular dues paid mostly by of imprisonment for his energetic fight against rage workers. At the national congress of militarism. He is a strong believer in mass ena, it furnished statistics of its strength. action and rather contemptuous of parliat had 530,000 members in 1907; 587,000 in mentarism. At one of the International 908, 633,000 in 1909, 722,000 in 1910; and Socialist Congresses he taunted the German 36,000 in 1911. It has an annual income of party with being nothing but a "voting and counting machine." But their magnificent This political army is buttressed by a vast display of power last January satisfied even rganization of labor unions almost equal in his impatient revolutionary heart, and he trength to the British trades-unions. Unlike now pays his respects to the German party. he American trades-unions the German In his organ La Guerre Sociale he admits that nions are thoroughly permeated by the So- its method of opening the road to the Social alist spirit, are based on collectivist prin- Revolution is more effective than the French ples and are so closely affiliated with the labor movement. "I see now," he says, olitical movement that they may be relied "that this machine can be turned against the pon in any emergency to throw all their Kaiser and his retinue and I wish we had as rength into the Socialist party. In 1909 effective a machine in France. The heavy teir number had grown to 1,852,000, their battalions of the German Social Democracy march methodically forward, they make no There are doctrinal divisions among the mistakes, no false maneuvers, and occupy ocialists of the Fatherland. How could it city after city, village after village. They e otherwise among Germans who must get are preparing a new Sedan for the Kaiser, a own to first principles, to the philosophy of new republic for the Germans. And the ne thing, even before they decide to drink a Kaiser knows it. The German victory is not ass of beer. Despite their fusion thirty- only a triumph for German liberty but also wen years ago, the two currents, Lassallian- for the peace of the world. . . . So I am m and Marxism, still run strong alongside beginning to ask myself whether from the ich other, and recently another tendency revolutionary point of view we in France as added, the revisionism of Bernstein. But with our big phrases of insurrection, direct te hard practical sense of the German always action and sabotage are not mere children

#### THE STRUGGLE FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Universal suffrage is still a very important issue in many European states. The fight for it is carried on almost exclusively by the Socialists, and in some countries they have There is no doubt that German Socialism met with signal success. The latest victory at least as revolutionary as American So- gained by them was in Sweden. The methods alism. In Germany itself this is a fact very employed there were almost the same as ell understood by both sides. Before the those which won the popular vote for Ausy elections the Norddeutsche Allgemeine tria. The Socialists frightened the lukecitumg in a last effort to prevent the stam- warm Liberals and even the Conservatives the toward Socialism raised the warning into action. They carried on incessant agitanat Socialists believe in the politics of "the tion, and as a last resort made use of the use struggle, the Social Revolution and the general strike. In Austria the immediate otherhood of nations." The Socialists result of the granting of the suffrage in 1906



direct action rather than political action. and the western, have just united into one In England there has been a wide gap be-solid body. tween the Social Democratic Federation, the Turning to Southern Europe we see in the extreme Marxian wing, and the Independent new little republic of Portugal, and in Spain, Labor party, which so far has supplied the with its revolutionary and industrial struggles, chief Socialist strength and is closely affiliated the Socialist parties stirred to new activity. with the trades-union bodies. An attempt In Switzerland, Socialism has a national at reorganization, however, is being made. representation of nine with a vote entitling The Federation, part of the Independent it to about three times that number. The Labor party and several independent groups, Italian party is at present torn by various such as that under the leadership of Grayson factions. It is confronted, moreover, by a and the Clarion Scouts, have united under Syndicalist movement as strong as that of the name of the British Socialist party. France and marked by the same distrust of Since the Independent Labor party, spurred parliamentary methods, the same strong on by the growing unrest among the British leanings toward the general strike and direct laborers, is tending more and more toward action. In the extreme East we see the Sothe left, and since the Federation has signified cialists of Greece, the Balkan States and Turits desire to surrender its impossible policy key preparing to hold a united congress in by merging in the British Socialist party, Constantinople for the purpose of presenting the day when England will have one united a solid front against any attempt upon the Socialist party does not seem remote. As integrity of Turkey. for the Fabians, they will probably continue to do valiant service for Socialism by attract- Asia, in India, China, and Japan, Socialism ing attention with their brilliant sallies, but is raising its head threateningly. The Japthey will never stoop to so prosaic a proced- anese party, strictly Marxian in its tenets, ure, which utterly lacks originality and has had a severe tussle with the authorities become vulgarly common, as to join a regular since its organization in 1901. Recently Socialist party. In Canada, also, where the the Mikado's government crowned it Socialist party showed increased strength in with martyrdom by executing some of its the last election, its two wings, the eastern leaders.

Even in the far East, on the continent of

THE STRENGTH OF POLITICAL SOCIALISM IN THE WORLD

COUNTRY	YEAR	<b>VOTE</b>	SEATS SECOND HOUSE		PERCENTAGE
		•			OF SEATS
*			Total	Socialist	
Germany	1912	4,250,0001	397	I IO <sup>3</sup>	
France	Iģ10	1,106,047	584	761	13.01
Austria		1,060,000	516	82	
Australia	1910	669,681	75	444	58 . 66
		641,789*			
		483,241			
	1910			42	
Italy	1909			43	
	1911			64°	
	1911			87	
	1911				
	1910			2416	
	1907			1i	
	1909			7	
	1916			i	
	1911				
	1908			—	
	1908			I	
	1906			17	
	1910			4	
	1909			10	
	1908			6	
•	nt of total alcotoma			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

35 per cent. of total electorate.
 In addition, 194 Socialist representatives in the State Legislatures.
 The French Chamber has also 21 Independent Socialists.
 Laboritee not Socialists. The Labor party in Australia leans strongly toward Socialism. It also has a majority in the Senate, 23 out of 36.

Socialist party 607,674, Socialist Labor party 34,115. Also 23 representatives in 5 legislatures.

Also 7 senators. Independent Labor party 370,802, Social Democratic Federation 2843.

Also 4 senators.

Also 5 Socialists elected through a coalition with a peasant party.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

#### POLITICS IN THE MAGAZINES

proportion of space to the treatment of political and eco- man." He declares his full belief in Mr. nomic problems now goes on so continuously Taft's unpretentious and genuine democracy. in the pages of our magazines that the ap- He gives him credit also for the possession proach of a Presidential campaign causes no of courage, two conspicuous instances of the very marked change in program. With few latter quality being his signing of the Canaexceptions, the magazines have adapted their dian reciprocity agreement and his advocacy editorial policies to the demands of their of the arbitration treaties. readers and have not lagged behind the daily

social, economic, and political.

country could enter the domain of politics! ought not to be a bungler at it; "and that, So great has been the change of view on the unfortunately, Mr. Taft has more than once part of those who direct the policies of our shown himself." leading periodicals that some of them would now assent without question to the very repolicy, he does it with a rude jar that brings the verse of this veteran editor's proposition. They would say that no magazine can now about patronage was one of those gratuitous and hope for a general circulation in this country shastly blunders that make the fiesh creep. No, that does not in some way concern itself with that does not in some way concern itself with current politics. The active support that either, in the higher sense in which a President some of the popular periodicals have given to who is at once leader of his party and spokesman the Progressive movement during the past not distant past, such a thing would have been inconceivable.

As the quadrennial campaign draws near, the personalities of the potential candidates bulk large in the pages of the leading periodicals. The magazine searchlight is turned on, and the party leader who can escape the pitiless revelation of half-forgotten peccadillos is fortunate indeed. In these days every prospective candidate knows full well that "muck-raking" magazine that the politician has to dread. When the dignified pages of the Atlantic Monthly are opened to so rigorous an examination of a man's official record as that to which President Taft is subjected in the February number, the aspiring candidate of lesser fame may well take heed.

The writer of the Atlantic article (which appears unsigned) approaches his task in a tribute to the President's "unaffected sim- Atlantic critic finds little movement and

N recent years the American periodical plicity and kindness, his genial face, which is press has devoted a steadily increasing the outward sign of an inward and spiritual

It is in the rôle of politician that Mr. Taft newspaper in providing articles that have a has made his most serious mistakes, in the direct bearing on current public movements, opinion of his friends. The Atlantic writer admits that such a charge against a states-Yet it is only a few years since a veteran man may be interpreted as praise, but he magazine editor declared that no magazine contends that when such a man feels comappealing for a general circulation in this pelled to take a hand in the political game he

When he has to confess a mistake or change a country up standing. The famous Norton letter is no politician. And it is to be feared that he is not, of the nation ought to be, an excellent politician.

He ought, for example, to have a sure instinct four years is an instance in point. In the for what will hit the country between wind and water. He should be sagacious enough to know at a glance what sentiments or measures will "go," and what will fly back like boomerangs. "go," and what will the pack have been made in his possession. Quite the kind of divining rod in his possession. Quite the contrary, he has frequently appeared blissfully ignorant of the fated popular effect of what he was doing or urging. Lord North said of a certain bill laid before the ministers: "I don't know what you call this, but it ought to be named a bill to knock up this government." The Payne-Aldrich tariff was obviously a bill of that description, and yet his sins will find him out. It is not only the the President did not discover that it was-did not, that is, until too late. He light-heartedly played with the political dynamite that had been placed in his hands, and was all unaware until the explosion came. Then, indeed, he manfully set about endeavoring to repair the damage. But the wound inflicted upon his own repute for sound judgment was then past healing. He had given his fellow citizens a test of his political sagacity, and, after that, nothing could make them believe that he really understood them. This, in a political leader, was worse than a crime.

kindly spirit. He pays an evidently sincere . In the President's writings as a whole the

slight facility of expression. This lack, he Democratic majority differs from all earlier says, is not wholly a question of style. Democratic majorities within the memory of "Grover Cleveland was also a lumbering the present generation. It has a new reprewriter, with a legal pen, but somehow intense sentative character, and it has achieved harconvictions and beating energy seemed often mony and efficiency as a legislative machine. long since ceased to look to him for piquant ham district of Alabama. Mr. Hendrick tells phrases or words that are half battles."

ings he can analyze; but when they show that they are guided by deep feeling, he appears circumstances, as in prescient and interpreting imagination, with a capacity to take fire and to set on fire, that Mr. Taft is most wanting."

failed to hit it off with his fellow countrymen, and that is far more disastrous to a public leader than to have made a botch of it politthe misfortune, in Bacon's phrase, of attendhopes) which the people had of his presidency have not been met. Allowing as much as in fairness should be allowed for the unforeseeable mischances of politics, something of fault and failing in the President himself remains."

#### Underwood, a New Leader from the New South

conception of the man; for the country, it of the new South. must be admitted, is pleased with Mr. Underwood, and in the main seems quite well Governor Harmon on Special Privilege satisfied with the way he has managed the business of Congress thus far.

differs from all its predecessors, and this After recalling the fact that 552,000 citizens

to be conveyed by his clumsy expressions. The man chiefly responsible for this trans-We rarely catch this in Mr. Taft. His party formation is the gentleman from the Birmingus that this leader, who a year ago was President Taft can pass ably upon men's hardly known outside of legislative circles in arguments, but their hearts he frequently Washington, might be taken for a prosperous shows that he is unable to read. "He seems Wall Street broker more readily than for what often to stand like one puzzled by the pas- he really is, a Southern Democratic Congresssions of his fellow citizens. Their interests man who has risen to the leadership of his he thinks he can perceive, and their reason-party after eighteen years' service in the House.

There is little about Chairman Underwood that baffled. Yet the impetuous part of human He does not clothe himself in the traditional suggests the old-fashioned Southern statesman. nature a public man must be able to under-habiliments of public life in the South — the longstand and to get into touch with, even if he skirted black coat, the soft slouch hat, the white does not exemplify it himself, or else he will never do the work of an inspiring leader. It "business suit" of the latest fashion; and the genics in such knowledge of men and times and "business suit" of the latest fashion; and the genics in such knowledge of men and times and is in such knowledge of men and times and eral atmosphere, from the closely matted and parted brown hair, the smooth-shaven face, the keen hazel eyes, to the neatly shod feet, is one of orderliness and modernity.

Even when Mr. Underwood speaks, there are In concluding his article this writer finds few suggestions of the South. Only the faintest. that psychologically the President "has traces of the Southern accent remain; and he never indulges in the high-flown speechifying for which Southern leaders were once distinguished. Mr. Underwood's remarks are as concise, as directly to the point, as well brushed as his clothes; he ically. It is far too early, and it would be never gets excited, never pitches his voice in a much too cruel, to say that Mr. Taft has had high key; instead of florid figures and "oratory," the minfortune in Recen's phrase of attendal high key; instead of florid figures and "oratory," he simply gives the House facts, statistics, schedules and the sample of the sam ules, arguments, legislative and economic history. ing the funeral of his own reputation, but he In his office, at the headquarters of the Ways and would be the first to agree that the high hopes Means Committee, Mr. Underwood is likewise the (he himself would call them exaggerated easy, compact, direct, and approachable business hopes) which the people had of his presidency. There are no accumulations of papers and no dust upon his mahogany; every book, every document, every chair is in its appropriate place. Mr. Underwood, during his working hours, is never hurried, never disengaged; he always has plenty of time to discuss public matters, but he does it concisely, methodically, without telling stories or indulging in small talk.

Mr. Hendrick looks upon Chariman Under-Reviewing in McClure's the career of the wood as "an invaluable link between the Democratic House leader, Oscar W. Under- North and the South"; for while the Underwood, Mr. Burton J. Hendrick apparently wood family is a Southern family, it has been finds his assignment an entirely agreeable a family with Unionist and anti-slavery. one, and in his appreciative words con- opinions, and while the old contentions have cerning this new type of Southern statesman passed into oblivion, the son, by his associahe clearly reflects a widespread popular tions and record, is a brilliant representative

The Outlook publishes an authorized inter-Beyond question, this Democratic House view with Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio.

of Ohio had voted for him at the last election, year there will probably be 1072 delegates, the Governor exclaimed:

"Think what that means! More than half a million in my own State said to me, 'Harmon, we take you at your word. We believe that if we put you in the Governorship you will do the best you can for everybody in Ohio, big and little, rich and poor, treating everybody alike, and that's what tice was well illustrated in 1892, when all the we want."

The Governor straightened up and his gray eyes snapped. "Oh, I tell you," he exclaimed, "the people of this country are tired of special privilege, and they're just as tired of it for the little chap as for the big fellow. There's a lot of prating about special privilege for the big fellow, but once you get in a place like this you find out that there are a lot of little fellows who want special privileges for themselves, and they come to you to get them. And right there is where the call of the people the whole people of the State, not just those who may have happened to vote for you—comes in; there's where public office is a public trust as well as in the big cases.

"The people want men in office whom they can trust not to do more for one than for another. They want to feel that there are none who can go to the Governor and by special appeal get a favor which others do not enjoy. That is the personal application of special privilege, and avoiding it is the hardest thing a man in office has to do. But that is just what he is elected to do, and it is the call of the people that gives him the inspiration to face his task and fulfill his duty to

#### The South's Representation in Republican Conventions

the uttermost."

the national conventions of his party should fail to read Judson C. Welliver's article in Munsey's for February on the methods by which the Republican delegations from the it sends eighteen delegates to the Republican Southern States are secured.

tered in the prosecution of his researches was that about half the votes necessary to control the Republican party in a national convention represent the political machines of eleven Southern States, no one of which has cast an electoral vote for a Republican Presidential candidate since 1876.

What kind of people constitute these machines in the Southern States? Mr. Welliver says that they are government officials almost a lew votes of adoption. In the convention of 1912, exclusively, that the machines themselves are there will be a renewal of the same effort. There is exclusively, that the machines themselves are nothing but "brokerage corporations dealing in federal patronage" and that they are kept were understood by the public-if the sordid, alive for no other purpose than to deal in degrading facts were all made plain. these offices.

In the Republican National Convention of 1908 there were 980 delegates; majority delegates to the Republican National Connecessary to do business, 491. The eleven vention of 1908 with the "Official Register" Southern States sent 240 delegates.

requiring 537 to control. The same Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia-will have 252 delegates.

How this arrangement works out in prac-Southern delegates supported President Harrison for renomination against opposition that came from Northern States in which the electoral votes must be secured if the party was to win. Harrison was made the party's candidate; defeat at the polls followed.

To-day a parallel situation is presented. Mr. Taft controls the Southern machinery, because he has the giving of the jobs. Without effort or argument, without thought of issues, merits, or deserts, his managers expect the South to line up with half the votes needed to nominate him. If they can get one-third of the delegates from States that have even a chance to go Republican in the election, they can force his renomination. It is the 1892 situation in exact replica.

This condition, fraught with menace to-day, as it has been fruitful of disaster in the past, arises from the inequitable, archaic, indefensible method of apportioning representation in the national convention. Every State is entitled to twice as many delegates as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. There are no exceptions. There is no effort to distribute delegates in proportion to the party strength in different States; no thought of making representation represent.

South Carolina cast in 1908 just 3963 votes for No Republican who takes an interest in Mr. Taft. But for the office-holders who maintain the pretense of organization as an excuse for claiming the offices, there would be no Republican party in the State. Yet South Carolina has two Senators and seven Representatives in Congress; therefore convention.

The first fact that Mr. Welliver encoun- in 1908, will have only fourteen votes in next year's convention. Fewer than four thousand Republicans in South Carolina have more to do with naming a candidate than 112,815 in Connecticut. Yet the Connecticut Republicans are real Republicans, with something to contribute to the party, while the South Carolina Republicans have nothing to give to the party, but everything

to get from it.

In the convention of 1908, a motion to change the basis of representation so as to reduce the representation of the Southern States came within little doubt that the reform would win if the full truth about the Southern Republican machines

Mr. Welliver's comparison of the list of of government employees shows that about In the national convention of the present 80 per cent. of the delegates held government

The state of the s The same ingher than the same of Mayor The second of the second secon 

## Mary Street, Street, San Rue

\_ .=== A COX and his recurrence in the work marrier samines. In Turner's article tells how THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE RESERVED.

Lin and the macrone on Concentral's governmen & it used sufferency entiting to make marriem univ. The rampages last fall for The marriage moreous through it was by the The first of the second of the second of the limited States, who is a Cin-The Complete tri-

## AMERICAN DISFARAGEMENT OF THE TAFANESE

The Thirties of the American to the Relation of the Marking and San The state of the s The libraries we per specially colonists.

The libraries we per specially colonists.

The libraries we per specially colonists.

The will be no remer limits for study or for trade They will by his maner lamis has study or for trade in the name and has been to the hope to the maner. The names were to Hawaii solely under the maner in the name were to Hawaii solely under the maner in the name were to Hawaii solely under the maner. ENTRY THE THEORY THE CHEST OF THE THEORY OF THE LIBERT TO THE PARTY WHEN THE HAMBIT WAS THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE SHOCKES OF THEIR PARTY OF THE PARTY O The results of the same impulse of of the sa The residence of the Company of the State of the State of State of the State of Stat The state of the content of the fundament. There was that a very great demand for Jap-These feet among the occlarifiest of California. The first of straight of the first of the same and available and the fruit interests are The second of the finite and available of the property described into com-The eventual that is induced account to the Japanese account the America where the arrival the papanese The state of the state of the country was a size of the state of the state of the cities where, as laundrymen, the time interests of their country reculirant beepers dravmen, carpenters and the Construction of the formular Score that no passengers for America Ministry of Japan, process that the widest circulation to liganese laborers that the manufacture agreement to be issued deserve the widest circulations to include abovers, that the responsibility for the origin of these misrepresentations And The Said Saint pe siles

ļ

- per the Russian War, when America's was almost which on the side of Japan se attitude of Russia was believed to be ment aggression, a series of anti-Japanese re published in various American news-The wrote these arrales and who paid I do not know, but their various half-Lunders were revived and followed in has ever had a Chinese employee."

If the this remarks a tree ment builds summer, is represented in the press, The material in their materials which was been a material for the question

deserve the widest curvature. descriptions should rest with Japan, and that origin of these misrepresentations all boxers of Japanese passports should be admitted without question. This agreement has been loyally and rigidly kept by Japan.

In reference to "the ancient falsehood that Japanese banks employ Chinese tellers because they cannot trust their own people," President Jordan observes: "Of all the banks (also coels had an untavorable effect in Japan only one, The Yokohama Specie an public opinion. All sorts of half- Bank, which does a large Chinese business,

In the San Francisco "school affair," Lent Jordan deals with certain spe- which was "unfortunate, although in itself concerning which American of no significance whether " not certain that the sending of Japanese the official horizon as between the United children to the "Oriental School" was a vio- States and Japan." The Japanese are fond lation of the treaty; but, whether or no, he of saying: "The Pacific Ocean unites our considers it to have been a mistake to have nations. It does not separate." Naturally, made the matter one of international di- President Jordan is severe upon the pur-

The extravagance of the press in both nations stirred up all the latent partisanship in both races world over they are set going by wicked men for involved. On the one hand the injuries to the evil purposes. In general the design of purveyors Japanese children were grossly exaggerated. On the other hand, gratuitous slanders were invented guns, powder and warships. There are other misto justify the action of the school board. This action was finally rescinded at the request of the President of the United States, who uttered at the same time a sharp reprimand to the people of California.

The net result of the whole affair was to

alienate sympathy from Japan.

Last year the troublesome "fur seal" question was settled by treaty with Russia, and "there is not now a single cloud above nation she is to-day.

vevor of war rumors.

War scares are heard the world over. The chief makers, who hope to fish in troubled waters .... Japan recognizes the United States as her nearest neighbor among western nations, her best customer and most steadfast friend. Her own ambitions and interest lie in the restoration of Korea, the safeguarding of her investments in Manchuria and in the part she must play in the unforetold future of China. For her own affairs she needs every yen she can raise by any means for the next half century. For the future greatness of Japan depends on the return of "the old peace Japan, Canada, and the United States; with velvet-sandalled feet," which made her the

#### IS WAR ESSENTIAL TO HEROISM?

THE late Professor William James wrote, a while admitting that war was "absurd and involve voluntary self-sacrifice." impossible from its own monstrosity," he practically maintained the necessity of proprominent writers—is challenged, in the February Forum, by General H. M. Chitten- of men. den, who contends that when Professor James refers to the theater of war as the "supreme"

General Chittenden posits two conditions, few months before his death, a remark- omitting incidental ones, as essential to any able monograph which he entitled "The act of heroism: "the motive for the act must Moral Equivalent of War," and in which, be good, worthy, or noble; and the act must

In other words, the hero gives up, or offers to viding an equivalent for war after war itself dear to himself for the accomplishment of what should have become a thing of the past, the he believes to be a worthy purpose. While heroassumption being that the closing of "the ism, in its deeper meaning, is properly an attribute supreme theater [war] of human strenuous-ness" would mean the banishment of the very natural and in a sense very just, for its ultistrenuous or the heroic from human life. mate expression is sacrifice of life. . . "Greater This assumption of Professor James'— love hath no man than this, that a man lay down shared, it may be added, by many other his life for his friends." And so, the world over and in all ages, a willingness to give up one's life

Now, as General Chittenden himself has one of human heroism, he "should, in jus- described it, war is "the supreme catastrophe tice, refer to that other theater, far more to human life." The soldier going to battle important, which never can be wholly "goes where the insurance companies will closed." For the heroic quality is "latent not follow him." Those who go away to the in human nature. War cannot create, nor dangers of sickness, exposure, fatigue, to say peace destroy it. It is there awaiting its nothing of fighting itself, "are invested by opportunity. Life may pass without such their neighbors with an aroma of heroism of opportunity even once presenting itself; but which nothing but cowardice or dishonor can that does not negative its presence." The ever thereafter deprive them." But if the discussion, interesting in itself, by reason of halo of heroism which rests upon a soldier's the subject, is rendered additionally so by life be drawn aside, it will be found that in the fact that, on one hand, we have the progeneral the two conditions, or one or other fessor, the man of peace, arguing for the of them, of heroism as set forth above, are practical necessity of war, and, on the other, lacking. "Wars of the Panama Canal sort, not the soldier advocating the claims of peace. Gravelotte or Port Arthur, are admirable."

#### THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

hip and goes down with her to than the armed struggle required. might have saved himself.

y deed in war is written of history, the "humbler of private life affords even opportunities for the dis-

nurse who voluntarily goes ken district, the miner who ) to rescue his imprisoned felstand at their posts while their freman who scales a tottering in life, the patrolman who eneradoes at imminent personal h entitled to the commendation lier who does his duty in war

ng feature of General Chits perhaps the somewhat ned to the individual, but e state as a whole. "There scale worthy of the highest ation's efforts. There are tht—with nature and with portant than the battles of fields of action may not be s blood." As a concrete ur war of 1898, whose puraltruistic." The general

we have undertaken another a violent stretch of fancy to

individual soldier] serves un- apply this term to the conquest of Panama. It is ompulsion, as is the case with a war against the obstacles of nature, against in most wars of long duration, disease and pestilence, its purpose truly national intary self-sacrifice is lacking, and worthy, and its magnitude beyond the reentitle him to sympathy and sources of any lesser agency than the government. n from his government, but it Its cost is about the same as what the Spanish uality. . . To such service the War would have cost, if managed on an efficient of be applied in its true sense, basis. The number of men, with the length of ce, to the conduct of an officer time engaged, make a greater amount of service

> Now while these two great and necessary tasks fell to our nation to accomplish, the second is by far the more valuable and inspiring as an example for the future. It is constructive without involving destruction. Instead of accomplishing a work through the agency of armed conflict with all its debasing accompaniments, it proceeds on exactly the opposite principle. There is greater efficiency, equal earnestness and devotion, a higher moral tone, and with it all a combination of effort which the most thoroughly organized military movement would find it difficult to surpass. . . . Incidentally, and perhaps most important of all, is the definite proof which this enterprise furnishes that government — the agency of a people acting collectively— can grapple with great civil problems as efficiently as with military. As an object lesson in many ways it stands foremost among the mighty achievements of history. As an example of national heroism—the making of a great sacrifice to accomplish a worthy purpose—it may rank with the most righteous wars.

This superb example of national effort should by him, that heroism is no become a mighty bulwark of the peace cause, for it effectually refutes the militarist claim that without war real concentration of national energy is impossible.

> The conquest of the evil side of human nature in all its public phases, the myriad legions of graft, social problems of tremendous magnitude,-all these await the earnest energy of minds now devoted to the problems of war. The true age of heroism "will not be that of Alexander or Cæsar, or Napoleon," but one in which the virtues of militarism will find a higher expression, while its vices, especially the horrors of war, will be laid aside.

## URCHES' NEED OF THE EFFICIENCY ENGINEER

ness man is having his com- churches." He adds: zed and trained to work in ose of science. And beyond ss into which the scientific

e characterized science as more independent type, but in some degree i organized common sense." all of them, at least all the Protestant

The scientific method has long been at work in biblical study and theology, stimulated and comressing, writes the Rev. Dr. pelled anew by the influence of the evolutionary theory. . . . but, strange to say, it has made little progress in the kindred study of church organization. . . . But no one who reflects on the subject can fail to see that the same motives that have driven us to a large use of the scientific method in pelled anew by the influence of the evolutionary driven us to a large use of the scientific method in sented by the organization matters of religious thought will inevitably compel ches, especially those of the us to take it with us into the problems of practical

religious work. In fact this has already taken place to some extent in general religious work outside the local church organizations. The contention of this paper is that it must take place within the local churches themselves.

In illustration of the existing need, and as fairly representing the condition of the organization of the greater part of the churches of considerable size in more than one denomination and to some extent the situation in most Christian bodies in the more progressive parts of the country, Dr. Dike cites from a report actually made to a Congregational church "in a more than usually intelligent community." This report said in part:

Let us look at the composition and constitution of this church. It has a pastor, a board of deacons, a clerk, a treasurer, three committees of its own and two joint committees with the ecclesiastical society. Within the last few years it has had connected with it fifteen or more different organizations and societies that are so far related to the church that their meetings are held with it and their reports made to it at the annual church meeting. . . . There is also an ecclesiastical society, so called, which is the legal representative of the church. . . . A very few of these bodies are in constitutional connection with the church. Your committee cannot tell how many of the women of the church interest themselves in one or more of their societies for missionary work or how many are in none. Nor have we inquired how far the several committees overlap each other's field, nor where they support each other best or possibly interfere with one another's work. At present there are no organizations for men only. . . . There is no general business committee or executive board through which the church and many of these agencies can easily be kept in close touch with each other. . . . Besides the inevitable inefficiency of this generally loose organization there must be a considerable waste of time by the pastor and others in getting the right persons together for various purposes.

This situation is much like that in a factory which had from time to time introduced different machines to meet real or supposed needs, and had run them all at top speed with little regard for the precise amount and quality of work from each machine which the general objects of the factory required. Yet

nobody tries to keep in touch, nobody can, with this variety of independent effort but the minister. There is no central board nor anything else that can act as a clearing house for all these activities. The overworked minister is distracted with the effort he feels he must make to know something about all of them. He feels that he is made a "Jack-at-all-trades." And yet men of affairs, accustomed to methodical systems by which they have the oversight of their own business easily arranged and carefully distributed, do not lift a finger to secure like efficiency in their own churches.

Applying the comparative method, the weakness of the existing situation is more clearly seen. Whereas business, civic affairs, and education have each passed from the original stage, through that of differentiation, into a third stage—that of social development, and are now busy with the task of reorganization in social wholes, to increase their efficiency, the average church of to-day is still "in the second stage, confronting the need of entering the third, but yet hardly conscious of the fact."

Probably neither business nor civil affairs nor education ever carried the practice of individualism in work and organization to the extreme which has been reached in many churches. Nowhere else probably have the waste and inefficiency resulting from this chaotic condition become so great as it is in the field of religion. . . . It is easy to see that at present the church is far behind the times in ordinary organization and seriously lacking in efficiency. . . . Certainly there is a field for the efficiency engineer in the church if anywhere. . . . The teamwork of a baseball nine or of a football game ought to bring shame to the face of the intelligent church member when he compares it with the crude cooperation of his church societies.

Dr. Dike emphasizes the fact that the church is in the same field with business, the school, the municipality, the corporation, and that therefore it has within it all the essentials of their problems." He holds that it is a sad thing for the church and for society if the church fails to see this and to act accordingly.

Here is a fundamental reason why the church should increase its efficiency by scientific methods—it loses its touch with society and its power over society if its spiritual power is not expressed in the thought and language of society itself as these appear in social laws and methods of work. If the church would have society listen to its message, it must itself hear the message which society has for its own ear.

As Dr. Dike quaintly puts it, the task of the ecclesiastical engineer may not be so easy as that of the efficiency engineer in directing the laying of brick; but he has it on his hands nevertheless, and if this is true he can and must perform it.

Mistakes of course will be made. Empirical methods will be mistaken for science and even crude rule-of-thumb procedure will hold the field in many places. But it is not hard to see that the present need, the demand of business men who feel keenly the lack of efficiency in the present chaotic character of church organization, and the sweep of the modern scientific movement as a whole will in time change the entire situation. For the situation, discouraging as it appears to be from one point of view, is in reality one of the greatest promise.

#### ROYALTY'S OPENING WEEK IN OTTAWA

A COMBINATION of new faces in government chairs and a brand-new Governor-General of the Royal Purple helped to make crowd to its feet as the Duke entered, leading the Ottawa the capital of capitals during that Duchess. Some of the women spectators rather opening week in November of last year. favored the two pretty little pages in red coats, There were three distinct functions in the lady-in-waiting was really worth more than a week's ceremonies: the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, the formal opening on the touching, were the emblems of the authority that following day, and the drawing-room on Soturday night. In the Canadian Magazine.

The strain of silence remained until the Governor-Saturday night. In the Canadian Magazine,

We crowded into the gallery of the House to hear those three portentous knocks of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, his command that the Commons attend the Governor-General in the Senate Chamber, and to see those elaborate bows that are the envy of fat men. In the scramble we got a seat in the gallery and saw the House fooled. It wasn't the Governor-General who received them, but his deputy, Sir Charles Fitz-patrick. It was a mean trick to play them; but they didn't appear a bit disappointed when they fit to summon Parliament until a Speaker was appointed. Accordingly the members of the House and myself rushed back to get that bit of formality over with to please his Royal Highness. . . . It was the first official meeting of the man who had lost a forlorn hope and the other who had been given his chance and had taken it. . . . Laurier sat a little lower in the chair facing south, in spite of the more-than-formal applause that greeted him from the benches. The jaunty, debonair air was lacking, and there was no substitute handy. No mere man could calmly ignore the cold spot around his temples where the laurel wreath had worn a groove for fifteen unchallenged years. And when he rose to the Premier's nomination of Speaker, Laurier, the affable, the sunny, had lost his smile—no not lost it, merely lost control of it. It was there, flickering around to show that it was in, but not at home to strangers.

At the formal opening on the following day a bargain counter is a mild demonstration compared with that rush to that gallery. The Senate Chamber was "a fit frame for the The Senate Chamber was "a fit frame for the crowding soldiers, you sidle across to the Duke, enfine old men who appeared on the center of deavoring to combine a front view with a side

Behind them sat the wives and "unmarried daughters" of the Senators and members. The rules called for that, but many an "unmarried daughter" had "Mrs." before her name outside the walls.

Six red-gowned the bows that follow. All was expectation. judges entered before the Governor-General and tried to look comfortable on a round cosy seat in front of the throne.

Presently the subdued booming of a cannon announced the arrival of the Governor-General, and the lady-in-waiting, was really worth more than a second glance; but the Duke and Duchess, who walked slowly up the aisle with their right hands General had taken his seat, and the accent of the Mr. A. Lambert Wheeling gives an amusing French Speaker of the Senate was a welcome relief account of his experiences in "assisting" at the several events. Of the election of the Speaker he says:

General had taken his seat, and the accent of the Senate was a welcome relief as he announced to the "Gentlemen of the Senate" that "his Royal Highness the Governor-General," etc. It was rather a pleasing little touch that the Duchess should show her superiously when she tion of mere figurehead in the ceremony when she coolly removed the Duke's glasses from a small case she carried and handed them to him to read the Speech from the Throne. And after the man in the Field Marshal's uniform had read in quiet English and perfect Parisian French, raising his hat at each mention of the two Houses, she reached over and, taking his glasses from his hand, replaced them in the case.

But the event of the week was, of course, were told that the Governor-General did not see the drawing-room. Every conveyance in Ottawa was expected, according to agreement, to report at six different places at one and the same time between six and nine o'clock. Mr. Wheeling was fortunate in the matter of getting to the House. Coming back—that was another story.

Presentation at the drawing-room is simple, but elaborate. You haven't much to do yourself, but there is much ceremony in connection with it. Outside the brass bar at the back of the room a red-coated man takes one of your cards and tosses it into a waste-paper basket that is already nearly full. Then to the strains of an orchestra in the lobby you march in single file up the chamber between two rows of red and blue-coated officers. Near the throne your other card is taken by an aide, who passes it to another, who does likewise, and when it reaches the fourth man your name is shouted out in a tone that makes you wonder if that was what your parents intended. And then, although you have not been able to see how the one ahead of you made his bow on account of the the floor in every black costume from the business suit to evening dress."

Behind them sat the wives and "unmarried didn't do it right the first time and must make an didn't do it right the first time and must alteration in this one, with the result that you don't wait to back off, but fling yourself among the soldiers on the other side like the prodigal son returning to his father. The next step is to go up into the gallery if you can get there, and laugh at

For brilliance of color and dress, for grandeur of scene, for number of people who are willing to stand half a day, for variety of forms, the drawingroom of 1911 stands as a record in Canada.

## DICKENS AND JOHN FORSTE

FEW biographies have been read with what Providence meant. In greater interest by an expectant public spectable people might fall shor than the "Life" of Charles Dickens by John Forster, which Wilkie Collins once humorously described as "the life of John Forster marry Letitia Landon (L. with occasional anecdotes of Charles Dickens." The appearance of the Memorial Edition of this work affords Mr. George H. Casamajor in the Bookman (New York) the inghorn. In 1856 Forster, opportunity to give a sketch of the relations of the great novelist and his great biographer. That Forster is entitled to this characterization, no less a critic than Thomas Carlyle admitted when he estimated that, through it Forster was called upor the "Life," Forster took "rank, in essential respects, parallel to Boswell himself, though on widely different grounds." Dickens and his biographer, who were about of an age, first met at the house of Harrison Sinsworth notice here. in London toward the close of 1836.

To Forster, Dickens took amazingly from the very first. It was only a short time after the two men had begun to see each other constantly that the young novelist wrote, "I look back with unmingled pleasure to every link which each ensuing week has added to the chain of an attachment. It shall go hard, I hope, ere anything but death impair the toughness of a bond now so firmly

The basis of the friendship was the heartfelt gratitude of an author to a critic who sympathises with and encourages him. In truth, Forster was the first to proclaim Dickens' genius, and the only one of the critics to maintain this attitude throughout the novelist's productive years.

Forster took a sort of proprietary interest in Dickens, regarding him in a sense as his "discovery." Dickens, as was to be expected, portrayed his friend and mentor in his writ- space of six years. ings, though apparently Forster did not detect the fact.

Although Forster examined proofs of everything Dickens wrote, criticized and discussed them, the last thing to catch his eye would have been any description of himself; nevertheless he appears unmistakably now and then in the novelist's pages. The character of John Podsnap in "Our Mutual Friend" contains most of these descriptive touches, and the circle of intimate friends chuckled with glee over what had passed the censor, whose dignity would have been greatly offended if he had ment. At the age of ten, while realized there had been any such portraiture. The the Marshalsea Prison for debt, following characterizations were declared by those who knew to be abolutely true to life: "Mr. Podsnap settled that whatever he put behind him he in regard to this experience—it put out of existence." "He had, however, acquired the closet—and Forster alone a peculiar flourish of his right arm in clearing the world of its difficulties." "As so eminently respectable a man, Mr. Podsnap was sensible of its Even the Dickens family, where the being required of him to take Providence under his the episode, wished the matter protection. Consequently he always knew exactly lightly as possible, but Forster

Mr. Podsnap was always up to

Forster in 1835 had b match was broken off, and Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lon-"Bleak House" as the cham be regarded as a confirmed b. his friends by marrying the Colburon, the publisher. 1 a very happy one, and wit disrupted household of h Casamajor gives the deta ditions of Dickens's dome some length, but lack of spa

As years went by a chan relations between Forster at

although "the toughness of the riveted" of which the latter I early days, was never weake middle life, Forster, as Edmi pressed it, "was almost as mue was under their actual years." temperament had caused him t than the buoyant, light-hearted been made a member of the Lu and the official work was very b he was now falling into ill-heal years was a martyr to gout in therefore, only natural that we the preferred companion of hour —a place which was no Collins. Forster did not believ perform the task of writing his but as a matter of fact he sur

The first volume of the "I 1872, the second in the folk

The first volume contained o it amounted to a sensation—not but for Dickens's closest friend early life, hidden from his wife a Some of the details of David Co youth were now known to be Murdstone and Grinby's wir really Jonathan Warren's shoement. At the age of ten, while at Warren's for a few shillings years the novelist became exthe closet-and Forster alone the facts, which had been cor autobiographical sketch.

of interference, printed the story in Dickens' own words. And yet it seems as if retrospection must have clothed the incident, for Dickens, in more importance, and developed more self-pity than it really deserved. It is not difficult to imagine the the experience really did him harm by sharpening the fierce individualism which so often marred his genial nature, but others have thought him the sterner realities.

The present edition, in honor of the Dickens centenary, is described as a delight to all who love him. The text stands unchanged but the great mass of illustrative matter boy as reconciled to his lot, and enjoying the small makes it as complete a pictorial as it is a sum placed at his disposal. Forster believes that written record of the novelist's career. Hundreds of portraits and views depict the people he knew, the scenes he described, and the gainer by this early contact with some of the places in which his life from the cradle to the grave was spent.

#### THE LOVES OF CHARLES DICKENS

FNGLISH biographers, much inclined to see in their heroes only superior geniuses, are wont to ignore their private life, the revelations of which might, they fear, tarnish an illustrious renown. Moreover, the definition erty and for easy conquests in the time of his of love, according to certain English authors, glory, when a public idolatry environed him and he of love, according to certain English authors, differs sensibly from that commonly given by French writers. Quite recently a British psychologist asserted that all that was not unique was not love—a fine conception demanding that love should be a perfect and definitive transport; but is it a truly human be disclosed to shock or offend the admirers of the

The souls of modern creatures, by turns skeptical, inquiet, sad, and haughty, are they not subject to love, to hate, to forget, and to girl affair of the early youth of Dickens. His love anew—perpetually beginning over and father had recently come to reside in Chatover again until the last passion asserts its ham. Charles was but five or six years old, illusioned? M. Paul-Louis Hervier; who praised by the dames of Chatham." Little thus writes in the Mercure de France, applies Lucy, the daughter of a neighbor, a girl "with his remarks to the biographers of Charles magnificent hair which fell in golden tresses Were they afraid that they could no longer of the golden locks was never forgotten. portray the novelist under the characteristic traits so long familiar? Dickens is known to have been a very honorable man, an indefatigable worker. His whole life was one continual succession of struggles and labors. But find her with her golden hair in no fewer than five not one word of love does one glean from of Dickens' novels. his English biographers. Now Dickens possessed a heart that was susceptible to all the emotions, to gratitude, to strong affection, to Dickens, having learned stenography, was pity; and this heart spoke many times from trying his hand at reporting. He made the the day when as a young man he fell in love acquaintance of a bank clerk named Kolle with a golden-haired girl until the day that who was smitten with the daughter of a Lomhe died, exhausted through having miscalcu- bard Street banker named Beadnell. A lated his strength in relentless combat, waged friend of Kolle's paid court to another sister. in order to gain a competency for the children In course of time Dickens was presented to whom he adored.

amorous sentiments of the great novelist ingly lonesome, and, doubtless, following the should injure his fame.

One seeks in vain in his life-details those intrigues, those caprices, those almost daily adventures with which certain French writers have complicated their existence. As vainly does one search for commonplace love affairs in his times of povwas the most widely read author in all England. This is doubtless why the biographers, especially John Forster, never studied the love affairs of Dickens. His life lacking all piquant incidents of an amorous nature, they did not care to delve in it. . Let us, therefore, raise the veil, and do so with so much the less hesitation in that nothing will great English romancer.

M. Hervier begins by recounting a boy-andsupremacy and the ripened mind is no longer "a lovely, merry boy whose beauty was Dickens, who, he asserts, did not care to ex- on her young shoulders," became his playmate, amine his life from the amorous point of view. and "many happy years followed." Lucy

> Why this simple anecdote? To prove that it is well sometimes to study the inner sentiments of a writer, as they serve to explain certain of his works. This Lucy became the inspirer of Dickens.

We now come to a more serious affair. the Beadnell family and met a third sister, M. Hervier fails to see why a study of the Maria. Dickens was at this time exceeddictates of his brain rather than those of his

# THE IRISH THEATER AS AN EXPONENT OF THE IRISH PEOPLE

IF any one is entitled to speak for or of the Irish Theater, it is surely Lady Gregory. In season and out of season she has labored for its welfare; she has been in the fullest sense its "guide, philosopher, and friend"; she has stood bravely by it in its hours of trial; and has rightfully shared in its many successes. Consequently the short article from her pen in the Yale Review on this subject is of more than ordinary interest. Where Irish literature is concerned, observes Lady Gregory, the nineteenth century was a chilly and scanty one. Miss Edgeworth's novels, delightful in themselves, were, as regards the life of Ireland and the people of Ireland, "patronizing, artificial, taking a bird's-eye view of a simple peasantry, grateful for small mercies, and an impulsive, prodigal landlord, who, repentant, leaves the husks of London, and wins Heaven in eating his own mutton at home." In the same patronizing strain wrote Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. for songs, the only ones belonging to Ireland heard by Lady Gregory in her childhood were the melodies of Thomas Moore.

The ten or twelve years that followed the outbreak of the land war in Ireland were supposedly barren ones; yet all through these years "a group of scholars had gone on with their work of translating the old Irish manuscripts, the mass of which material had found its way into the poetry of Sir Samuel Ferguson and Aubrey de Vere." Charles Stewart Parnell died in 1891, and "in the quarrels that followed and the breaking of hopes the imagination of Ireland was set free." Lady Gregory thus describes the inception of the movement that found its exponent in the Irish Theater:

It was soon after Parnell's death that the miracle happened. The Gaelic League was set on foot by Mr. Douglas Hyde. It was a movement for keeping the Irish language a spoken one, with, as a chief end, the preserving of our nationality. Meetings were established through all the Irishspeaking districts, where men and women, boys and girls recite poems and stories and songs in the Irish tongue, and were given praises and rewards. That does not sound like the beginning of a revolution, yet it was one. It was the discovery, the disclosure, of the folk learning, the folk poetry, the folk tradition. That culture, that tradition of learning had never been forgotten. Poems were still being made that were a part of a lyric litera-ture that had existed in Ireland before Chaucer was born, and was there in gentle Spenser's time. . . . The excitement of the discovery was enormous. . . . I set to work to learn Irish. . . . It was the Irish speaker who was envied.

AUGUSTA, LADY GREGORY, ONE OF THE LEADERS IN THE REVIVAL OF THE IRISH THEATER

The Irish Theater was caught into the current, and it is that current, Lady Gregory believes, that has brought it on its triumphant way.

It is chiefly known now as a folk theater; it has not only the great mass of primitive material, of primitive culture to draw on, but it has been made a living thing by the excitement of that discovery. Mr. Yeats himself was swept into the current . . . Mr. Synge was caught in. . . In his return to Ireland just at that time of imaginative awakening he found fable, emotion, style.

In the same number of the Yale Review appears an appreciative article by Mr. Charles A. Bennett on the plays of John M. Synge, who died three years ago in Dublin at the age of thirty-seven. Synge's writings, which have been published in four volumes, consist of poems, translations, some fugitive prose pieces, and six plays. It is by his plays that he will be remembered. Like W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory, he drew his inspiration from the people and the soil of Ireland. But his work, says Mr. Bennett, rises to a higher region of attainment than that of his contemporaries.

It has the quality of greatness, and it is great because it has strength. . . . Synge grasps reality. His peasants are creatures of passion and joy. He gives us a fearless picture of their lives. He is often terrible, most terrible in his humor; often of the work and art of the Irish; national savage even to brutality; but the same fierce energy gives an unknown depth to his tragedy, and lights up with an almost unnatural brightness places of beauty in his work. . . . It is his power of presenting what he sees without disguise that stamps his work. . . . We are among a people who are still close to earth, with something savage and in spirit, and in method, that there can be no untained in their natures, running to violence, quick to change from reckless joy to a hopeless

Of "The Playboy of the Western World," the presentation of which by the Irish Players has given rise to so much unfavorable criticism and to unprecedented scenes of hostility on the part of the audiences, Mr. Bennett writes:

It is riotous with the quick rush of life, a tempest of the passions with the glare c' laughter at its heart. Christy Mahon, the Playboy, comes to a village in the West of Ireland with a great tale of the way he murdered his father. "He was a dirty man, God forgive him, and he getting old and crusty, the way I couldn't put up with him at At first he is reticent and mysterious, but when he finds himself greeted as a hero by all, spoiled and made much of by the girls, his timidity yields to bravado: he waxes eloquent and moves thenceforth in a mist of glory. To Pegeen only, "a girl any moon of midnight would take pride to meet, facing southwards on the heaths of Keel, does he show himself with all the wild poetry of his loneliness and his love and the splendor cast about him by his deed. But in the midst of his joy, the father he was supposed to have murdered, but had only stunned, "with the tap of a loy," appears, seeking "to have the life" of his son and Christy's fame is in the dust. All turn on him, even Pegeen whom he had won, and the play ends in the wild scene where Christy and his father are driven out as rogues and liars.

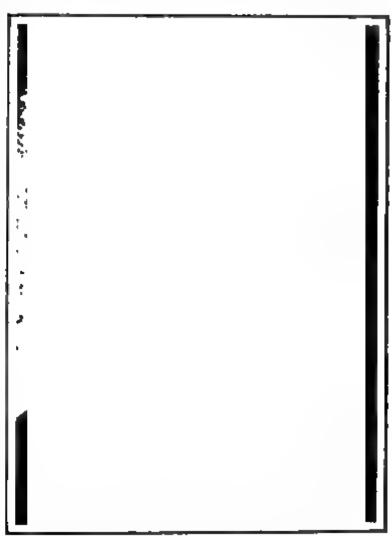
It is hard to convey anything of the reckless movement of the play. One has to feel its riotous exuberance. But in spite of the lack of restraint, the frank brutality, and the fierce joy of this peasant life, there is no unsureness of artistic treatment. The characters of Christy and Pegeen are splendidly conceived. The very violence of their natures, set off so strangely by the gentle in them, makes them great figures.

All that Synge thought and felt when he lived among the natives of the Aran Isles he has conveyed in his "Riders to the Sea," which is "without doubt his greatest achieve-ment." It is not so ambitious as "Deirdre of the Sorrows"; it lacks the richness of "The Playboy"; but "within its limits it is a brief play of one act—it is perfect." Synge had no "ideas" to impart, and he did not set out to teach anything. For him "the end of the drama was reality and joy, and he found both in the life of the peasants of whom he wrote."

#### Acting of the Irish Players

A sympathetic and appreciative estimate theater and the Irish players appears in the Bookman. The writer, Clayton Hamilton, says of their art in general:

Their acting is so different from ours, in aim, profit in arguing as to whether it is better or whether it is not so good. Their stage-direc-tion is elementary and casual. They are spar-ing of gesticulation. They care far less than we do about making appealing pictures to the eye; and they care far more than we do about the delicate, alluring art of reading. They never move about the stage unnecessarily, in the fancied interest of visual variety; often, for long passages, they merely sit still, or stand about, and talk. But, with them, the lines are all-important. Their plays are written eloquently; and they repeat this written eloquence with an affectionate regard for rhythm and the harmony of words. Character, not action, is the dominant element in the Irish plays; and it is therefore not surprising that the Irish Players are inferior to our own in representing rapid and emphatic action, and su-perior in the deliberate and gradual portraiture of personality. All the Irish players are what are called, in the slang of the theater, character actors. But they draw their portraits mainly by the means of speech, and rely far less than we do on make-up and facial expression. With them, as with their authors, the drama has returned to literature.



THE LATE JOHN M. SYNGE, THE IRISH PLAYWRIGHT (Whose drama, "The Playboy of the Western World" has attracted world-wide attention to the revival of the Irish dramatic movement)

#### IRELAND TO BE SAVED BY INTELLECT

AT the moment when the Irish players are There is no man who lives in closer intimacy with presenting, for the first time in this country, the plays of W. B. Yeats, Lady Gregory, the late John M. Synge and others, and the Liberal government in Great Britain is having serious thoubles in making the Irish accept Home Rule, it is particularly interesting to read the kindly essay on "how God is to save Ireland," by the well-known Irish painter, John Butler Yeats, father of the playwright. This essay, which appears in the Independent, sets forth the Yeats ideal: that it is much more important to consider how to live than to study how to make a

"Ireland," says Mr. Yeats, "is to be rescued neither by Belfast nor by England, neither by priests nor by parsons, but by its artists." The Irish home, Mr. Yeats insists, is infinitely superior to the English home, because the Irish are a healthy people. They have "not brought up generations of children in the awful conditions of the manufacturing towns of prosperous England—the weak hair, the bandy legs, the physical droop, that stamp so many poor Englishmen to-day, we have escaped. We are, of course, out at the elbows, and little regarded in the world's esteem, but our eyes are bright, our limbs clean and straight, and our voices musical." He goes on to say:

If the Englishman's idea is ostentation, and the Scotchman's idea is to win some sort of social preeminence, the Irishman, the true Irishman, does not want to get on and does not value well-being; he desires to save his soul, for he is an Adam who has not quite forgotten his Eden. In the past he has not been allowed to "get on," and so perforce he has learned to suck out of life its inner sweetness.

nature and life.

Saving one's soul is an evil phrase and smells sourly of Nonconformist circles, but the Irishman would also save his soul, not by starving it, which is the Protestant idea, but by feeding it full and ban-queting it on happiness—above all, on the happiness to be found in affection between human beings, wife and children and friends, and in all the fugitive delights of human intercourse.

My proposal, therefore, is this, that in Ireland we change nothing, only, whereas now men go about in rags, I would clothe them in purple and fine linen, and in place of smoky cabins I would give them palaces; these garments and these palaces to be made out of the cheapest material, to wit: the finest thoughts of the understanding and the finest feelings of the heart.

In prosperous and famous England I would alter everything—alter ideals, denounce hopes, and show Englishmen that they are worshiping evil where they think they are worshiping good. I would shut the factories and I would shut also the churches, the chapels, and the schools. In short,

I would pull down the whole edifice.
In Ireland I would change nothing, or almost nothing. These men and women in their stony fields, these people in rags with their beautiful dreamy eyes and their hands without purpose, as I myself have seen them in Galway and elsewhere; the villages spreading in the sunshine beside streams which commerce has not yet polluted. This nation indeed lies asleep and awaits the magician.

Ireland has the idleness, the conversation and the religious instincts that characterized the Elizabethan age, Mr. Yeats contends. "But who will teach us to love truth for its own sake, who will infect us with the intoxication of truth?" And, he concludes: "My cure for 'the woes' of Ireland is freedom of thought and the intoxication of truth, and my gift to her would be an unshackled intellect: as you have it here in America."

#### ITALIAN APPRECIATIONS OF KRONPRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM

of the grand staircase of the Imperial Schloss to retain their people's affection. to the royal guest, who said to the Kaiser, comments: "Why, he's a man already!"

The Kronprinz's public disapproval of the Chancellor Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy after the *Panther*-Agadir incident was at first severely judged as a breach of military and filial discipline. But there seems to be

TATHEN the late King Humbert visited sary supplement to the Imperial Chancellor's Berlin, a small boy of ten at the foot pacific moderation, if the Hohenzollerns were gravely presented his four younger brothers Rassegna Nazionale (Florence) in an editorial

After the Moroccan agreement, the Anglo-French public and press not only failed to perceive that the annulment of the treaty of Algeciras had brought several clear advantages to Germany and nothing to Great Britain, Russia and Austria, but they made a still graver faux pas. Forgetting the precept not to triumph too soon after a favorable a feeling among Italians of eminence that the Kronprinz's energetic action was a neces-

#### THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS IN FRONT OF THEIR VILLA (The Prince's trophies of the chase are displayed on the board)

feat of Wilhelm II. This jubilation wounded deeply Teutonic vanity, and as a natural conscquence Berlin felt the necessity of a demonstration that wise moderation is not always a sign of cowardly compliance. The nationalist party did not need much encouragement it was enough that they were allowed to speak. But, on the other hand, it was imperative that the imperial house should not remain aloof from the patriotic clamor, and since the Emperor could not protest against himself, the heir to the crown was the person best fitted to unite the dynasty with the nation in this salutary reminder to those beyond the Germanic frontiers. An imminent risk of a European war? A tremendous hostage to the future? No. The Kronprinz is not the Kaiser of to-day, nor in all probability of to-morrow, since Wilhelm II is in the prime of life. To youth much is permitted, and, considering the reason that actuated the "august impulse," it may be safely assumed that the Kronprinz did not have insuperable difficulties in obtaining pardon, even from the Kaiser. And all the more, if one reflects that if the banquet given by Wilhelm II to von Bethmann-Hollweg with such apparent solicitude served to show that the Kaiser keeps faith with his peace-loving Chancellor, the impulsive act of the Crown Prince served admirably to silence as if by magic a jubilation beyond the frontiers not devoid of danger, and heightened the prestige of Germany with ally and enemy alike.

and characteristics which have helped to make both himself and the Kronprinzessin so popular with the most advanced Liberals as with the most reactionary parties. It is not generally known that the Kronprinz is an excellent joiner, and at Potsdam has a complete workshop. He has specialized on caneand umbrella-handles, which he presents to his friends or to charity bazaars; but the Society of Workers in Ebony, in Berlin, has in its collection several highly wrought columns presented by their maker, the Kronprinz. The Prince's fame as a sportsman has somewhat cast into the shade his artistic tastes. A pupil of Ahna, he is an exquisite The musicales at the Potsdam palace are of frequent occurrence, and not only the chief singers of the Court Opera but the most famous artists visiting Berlin are among the guests. But the greatest attraction for Friedrich Wilhelm has always been the opera and, of later years, the drama.

When a bachelor, he was almost a functionary of the Court Opera. He went to the rehearsals, stood behind the scenes during the performances, chatted familiarly with the As King Humbert remarked, Italy seems singers, and even with the chorus and the to echo, "He's quite a man," and Signor Casa- stage-hands. After his marriage to Cecilia of bino-Reuda in the Lettura (Milan) gives a Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Kronprinz's livelengthy account of the Kronprinz's boyhood ly interest for the ultra-modern Deutsches and family life, and of some of the incidents Theater, directed by Professor Max Reinspeech at his wedding festival, full of warm a resolute ally in his successor. character." The address provoked protest We shall see if I'll be a wailflower!"

hardt, again excited apprehension in ultra- from the Socialists which even reached the conservative circles, and even called forth a Reichstag, but the Prince and the people at respectful rebuke from the semi-official large were at one. But the most important Reichsbote. Indeed, the entire independent of his political actions was his suggestion of conduct of the Crown Prince, his open sym- the voyage to the Extreme Orient, which pathy with the workingmen's unions, his shows that the Kaiser's Weltpolitik will have

fraternity, his great simplicity of manner and Of the Kronprinzessin, Signor Casabinoknown aversion to flattery, have all leaned Reuda tells the following anecdote. At the heavily on the balance-side of the Liberal first Court ball in which the young Mecklenparty. But last summer at Königsberg, burg princess took part, the Grand Master of when he accepted the honor of Rector magni- Ceremonies asked her, according to etiquette, ficentissimus perpetuus conferred on him by with whom she desired to dance. The that University, his short address revealed Princess's dark eyes lightened maliciously, and his political ideal: "We desire an increase of with a vivacity inherited with her supreme our national German feeling to oppose the elegance from her Russian mother, she ancurrents of international influences which swered: "With whom? Why, with whoever threaten to undermine our healthful national invites me. Just as the other ladies dance.

## WHERE ITALY'S HISTORY IS MADE

ONE noted as a significant item in the accompany the battle flag at the seat of the Pope Leo had specially provided for the della Consulta. families of those members of the Papal Guard who were called upon to join the troops through special circumstances have taken on a embarking for service in Tripoli. More aloof peculiar significance, almost a personality of their from political life and the national pulse beat own. In modern political history, for instance, than the Pontiff perhaps is the eminent art critic Signor Michele de Benedetti. And now in the Lettura (Milan) we read with curious sympathy the eager pride with which Signor and so on. We have "La Consulta," and the de Benedetti proves the large part Italian art and Italian culture can claim in the busy and Office of Bulls" installed in the seventeenth weaving of the fabric of statecraft that must century palace built by Fuga for Clement XII

daily news recently that His Holiness Ministry of Foreign Affairs—the Palazzo

that is still so imposing and yet charming in the men of deeds. For the Marquis di San Giuliano, light caprice of its arches over which wreathe marble garlands of impetuous figures, trophies and Secretary and twice Minister,—once of Posts and coats of arms. When the public buildings were now of Foreign Affairs,—has not only been occudistributed as public offices, Visconti-Venosta, true pied with the zeal of a historian and scientist in all artist as he is, obstinately preferred it to the the urgent questions of international polity, and Palazzo Valentini, which was first destined for the traveled and written pamphlets upon them, but Foreign Office.

the seat of the new birth of Italian policy, letters—other than those of his constituents. To and though adapted to the needs of such a make matters worse, a youthful indiscretion of ministry, it has never assumed the vulgar and

born at Catania in 1852, mayor, deputy, Under he has never concealed his passion for art, his La Consulta was indeed worthy to become enthusiastic study of Dante and his culture of

and impersonal, and if anything surprises it is the few pictures, particularly of foreign painters, Primo Levi's finger must have been in this pie') These show in the purchaser a taste and discern-—a ministry where art is understood! On the Oxford. top floor there is a magnificent library of more than sixty thousand volumes and spacious halls for study.

Consulta, at the Quirinal, is reserved for the members of the Guard!" With the present difficulties of homeseekers in Rome it would not be incredible one fine day, or evening rather, to hear that the Papal Guard had gone to sleep—in the library of the Italian Foreign Office. But until now the evening visits have been paid once or twice a week by the ambassadors of other countries and their official households to dinners or teas relieved by musical programs. But behind this screen of agreeable and elegant hospitality goes on the read Homer, all men feel themselves heroes. tremendous daily labor of La Consulta for that greater Italy composed of our countrymen scat-

commonplace that men of culture are seldom of the drama, the novel, and in art criticism.

Minister. To the right, Signor Bruschein, private secretary to the Minister)

bought at recent expositions (the commandante his was the acceptance of an inspectorship of ancient monuments and excavations; and finally, when of riper years, he added to the ancient laurel ment as exquisite as rare. Consider the paradox that ad honorem offered him by the University of

p floor there is a magnificent library of more And the Marquis has chosen as Under Section sixty thousand volumes and spacious halls retary Prince Pietro di Scalea, of the ancient Lanza family of Sicily, tainted too by the same The urbane and learned Cav. Pasqualucci, malady of impassioned literary and artistic culture. who presides here, is far from supposing that Prince Pietro was formerly professor of the history his peaceful and serene sway is contested and of art in the Palermo Institute, where he founded strangely disputed—by the Pope! But if one con- a most interesting museum. He is also the sults the last regulations for the Papal Guards, author of a monumental work on Sicilian anone reads: "The top floor of the Palazzo della tiquities, a brilliant lecturer and contributor to reviews and popular society man-with all the qualities, in short, that would seem to militate against his success as a political figure in the demo-eratically modern sense. Yet the Marquis di San Giuliano because of his deep culture knows how to weigh the pros and cons of every move and the Principe di Scalea's ardor, inexorable will and steady energy in the public cause have been at the very root of his multiform literary activity. How many profit from Carlyle's saying, "After having Among the other members of the staff are the Comm. Contarini, who values perhaps more highly tered by millions over the globe.

One sees in the present personnel of the and until recently Mario Lago, a young secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs the fallacy of the who found time to exercise his talents in the fields

greater humiliation and the nessum maggior future."

But that these artists and men of letters dolore of Dante if the future is less glorious are working for their country's glory, Signor than the past has been. We, the artists, have de Benedetti concludes, is the moral of his left to the marketplace the banal reminders "That we had the Roman Empire of that fictitious people who boasted of their and the Venetian Republic and discovered happiness in having no history. We be-America, and that we are the native land of lieve in a right valuation of the present, the fine arts, is true enough; but remember the and we have firm faith in our national

#### FIRST COAST-TO-COAST RAILWAY IN THE SOUTH AMERICA

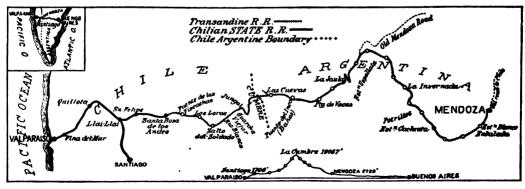
the Atlantic to the Pacific is now an ac- Chilean side, complished fact; and the Scientific American considers the engineering feat as "one which will rank among the most remarkable achievements of the world." Fifty-two years ago a scheme for a Transandine railroad was prepared for the Royal Geographical Society of London; but the inception of the undertaking recently completed dates from 1873, in which year the Argentine Government granted a concession to the two brothers, John and Matthew Clark, to build a railway across the specified time. Republic to the Argentine-Chilean frontier. The REVIEW, in its issue for April, 1909, gave an account of the progress of the work to date and the number for March, 1910, contained a description of the tunnel at the summit of the Cumbre Pass. The Scientific American furnishes some interesting details of the work of construction which all tend to show the enormous difficulties of the undertaking. On the Argentine section of the line, from Mendoza to Uspallata, "natural obstacles and other defects intervened so continually that, in the opinion of several eminent engineers, Stelvio Pass, and more than 3500 feet higher than the further progress of the railway was con- Mont Cenis, St. Gothard and Simplon Passes. In

THE first railway in South America from sidered to be very improbable." On the

the construction was divided into three sections. the first of which, from Los Angeles to Juncal, was opened for traffic in February, 1906. Beyond Rio Blanco the grade becomes increasingly severe, running as high as 8 per cent. Between Rio Blanco and Juncal there are three avalanche sheds, to protect the trains from the enormous masses of snow which collect upon the side and are frequently precipitated upon the line. . . . Section two is that between Juncal and Portillo in an exceptionally mountainous and wild district. This second section was opened in June, 1908, well within the

It was in the last part of the third section, that from Los Andes to La Cumbre, that the most noteworthy engineering feat was accomplished. This was

the great spiral tunnel, perhaps one of the longest of its kind and most difficult of construction in the world. The summit tunnel has a length of 9906 feet, and in addition there are short lengths of artificial tunnel at each end, viz., 105 feet on the Chilean side and 338 feet on the Argentine side. The Transandine tunnel lies at an elevation of about 10,500 feet, nearly 1500 feet higher than the



THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Showing the route from Mendoza, Argentina, to Valparaiso, Chile)

#### A STATION ON THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY

(Uspallata in Argentina, 5600 feet above sea level)

cross section the tunnel is a replica of the Simplon American writer, Mr. F. C. Coleman, points tunnel, the internal area inside the lining being 273 square feet.

The skill with which the work of boring was carried out is seen in the fact that when the two forces, working from opposite ends, junctioned on November 27, 1909, the difference in level was but 34 inch, and the difference in line 23/4 inches only. The maximum number of men employed on the Chilean side was about 640, and on the Argentine side from 800 coast of this highway, so is Valparaiso the gate on to goo were usually at work.

The physical difficulties to be surmounted were often great.

The rock on the Chilean side was of a much more uniform character than that on the Argentine side. From the tunnel entrance to about 200 feet from the boundary line the rock on the Chilean side was a hard volcanic sandstone, very much fissured with veins of feldspar. Near the boundary line the rock changed to a reddish claystone, which was comparatively soft, but which gradually hardened for a distance of about 400 meters and again gradu- As regards passer ally became softer. Through it ran numerous larly tourist traffic, veins of conglomerate ironstone and almost pure feldspar. The rock, with the exception of the red claystone, proved very difficult to drill, the large number of joint planks tending to make the drillbits skid and jam and causing endless trouble.

Many will wonder where the traffic to pay the interest on the undertaking is to come

out that Chile is "more important than the Pacific slope was before the completion of the first transcontinental railways of North America," and that "the first and for some time to come the only link between two such countries as Chile and Argentina must necessarily find considerable traffic."

As Buenos Aires is the main gate on the Atlantic the Pacific side. From this fine port steamers sail to all parts of the world. The distance to Panama is 2610 miles, and from Colon to Plymouth, 4520 miles—a total of 7130 miles. From Valparaiso to New Orleans, via Panama, the distance is 3970 miles by existing lines of steamers. This brings New York very close to Buenos Aires. The west coast of South America, the Central American States, the United States of North America, Canada, and Australia, have all been brought closer together by the opening of this new transcontinental route.

As regards passenger traffic, and particu-

much can be done with such remarkable scenery to attract visitors, not only from Argentina, but from the United States and Europe. The globe trotter, tired of India, Khartum, and the Victoria Falls, can find something quite new in the Cordilleras. The railway passes comparatively close to the Aconcagua, 23,000 feet high, and through a pass which for extraordinary formation and colorings vies with the from. In this connection the Scientific Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona.

## MERCIAL REVIVAL

his hoard of stolen money." To succeed Reyes, General Valencia was chosen; but his rule lasted for a few months only, and before the year had expired the Congress had elected Señor Don Carlos E. Restrepo as President. On July 15 following Senor Restrepo was confirmed as President for the full term of four years. He is a lawyer of wide experience and an author of enviable reputation, a prominent resident of Medellin, the capital of Antioquia, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, which, nevertheless, can be reached only on muleback. During the comparatively short time that he has held the reins of office he has fully sustained his previous reputation of being one of the most progressive and modern of South American statesmen. Writing in Harper's Weekly, Mr. John L. Mathews has nothing but praise for President Restrepo's administration thus far.

From the outset he has worked to cure the ills under which his country is suffering. Its foreign credit was almost ruined; its taxes had been taken from the treasury without repairs to the roads or any other interior improvements such as they are intended for; the mule trails, the railroads, everything that involves use of public funds, was in bad condition; and, most of all, the people were suffering under the exactions of the monopolies. His first work was to restore the departments in their traditional outline; to give them their names and their capitals and their governors as they desired; and to permit them to retain from the taxes the proper portion for internal improvement. More than this, they are permitted now to borrow capital funds, and his own Department of Antioquia has borrowed on its good bonds \$3,500,000 at low interest to complete its railroad. The departments restored, he turned over to them the liquor monopoly in their territories to operate or abolish them under local option. The hide monopoly he wiped out by an edict and made cattle-raising again a profitable business. The river monopoly suffered the same fate, and competition among the steamers was reestablished. Colombians educated in American technical schools were called to the operating and building of state-owned railroads. The emeraldmines, long operated in a desultory manner and subject to continual robbery, were leased entire to a big English syndicate on a royalty basis, with the agreement that modern machinery shall be installed and emeralds valued at \$2,000,000 taken out each year for twenty years. The old game of out each year for twenty years. The old game of selling concessions to the best bidders is wiped out.

r It is, however, in the restoration of Colombia's public credit that President Restrepo is rendering the greatest service to his country.

This he is doing in two ways: with foreign loans and the internal revenues.

Colombia is flooded with paper money—"shinplasters"—in which the peso or dollar is worth one e cent; or rather a gold dollar is worth \$103, or thereabouts, in paper. The pound sterling is

worth \$500 in pesos, which is the established basis of exchange under the new government. The new President, however, has secured a law setting aside a certain sum from the revenues every year to buy up and retire these paper pesos—or more simply, to destroy out of the treasury a certain amount of revenue that is paid in them, without This is expensive, but necessary. It is intended to raise them eventually to the usual silver value, fifty cents. In place of paper, nickel Liberal, formerly a brilliant soldier in the revocoins of one, two, three, and five pesos, and silver lution, now a leader of his party, devotes his coins of ten, twenty-five, and fifty, are being issued. Restrepo is borrowing at five per cent. instead of twelve per cent. (with a seven per cent. "rake-off"), which Reyes paid, and for the first time the treasury has a surplus. In the matter of the public debt he has taken a firm stand. It is to be systematically retired as fast as possible, and the interest is to be paid. Therefore he has set aside \$120,000 a month from the customs dues at Cartagena and Barranquilla, and in addition all the consular fees received abroad, to go to a London depository and be paid on the public debt. Already, it is reported, Colombia has been offered \$50,000,000 at five per cent., and Antioquia has borrowed \$3,500,000 at that rate.

be expected to rest on an official bed of roses. honesty as well as sound business sense."

The people of the country on the whole, impetuous and passionate, supposed at Panama to be on the verge of a new revolution, are in fact watching Restrepo every minute, discussing him in undertones, waiting, fearing, hoping, uncertain whether he is honestly doing this or just trying to deceive

The Liberals and the Conservatives both claim columns to urging Restrepo to continue in the Liberal path. It is the strongly clerical element that is rabid against him, fearing his influence. Colombia still pays the Vatican \$80,000 a year; but this will soon be discontinued, and the priests fear their power over the schools and over elections will be at least diminished. That is why, wherever there is an election, one finds a dozen of them consulting with the local Conservative politicians and going out to secure the Catholic vote against Restrepo's adherents.

Personally, President Restrepo is generally admired. Being already wealthy, "he is in office for honor, not for gain, and is apparently No Colombian president could, however, moved by deep patriotism and guided by firm

#### A SURVIVAL OF ANCIENT TURCO-ITALIAN CONFLICTS

new activity the Order of Malta, and many must have read as if in a dream of the Crusaders the report that a hospital ship of the order had followed the Italian army and navy to Tripoli and to Benghazi. How venerable and august a rôle the order has played in the past is fully realized in reviewing its history as told in an editorial in the Lettura (Milan).

The order still retains the name it really received ten centuries ago from one Gerard and one Raymond de Puy-the name of the Knights of St. John in Jerusalem. This name was from the Church of St. John the Baptist, near which they had their first stronghold and where they remained for two centuries. These knights were warrior pilgrims and forerunners of the Crusaders, obliged by a religious vow to receive the sick in their hospitals, to defend pilgrims and merchants in the Holy Land, and also to fight back the Mussulmans who from Arabia were striving to join forces with the Turks from Mongolian Asia. The religious, military, and nursing order had the care of the German knights and the superintendence of a hospital founded in the ninth century by the Order of Amalfi, called Santa Maria Latina. When the Mahometans took Jerusalem, the knights were expelled. They took refuge in Phoenicia, went with Ermengarde d'Aps in 1191 to Acre, which they held for a century, and then in 1291 to Cyprus. Betrayed by Henri de Lusignan and pursued by the implacable hatred of the Turks, they decided, men and 400 ships against 600 knights and

THE Turco-Italian war has summoned to together with the Templars, to man a fleet and scize the island of Rhodes. Led by Folco di Villaret, the Grand Master, in 1310, they attacked Rhodes, and occupied it, engaged in continuous fighting for two hundred years, and went commonly by the name of Knights of Rhodes.

The Knights Templar was another military order which consecrated itself to the task of exterminating the Turks. In two hundred years their power and military courage made them feared, and in 1312 they were ordered to disperse by the Pope and by the King of France. The bulk property was given to the Knights of Rhodes, who had hospitals and inns for the knights when traveling over all Europe. At Rhodes, the Knights had to withstand a famous siege in 1315, which was the occasion of the foundation of another relic of the anti-Turkish feeling in Italy. A decoration was founded by Amadeus V of Savoy which became afterward the Supreme Order of the Holy Annunciation. If the Savoy motto 'Fert' means fortitudo egiro Rhodum tenuit, it was derived from the glory of the ancestor who defeated the Turks at that siege. The knightly order that first bore that motto inscribed on its collar of fifteen love knots and fifteen golden roses enameled seven in white, seven in red, and one in white and red, is an Italian one. So the war-cry of the Italian army "Savoia" is not new to Turkish ears, and it always rang out for their discomfiture

The Knights of Rhodes were besieged in vain by Mahomet II, and it was reserved for Soliman the Magnificent to expel them from their island. The caliph took a year to win with 200,000

betrayed by one of their number, but the Mussulmans themselves had such respect for their valor that they gave them life and liberty with their treasure, their arms and their books. The Sultan said to the Grand Master, "I regret to force so admirable a Christian to leave his house." This occurred in 1522. The order wandered from Candia to Messina, Baia, Rome and Viterbo till Pope Clement VII of the Medici bargained with Charles V for Malta for the order.

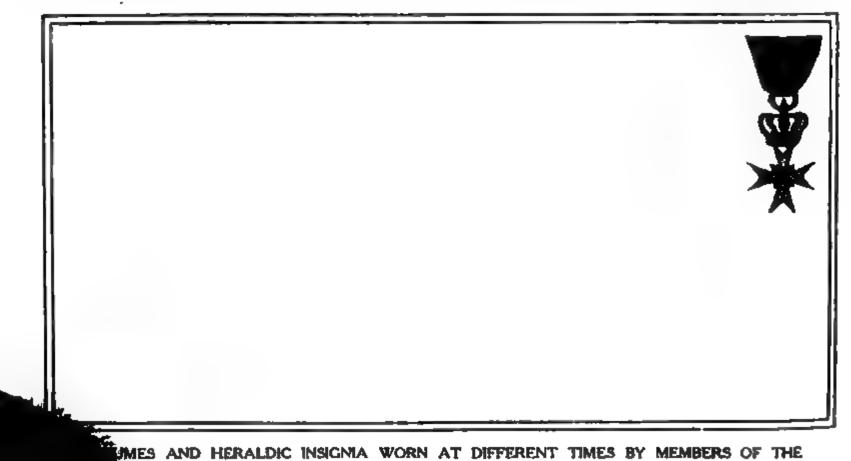
The Emperor stipulated that the order should maintain at its expense a garrison at Tripoli, and Soliman himself offered to restore to them Rhodes if the Knights would help him to reconquer The order induced Charles V to give Egypt. up his demand, refused the Sultan's offer, and obtained in 1530 the islands of Malta and of Goza, where they grew more powerful than ever, armed the most powerful fleet that existed before Nelson's, and built those fortresses that England found it opportune to take possession of

as soon as she could.

The order held the island of Malta for 270 years, had its own mint, fought the Turks, destroyed Mussulman ships from Turkey and Africa, and conquered territory and massacred pirates. The order's sovereignty extended practically over the entire Mediterranean, and it had ambassadors to Rome, Madrid, and Vienna; the Grand Master had precedence of all except reigning monarchs, and before the Maltese standardthe white cross on red field -all the other standards had to salute, and the Maltese was not obliged to return the salute—a supreme sign of pride and power perhaps unique in history. Meanwhile, another military company disputed with Malta the empire of the seas and the honor of ridding Christendom of the pirates. In 1569 Cosimo I of the Medici created the naval and military, noble and religious Order of Knights of St. The Knights wore the habit of the Templars and had for crest the red Maltese cross and the right to protect Italy's sons, wounded or sick, a magnificent seat in the palace built by Vasari, in its post of honor in the present conflict.

4500 soldiers under the Grand Master Philippe which was the Tuscan naval academy. This de Villiers de l'Isle Adam. The Knights were order fought in twelve galleys at Lepanto, freed in less than a century 15,000 Christian slaves, took 20,000 Turkish prisoners, took Scio, Bona, Prevesa, Lapazzo, Finica; furnished with Turkish cannons all the Tuscan forts and gave the cannons to melt for the statue in bronze of Cosimo I and of Ferdinand I in Florence on the Piazza dell' Annunziata and on the Piazza della Signoria. The San Stefano knights were purely decorative in the eighteenth century and were suppressed in the middle of the nineteeth. Their only trace is their curious monument of the four captive Moorish slaves at the feet of Ferdinand I before the Naval Academy at Livorno.

> Sad days, too, came to the Maltese Knights when the French Revolution abolished them and despoiled them of their property, and in 1798 Napoleon took their islands. He found there 2500 cannon, 35,000 guns, 1200 barrels of gunpowder, fortifications, food supplies and three millions in gold and silver. In 1800 England took Malta from France. Impoverished and robbed, the order was dying out, but in 1864 it was invited as a sovereign at the Congress of Geneva which founded the Red Cross. Returned to the modern mission of hospital association and aid, the order revived its first and truest mission. Still divided by languages or nations governed by bailiffs, the order has its lawful knights of eight noble quarterings, of honor of four quarterings, and hospitals, ambu-lances for sanitary service in war, chaplains and sisters of mercy. Every bailiff's province is divided into priories and minor priories. The order has still a treasury at Malta and the extremely valuable archives at La Valletta, the fort founded by one of their Grand Masters in the sixteenth century, besides a house of Ladies of the Order, and charitable missions scattered around the entire Mediterranean. There have been thousands of generations of soldiers and sailors of Italy who have followed the Maltese Cross banner in all the Mediterranean battles, and it has well deserved



ANCIENT ORDER OF MALTA

#### ACTORS AT YALE REHEARSING "THE CRITIC"

## THE SCHOOLS AND THE DRAMA

TO-DAY in half a hundred schools and coldrama, dealing with the leading literary plays from leges may be seen the new dramatist in drama dealing with stage plays in Europe and all stages of his or her development, from the veriest tyro to the "finished" product. Recently the following four questions were asked of eighty representative educational Washington, one in "Contemporary Drama," etc. institutions, namely:

t. What courses do you offer in the study of the drama? Or in dramatic composition?

2. What plays have been produced by your students in the last five years?

3. Have you a dramatic club?
4. What plays have been given for you by professionals?

Fifty-five replies were received; and these form the basis of an article in the Sewanee Review by Miss Eleanor Sheldon, who says that the answers to the first two questions show that

courses of drama study fall naturally into two groups:-the old-fashioned type, in which drama is approached in a literary way with almost no relation to the theater; the newer type, which concerns itself with dramatic theory and technique, especially as exhibited in the modern play.

The adoption of such courses was reported by one-third of the fifty-five institutions; consecutive performances were given. The and, as was to be expected, the courses them- Boston Budget said of this play: selves present considerable variety. Thus:

Courses in dramatic composition are naturally rare, but they are perhaps the most significant of all as a measure of the keenness of the increased interest in the drama. At Tufts College one-, two-, and three-act plays are being written; at Cornell a weekly two-hour course in play-writing is given; at Bryn Mawr both graduate and undergraduate courses involving detailed study of dramatic technique and practice in dramatic composition are offered.

At Radcliffe and Harvard Professor Baker's classes have been unusually successful. It appears that when the news of the student playwrights at Harvard got abroad, "New York managers laughed at the idea that college students could produce plays worth the acting"; but Mr. John Craig offered a prize of \$500, to be awarded annually for the best play from any of Professor Baker's students at Harvard, or at Radcliffe, and this prize was first taken by Miss Florence Lincoln's play, "The End of the Bridge," of which 108

At last it has been proved that academic in-At Harvard and Radeliffe "The Drama from struction in the arts is not without its practical the Miracle Plays to the Closing of the Theaters," value. Miss Florence Lincoln, the author of "The and "The Drama from 1642 to the Present Day" End of the Bridge," has accomplished what may are among the courses given. A course in modern fairly be said to have never happened before in

the history of the drama. A college student without practical experience with the stage, and of course with a limited knowledge of life and human character, has nevertheless constructed and written a play that is human and convincing. From the very first the general theater-going public has realized that there is a play that is worth being seen for its own sake.

Professor Baker does not guarantee a playwright as the net result of every student who feels an impulse to write plays; although he does maintain that a dramatic composition is built according to logical laws of form, and that these laws can be taught. Results certainly justify his claim; for a considerable number of plays are announced each year from his classes at Harvard and Radcliffe, and recently three plays by Harvard men were being presented at the same time in New York, namely "The Scarecrow," by Percy Mackaye; "The Faun," by Edward S. Knoblauch, and "The Boss," by Edward Sheldon.

Many of the fifty-five institutions reported the production annually of plays of the lighter sort, of which the "Mask and Wig" productions of the University of Pennsylvania are perhaps the best known. As Miss Sheldon remarks, "Such shows have no significance for serious college drama. Their wide occurrence and evident hold upon college sympathy is indeed the most discouraging fact, and the only one contained in the reports."

A valuable phase of dramatic activity is to be found in the clubs presenting plays. Of these one of the most interesting is the Yale Dramatic Association, whose purpose from the beginning has been

the production of plays of educational value, especially of plays possessing great historical and

artistic value, but not apt to appear on the public stage. Yale magazinesand the New Haven testify to the excellent results of this aim Association has produced one of "The Shepherd Plays," Heywood's "Fair Maid West," Sheridan's "Critic," Goldsmith's "Natured Man," Ibsen's "Pretenders," and by Wilde and Pinero. The productions have marked by great historical accuracy and by thing like real dramatic finish.

It has also accumulated more than \$10.000 as the nucleus of a fund for the building of a Yale theater. Harvard already has a Dematic Club, the advantage of a college thester

as a dramatic workshop.

Of old plays, the Elizabethan are the most popular with college producers, but the supreme favorites seem to be the 18th-century plays "She Stoops to Conquer," "The School for Scandal," and "The Rivals." In recent vears the number of Greek plays produced has been increasing. Often the acting versions are prepared by members of the faculty. Mention must also be made of the performances of professional companies under college patronage, although these of course are not, strictly speaking, academic drama. The Ben Greet and the Coburn Players figure prominently in the reports; and Maude Adams's production of "Joan of Arc" at the Harvard Stadium and Margaret Anglin's reproduction of Sophocles' "Antigone" in the Greek Theater in California rank by themselves.

Miss Sheldon considers that "on the whole the investigation has shown that our colleges are well abreast of dramatic activities outside. College authorities seem to recognize more and more the usefulness, if not the necessity. of producing plays to illuminate the history of drama, the life of a period, and the art of

play-writing."

#### THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

AN organization having thirteen million government. In the February Sunset, Mr.

paying members, every one of whom has Walter Bertin Clausen relates the history received a liberal education, and more than of the revolt in China, his account being 95 per cent. of whom have acquired some edited by Sun Fo, son of the revolutionary degree of proficiency in a foreign tongue, is a leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen; and, citing the pretty strong organization to have to confacts given in the foregoing paragraph, he tend against. And when, added to this, the states that the system of government for principles of the institution have the sym- which the agitators are working is that of a pathy, however secret, of upward of 250,- socialistic democracy, the party planks being: 000,000 persons more, and the financial sup- Free speech, free religion, no taxation withport of many of these, no wonder that any out representation, liberal education, and movement initiated by the organization compulsory education to all classes, universal should be able to accomplish great things— suffrage, and absolute control of the governeven the overthrow of an old-established ment by the people." The father of the

THE CHUNG HWA REPUBLIC PRINTED \$2,000,000 OF THIS CURRENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST YEAR FOR CIRCULATION THROUGH THE WESTERN UNITED STATES: \$10,000,000 IN GOLD NOTES, PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1907, WAS SUBSCRIBED FOR IN EUROPE AND CHINA

in the article under notice. Mr. Clausen throne promised elemency to the rebels. 52Y3:

1

١

ì

For two years the movement progressed with great auccess and secret meetings were held in all the large cities of the Yangtse Kiang valley and in the seacoast provinces. In 1895, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, fired with premature confidence in the strength of his party, made plans for the capture of Canton. The plans were completed, stations effected and ammunition secured, when spies of the Manchu government, who had secured entrance to the meetings, caused a trap to be set for the leaders. In the big meeting on the eve of the planned uprising the plotters were surprised by a military raid of Manchu officers. A mob battle ensued and of the leaders, was captured; Dr. Sun Yat Sen and others escaped during the meide, and made their way out of the city under the cover of darkmesa. Look Ho Tung and the captured revolutionists were executed.

With his activities discovered to the govern-secured ment, Dr. Sun Yat Sen was forced to flee the Britain.

movement is acknowledged to be Dr. Sun country. He reached Hongkong that night and Yat Sen, and his experiences while an exile the following morning he boarded a boat to Japan. from Chine are most graphically described. A price of \$35,000 was set on his head, and this from China are most graphically described had now been increased to \$75,000 before the

He stayed in Japan for several months, making his headquarters among the Chinese students in Tokyo. From there he spread the propaganda of the revolution among the students, and three months later began a tour around the world.

In the course of this tour Dr. Sun Yat Sen visited every continent. San Francisco was chosen as the temporary headquarters of the Young China party in the Western world, and Paris as the European headquarters. Of Dr. Sun's sojourn in London we read:

Most exciting was the kidnapping effected by some fifteen revolutionists and Look Ho Tung, one the agents of the Manchu government while Dr. Sun Yat Sen was staying in London. He was held prisoner for nearly two weeks at the Manchu Imperial Legation, and finally getting out word of his imprisonment to an English physician who had been his instructor in Hongkong College, he secured his release through the Premier of Great movement was not effected until August. 1905.

At this time, three thousand Chinese students assembled in the Jim Kawi-Jue-town hall-Tokyo, Japan, in a big two days' meeting. This was the first meeting of its kind ever known to

have been held by Chinese people.

From this meeting students were detailed to every part of the globe, and especially in China, and so the greatest movement of revolutionary organization in the history of the world was begun.

The flag which had been made by the martyr Look Ho Tung was adopted as that of the new party.

The emblem of the republic, destined to replace republican regime.

But the real organization of the republican the yellow dragon, is a sun with twelve points, which denotes the twelve periods of the day and night. The colors were red, blue and white, denoting liberty, equality and fraternity.

> The Chinese republic that is to endure may not be established upon exactly the lines projected by the organization which has owed so much to the Provisional President, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. History, however, will credit him with having organized the revolt which triumphed last month when the Manchu dynasty formally gave up the throne. In our editorial department we tell the story of the final days of the Manchus, and mention some of the problems that will confront the

#### MISSIONARIES IN THE MAKING

TATHILE in business life, in the workshop. in the laboratory, the one lesson that has been learned by the present generation seem to be the fact that the slowest progress has been made in the all-important field of training for religious work. That the train-1910; and the commission recommended to work. the conference that "it should institute a Board of Missionary Studies, the general purpose of which shall be to supply guidance and ary's first task. But the acquisition of the ety free to train its candidates in its own way, Punjab. help. For example:

The board can become a clearing-house for ideas and a bureau of information in reference to the whole question of special missionary training. It is amazing to see how largely each society has been has been the need for specialization, it would ignorant of the work others are doing in this matter. . . . Wide differences of opinion are apparent in regard to the question as to the point in his training at which the missionary should go abroad. It is urged, on one hand, that when his ordinary ing of missionaries for home and for foreign training is completed he should at once proceed to work had been far too largely identical, was a his field of labor. It is also urged that a missionary condition reported by the Commission on the Preparation of Missionaries to the World would be avoided if he were to live a year or two Missionary Conference held at Edinburgh in in his new surroundings before undertaking active work. An Indian missionary insists that at all costs the concluding period of training, a year at least for all missionaries, shall be on the field.

Another question which the board will deal to render assistance to missionary societies with is that of training schools on the field. in the preparation of missionaries for their The China Inland Mission has had for many work." Within a year of the close of the years one for men at Nanking, and one for conference, boards of study had been formed women at Yangchow; and these are rein Great Britain and America. Writing in garded by the mission as "an almost unqualithe International Review of Missions, Dr. fied success." It is now proposed to have a Henry T. Hodgkin says that "it is almost central training school for all China. In Inuniversally recognized that the language of dia, matters are not so far advanced; but a the people to whom the missionary goes must proposal has been made to the Church Misbe acquired before he can take up responsibil- sionary Society that their new missionaries ity for mission work." "Every tongue is a should be placed during the last years of trainsoul," according to the Arab proverb; and to ing at the Divinity School, Allahabad, where understand the soul of a people is the mission- they would work alongside Indian students.

The English board of study, consisting of native language is only one of several requi- 100 members, has for its secretary the Rev. sites of the modern missionary; and the board Canon H. U. Weitbrecht, D.D., who has for of study, while leaving each missionary soci- thirty-five years been a missionary in the The American board, consisting furnishes such information and guidance as of thirty-six members, with Principal Douglas may from time to time be requested. Dr. Mackenzie of Hartford Theological Seminary Hodgkin's article indicates several ways in as its chairman, has been appointed subject which the English board of study can render to the final confirmation of the next Annual Conference of Foreign Mission Boards.

#### POSING FOR MOVING PICTURES

fication, many prominent actors could not "as per schedule," and the wagons were pass the test, for they depend for their suc- driven wildly through the woods, bumping cess largely on a magnetic personality and a over rocks and other obstacles, the women pleasing voice, both of which, unfortunately, shrieking with real fright, and begging the are lost to the camera. Experience and abil- men to drive more slowly, but there was no ity, however, far from being the whole equip- let up until the film was finished. Then, of ment necessary for the photo-play actor, are course, the Indians set fire to one of the canonly the starting point.

In addition, the director wants to know if he can ride well, not only in approved city style but also in Wild West fashion; can he swim, dance, skate on ice and rollers? Is he a good swordsman, pugilist, sailor? Can he row a boat, run an automobile, and has he a license as a chauffeur? The very latest demand is that he be an aviator, in case he has to elope with the heroine in an aeroplane. Besides the requirements of the director, if he is a he joins the mob of a moving-picture company.

dividuals in the audience, who not only be- away, some real casualties were counted. lieve that everything shown on the screen has been faked, but who take pains to enlighten their neighbors. "You take it from me," said one of these doubting Thomases, apropos of a drowning scene, "that's nothing but a tank in a studio. The man's only walking on the bottom of it. You can bet he's no more swimming than you an' me are right now." "That aeroplane," he proceeded, as tell what had been his original color. An Indian the next picture appeared, "is nothing but a few pulleys and sheets put together to fool the gullibles; but I'm wise to all them tricks."

moving-picture play is often no tame studio affair, with faked-up properties, but is done in a natural outdoor setting, and is full of injuries and sometimes death for the actors. Take for instance the production of the pictorial version of the life of Boone, by the Republic Film Company. The most drarepresentation, and as such episodes in the career of an American frontiersman were from their chilly bath. naturally full of action, it is obvious that there was real work ahead for the photo-play actors. The setting chosen was in the New near New York during the past year, the Jersey woods. At the very outset, the pro- would-be rescuer was himself drowned. Anduction was delayed because the 75 Indians other fatal accident resulted when an at-

"RAMATIC art? Bah! Anybody can hired for the play declined point-blank to stand up and make faces in front of a expose themselves in aboriginal warpaint, camera!" This is a dramatic critic's opinion, feathers and breechcloth on a cold, raw day. but is also a popular impression of the art Finally, the weather permitting, the prairie of posing for the production of photo-plays. schooners, loaded with emigrants, with their And yet, says Lida Evandel, in the Moving children and household utensils, started off. Picture News, even if this were the only quali- Of course, the Indians attacked the party, vas wagons, precipitating a scramble among the women folk of the pioneers to see if any of their belongings were in that particular wagon, and, all the while the fire was going, the women had to stay close enough to the blaze to be seen in the picture and yet keep themselves from being burned. which it took five men a week to build, was burned by the Indians in a few minutes, the wise man, he will have his life heavily insured before former occupants choking and sputtering in the thick smoke so that the camera could record the frightened expressions on their Of course there are always skeptical in- faces. When the smoke of the battle cleared

The Indian who had scaled the fort to set it on fire had fallen and nearly broken his arm; it was swollen and black for days afterward. A hot cinder from his firebrand fell upon the neck of one of the defenders of the fort, and slid down his back through the loose open collar of his rough shirt. One of the women who fired an old-fashioned shotgun had been kicked over by it, while a half-breed was so badly burned by powder, it was hard to was shot, it was thought for a time, quite seriously. The director constantly admonished the white men to shoot in the air and not kill any Indians. The settlers were warned to look out for the spears As a matter of fact, however, acting for the and arrows of the Indians, and yet instructed not to move from the positions the director assigned them where arrows fell thick and fast. In one of the scenes an Indian rode down a steep hill at a breakneck pace; while doing so his horse stumbled vivid and dangerous realism, often involving and threw the Indian over his head. "Boone" had to ride without saddle or bridle down a steep incline at a terrific pace to reproduce the scene of his ride in the Cumberland mountains. In the canoe scene, which was taken on a pond from fifteen to twenty feet deep in places, the canoe upset, and its matic parts of Boone's life were selected for occupants had to remain in the water and were almost drowned before two men could rush in,

In a rescue-from-drowning scene, enacted

of actually running over him.

actors, even in the most dangerous positions. tures taken all over again. So that when you see a man in a movingtaken exactly right.

record faithfully whatever passes before it. line any more than in anything else. Some scenes may be omitted from the final out of the second-story window, without be- death.

tempt was made to run a train so close to ing seen by the director or operator. The the intended victim as to give the appearance finished picture revealed a man's face laughing at the mob, and 300 people had to be Rarely do dummies take the place of live reassembled at the same place and the pic-

As a profession, posing for moving pictures picture hanging over a crevice in an iceberg, offers advantages not possessed by the "leor almost buried in a snowdrift, you can de-gitimate" drama. There is work the year pend upon its being realistic drama and that round, and opportunity for home life for the some actor has been kept in cold storage for actors. Husbands and wives may find emsome time to enable the camera to record ployment in the same company; and there the scene. During one of the battle scenes is usually work for a number of children also. in "Daniel Boone," the "dead" Indians lay The young girls need not travel alone and almost naked on the cold, wet ground for unprotected, nor work late hours, and there nearly half an hour until the scene could be is no constant appearance before the public. ken exactly right. The wages are good. "Extra" people get In a regular theatrical production, many five dollars a day, members of stock comrehearsals can be had before presenting the panies from twenty-five to fifty dollars a finished production to the public. In a pic- week, while a good deal more is given to speture play, however, after the director has cial actors engaged for certain plays. Sucshouted "action" the camera begins to cess, however, is not an easy matter in this

But, if a person is willing to work while he play, but none can be changed. Often a waits, if he does not mind going without a single little incident will spoil an entire scene dinner now and then, if he does not object and necessitate its reënaction at a cost of to being a target for amateur shots, if he has hundreds of dollars. In one of the scenes of nine lives like a cat and always alights on his the Daniel Boone play some of the less experifeet when he falls, if he doesn't care for the enced people in the company stopped to look bumps and bruises along the way, he may at the camera to see if they were in the pic- climb to the top of the ladder of moving picture. The whole scene had to be done over, ture fame, and live to a ripe old age, to relate In another production there was a mob in to his children and grandchildren how many front of a building. A man stuck his head narrow escapes he had from the very jaws of

#### IS A UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE?

considerable advantage the common-sense riage is to be viewed in two aspects, the reviews expressed in a thoughtful article on ligious and the purely legal, "so far as marthe subject contributed by Dr. Ralph E. riage is a civil contract and regulated by Prime to the Bibliotheca Sacra (Oberlin, O.). the statute, we must admit that it is within Dr. Prime is well qualified to discuss this the province of any State, for its own comquestion. He writes from the experience of munity and people, to regulate it. a long life—he is seventy-two years old; he such is the law of the land is to be regretted, first began the practice of law in 1863; he has but it is, nevertheless, within the realm of been a leader in the Presbyterian Church state rights." Dr. Prime's article seems to in the United States for a score of years or have been prompted by the remarriage last more, and has been chosen representative summer of a prominent divorcé, in which of that church to its councils both at home "American decency was shocked by the and abroad. In Dr. Prime's judgment, this brutal defiance of the law by one whose matter of legislating on the subject of di- prominence consisted only of inherited name vorce is preëminently one in regard to which and money." we shall do well to remember the old adage, Concerning the legal aspects of the mat-Resting lentel It were far better to "make ter Dr. Prime remarks:

THE numerous advocates of the enactment haste slowly" than to "rush to ills that we of a uniform law of divorce may read with know not of." While recognizing that mar-

We apprehend that the evil is not so much in teen different causes of divorce? It seems as though the divorce laws of the different States as in the there were but one answer possible; and that is violation of those laws, by reason of the separate that the standard of New York would be let down, iurisdictions of each State. If it were not for that separate jurisdiction, the offense of last summer could not have been perpetrated, and the decent community would not have been so aroused and incensed. Whatever may be the disabilities for remarriage of divorced persons in the State of their residence or sojourn, or the State in which they are divorced, marriage being a civil contract, a remarriage may take place outside of that State; and contracts, the marriage contracts among them. are valid, and must be recognized under the Constitution of the United States as valid, in all the States.

As a large proportion of the divorces granted in the Western States are immediately followed by remarriage, it would seem to be the fact that remarriage is a great inducement to divorce; and, if it be so, "the remedy is in destroying the inducement rather than in changing the laws of divorce." The advocates of a uniform divorce law apparently overlook the comparative situation between the East and the West as to causes of divorce. New York State has but one cause; in the Western States there are many Dr. Prime's observations in this connection are so forceful that we give them in full. He writes:

Is it at all conceivable that, in case of obtaining a uniform divorce law in all the States, the standard of New York (that is to say, one cause of divorce only) would be the result in a uniform divorce law? Would the different States, with their many causes of divorce, consent, under any circumstances that we can conceive, to submit to have imposed upon them our code of New York in that respect; or would they, if they had the power, impose upon us in such event their laws, with their multitude of causes of divorce? Look for a moment at the figures. Of the forty-eight States in the Union, twenty-seven of them are situated wholly or partly west of Indiana. The Senate of the United States has two senators from each State, and hence, of the ninety-six senators, fifty-four of them are from and represent those twenty-seven States west of Indiana, which is a large working majority of the United States Senate. Therefore the Western States have us in the Senate of the United States. The House of Representatives is apportioned according to population, and the recent census shows that the center of population is at a point in the westerly side of Indiana. Hence, the House of Representatives apportioned on population will have, west of that center in Indiana, one-half of all the members of the House of Representatives, and there are some States east of that center of population which have as objectionable divorce laws as any State west of that center. Should this sub-ject ever come within the power and jurisdiction of Congress, what sort of a uniform divorce law would they give us? Would it be like the divorce law of New York, with only one cause of divorce, or would this powerful majority in both Senate and House of Representatives impose upon us in New York a uniform divorce law, with from six to four- to remarry!

and that, for all the States, we would have many rather than few causes of divorce. It would seem. therefore, that a uniform divorce law is no remedy for the situation. The risk is too great. ation it would bring about would be dangerous in the extreme.

In what direction, then, lies the remedy?

It would be a happy solution if Congress had the power to legislate not to the end of making a uniform divorce law, but to the end of making it a federal crime, wherever committed, for any divorced person to remarry where forbidden so to do by the statutes of the State in which he was divorced, or by the decree of the court by which he was divorced. But as the Constitution now stands Congress has no such power. What then can be done in that direction? . . . A statute in as many States as possible—and each State it would seem would be glad to enact it-which would make illegal and void the remarriage of any divorced person forbidden by the laws of the State in which divorced, or by the decree of divorce against him, to remarry, would operate to make the contract of marriage null and void in every State where such a law would exist . . . A further remedy . . . could be attained by the passage in the different States, each State for itself, of an act making it a crime for any divorced person forbidden by the law of the State in which he obtained his divorce, or by the decree of the court in which he was divorced, from remarrying again anywhere within its limits.

One of the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of reform is the condonation by so-called society of such immoral offenses. "No matter how repulsive in morals, no matter how indignant the community in general," that portion of society which "frames its bars and limits to include and welcome the man of money, regardless of his moral character." receives back into its circle "the unclean creature." But

if in addition to his debased moral character he be stamped with the badge of a criminal, and has "done his time" within prison walls and behind bars for having contracted such an illegal marriage, would that portion of society, so called, receive him within its circle? How would he differ as a criminal from the common thief or other criminal who had been so branded and was a graduate of a prison?

The remedy for the present undesirable and unsavory conditions seems undoubtedly to lie in the condemning and preventing of the remarriage of a divorced person, and in "creating him a criminal which will exclude him from society and make him a wanderer." At present persons seeking divorce are often accompanied to their newly-acquired domicile by the persons with whom they are

### THE WORLD-WIDE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL

DR. MAX KASSOWITZ, medical profes- perance movement, which has advanced so far sor at the University of Vienna and author of a number of works upon medicine. broad survey of the advances being made in the temperance cause. He shows that with increasing state and local prohibition in various countries crime has greatly diminished. Next to the United States, he remarks, England's colonies have made the greatest progtess in this movement. In New Zealand the cause has been aided by the women's vote: and the like may be said of Norway, Denmark, and Finland. In Europe, the the van in the anti-liquor crusade. Though in the Scandinavian countries—outside of the Faroe Islands and Iceland—prohibition has not yet been submitted to a popular behind individual effort, which is very con-swing, and has already provoked the objections siderable. On the continent, the only radical and counter-measures of the alcohol interests. legal measures against intoxicants are to be found in the Swiss prohibition of absinthe. The opponents of alcohol in Switzerland openly avow, however, that they are aiming at governmental prohibition of all alcoholic beverages. They are aided in their efforts on one side the indifference of the great mass of by the official statistics, which show that the educated and uneducated, and on the other, every tenth adult in the Swiss towns succither the direct opposition of the senseless formulas of the rayages of chronic alcoholism malism of the persons in authority. While, more cumbs to the ravages of chronic alcoholism. As regards Germany, the writer says:

point Germany stands at the head of the listthe almost universal habit of drinking among all classes and conditions of men. It is a fact familiar alone—the alcohol-cult of academic circles, where excessive indulgence in intoxicants is actually customs is detrimental in two ways to the tem- in other lands.

in other countries. On the one hand, the professional classes and the bureaucracy, where cooperation is indispensable in most reform movecontributes an article to the Oesterreichische ments, are reinforced in great part by the "old Rundschau (Vienna), in which he gives a men" of student societies; and on the other, the wholesale consumption of intoxicants, accompanied by imposing rites among the academic youth, finds numerous imitators among semi-academic circles, whom, naturally, it is even harder to win over to the cause of abstinence than the larger number who imbibe their usual portion from sheer force of habit. Under these circumstances, it is, at any rate, very gratifying that the conviction is gaining ground that the alcohol evil cannot be reached by preaching "moderation"—everyone, of course, having a different standard of that—but only by the same radical measures that have proved so em-Denmark, and Finland. In Europe, the inently successful in other countries. Thus, there Northern nations, excepting Russia, stand in the van in the anti-liquor crusade. Though to-day, including German-speaking Switzerland; in the Scandinavian countries—outside of the Grand Lodge of interactional Good Templars. which in 1890 counted 386 members in 13 lodges, had, in 1910, about 45,000 members in 1152 lodges; has not yet been submitted to a popular ten years ago there were 7 temperance societies, vote, there is no doubt that they are steering toward the settlement of this problem by the most radical of means. In England, to the Reichstag, bore half a million signatures, state and municipal activity is as yet far In Germany, too, then, the agitation is in full societies with 150,000 members in 1132 lodges; ten years ago there were 7 temperance societies, having a membership of 20,000; to-day there are toward the settlement of this problem by the Reichstag, bore half a million signatures.

> The writer concludes with the following paragraph:

Austria still occupies a very backward position. The few who in the last ten years or so have been working vigorously for the cause encounter over, we find temperance societies of young people everywhere—in England embracing 4,000,000 members—the students of intermediate schools are, as yet, forbidden in Austria to join such organizations. The Order of Good Templars, spread Though the consumption of alcoholic drinks are, as yet, forbidden in Austria to join such organis less per capita than in the Swiss Republic, it izations. The Order of Good Templars, spread is twice as great as in the United States. In one over the rest of the globe, is prohibited in Austria on the score of its being a secret society—the citizens being obliged to resort to a substitute, the "Nephalia Society," while in Hungary and Servia the Good Templar lodges are making gratifying progress. However, the anti-alcohol congress which met at Gratz last October, and was an asto every traveler in Germany that one can with the Good Templar lodges are making gratifying difficulty obtain any non-alcoholic beverages in public places—at best, only after being mulcted which met at Gratz last October, and was an asfor them. But of still greater importance is the sembly of uncompromising fighters in the cause, circumstance peculiar to German-speaking nations represented the German as well as the other nationalities of the Empire; it is to be hoped, therefore, that Austria, too, will eventually share in the The persistence in these remarkable success which this beneficent movement has reaped



#### MAKING BONDS POPULAR

#### WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

#### The Winning Number

"SUBSCRIBED twenty times over," a possessed by each and every one, they sold last month's cablegram reported of the higher than 101. This meant less than 2.9

new popular loan in Paris.

"What investors those thrifty French people are!" made this exclamation is one of those who has heard much about the "little savers" across the water and the half billion dollars invested every year by the French public, mostly in the securities of other countries.

But here is a story.

Not long ago, a prudent Frenchman, casting about for a good investment, happened upon one of the bonds of the same company which created such a furore last month. This bond had been issued in 1903. He bought it. It bore a number in the corner, as every bond does. This number was 426,813.

Imagine the feelings of the owner on reading the news reproduced on this page from a French financial weekly of January 16th. His bond Number 426,813, for which he had paid the equivalent of \$100, had suddenly become "reëmbursable" for \$30,000.

Thirty thousand per cent. on the invest-

Explanation: this was a bond of the Credit Foncier. Now Credit Foncier securities are also lottery tickets. Once every so often numbers corresponding to the bond numbers are shuffled, and so many of them "drawn" by lot. Our friend's number, at the January 11th drawing, happened to come first. Note the clipping reproduced on this page.

That a lottery should be conducted by the great mortgage and loan bank of France, under national protection, is not strange. Paris runs similar lotteries in connection with its funded debt. Number 291,800 of the two per cents. issued in 1898, for instance, was the first drawn on December 5th last. The prize was 200,000 francs, \$40,000.

Many another Continental government, desirous of selling its bonds at a low rate of gentleman who presided over one of the interest, has adopted this means of arousing aforesaid colleges. enthusiasm among investors.

lottery ticket along with his bond, he will dowed, and the church paid its debt! accept a low rate of interest. The Credit Fonciers that were new last month, for hibit this method of attracting money.

instance, bore only 3 per cent. After allotment, thanks to the alluring possibilities per cent. interest on the invested money. Très bien—are there not twelve prizes, The American reader who \$20,000 each, to be drawn for, one every month in the year?

> Many readers of the interesting articles on French thrift have not considered this factor. One's description of it has brought exclamations of amazement from American statesmen, doctors, and churchmen. But after all, it is almost within the memory of living man



THIRTY THOUSAND PER CENT.

(One reason why "everybody invests" in France is illustrated by this extract from La Revue Economiste for January 16. In the tirage, or drawing, number 426,813 has come first. holder of the bond bearing that number may now cash it in for 150,000 francs, \$30,000. It cost him only 500 francs, \$100. However, many French methods of popularising investment are adaptable to America; for instance the splitting up of great loans into small pieces, such as \$50)

that a flourishing lottery was being run by the State of New York. One year the urgent appeal of various needy colleges and a church with a mortgage so affected the New York legislature that it assigned the exclusive lottery privilege of the State to the reverend

He conducted the business with marked Naturally, when the investor is getting a ability. The colleges were handsomely en-

Not until 1833 did New York State pro-

### **Education As Panic Prevention**

which the French Government showers upon the price of issue to the public. its citizens in the matter of finance.

Anglo-Saxon prejudice against gambling in political expediency naturally plays an imany form, also because of a statute of 1890, portant part. denying lotteries the use of the mail—there is

The subscribers numbered two million of the properly safeguarded. population. The money was to be devoted to municipal improvements in towns and communes.

Thus little private savings are turned direct into great public works. But a result still more important follows such spreading of investment interest.

vent panics.

place," writes M. Alfred Neymarck, if a that desires to sell its stocks and bonds to greater number of people had possessed even the public. a normal knowledge of the laws governing by the French Government in the same direc- was noted in these columns last month. tion and for the same purpose.

are rigid and wholesome. Then there is the put the Government in the position of comfullest public confidence in the great mass of mitting itself in advance.

securities representing every part of the world that are listed on the Bourse. This privilege A STATESMAN running a lottery—the cannot be obtained without the sanction of a very idea is paradoxical nowadays. Yet high official of the government—the Ministhe French bond-lottery is merely one feature ter of Finance, whose censorship is stern, and in the guiding, philosophizing, and friendship who may at times even go so far as to dictate

Of course, in most matters of this kind— Granted that the United States Government particularly in connection with issues of cannot adopt this alluring feature of populariz-bonds of foreign countries, for which the ing sound investment—because of the modern Frenchman has always had a special liking.—

But oftentimes the Minister's decisions are still much to be learned from the French ex-ample. made solely with a view to protecting the "little saver." Two recent events furnish The tiny "pieces" into which the heaviest illustrations of that. One was the forestalling issues are subdivided tell the story. The of the sale of bonds of a small Republic be-\$100,000,000 loan above described was split cause "the prospectus of the flotation was up into two million bonds—\$50 apiece. Not impudent and misleading." The other was only that—any purchaser could pay in the calling of a sudden halt in subscriptions twelve instalments if desired. Thus the for bonds of a South American country, bemechanic and the milliner could get in on the cause the discovery was made that the pringround floor with the millionaire—and did. cipal and interest of the loan had not been

## American Law-Makers and **Investors**

HE square deal for investors" may yet come to be a campaign slogan of national politics in America, as it is abroad. Repre-Popular financial education goes far to pre-sentative Francis Burton Harrison of New York has brought a bill before the present "Most of the big smashes of the last three Congress that calls for full publicity from any or four generations could never have taken corporation engaged in interstate commerce

This bill marks an advance in the reasonfinance. M. Neymarck's investment weekly, ableness of proposed legislation on this sub-Le Rentier, has stoutly championed the cause ject. It aims, not at securities sold on the of the "little saver" during more than forty Stock Exchanges merely, or those handled years. He is now founding a society to spread by national banks—but at all that are coninvestment knowledge, among country in-nected with operations in interstate comvestors especially. There will be courses of merce. The first problem—that of Federal lectures on company law, the art of under-jurisdiction—is thus more clearly defined. standing a prospectus, the responsibilities of Representative Harrison embodies in his bill shareholders, and so on. It is simply an ex- many of the sound recommendations on the tension of the long-time activity displayed Railroad Securities Commission report, which

One feature that is found in State legisla-Thousands of "panic cures" cropped up tion, recent and at present proposed, with in America after 1907. Hardly any one the same general purpose, is omitted in the seemed to have benefited by a study of the bill now before Congress. This is the much-French policy: to begin with the education of criticized provision whereby some public offithe individual citizen. The laws governing cial is required to "authorize" the securities, company promotion and corporation conduct or "license" the corporation, or otherwise

to avoid one danger in attempts to regulate of the capital upon which it counts for its such matters by law-namely, the implica- expansion and development an amount equal tion that there exists some government to the aggregate losses of these newly victimguarantee of the quality of the securities in- ized "security" holders. In the single case volved. Of course, such an idea would cause in point, the losses approached \$5,000,000. untold losses through misplaced confidence.

Nebraska, Massachusetts, and New York— involved no less than \$77,000,000. have similar measures on their calendars for amount of money would have built and consideration at the present sessions. All equipped about 500 miles of high-grade railaim directly at restraining the fraudulent road, like the Pennsylvania, for instance. promoter and the peddler of doubtful stocks Thus used, it would have given employment and bonds.

and to a considerable extent patterned after, possessors from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, or the so-called "Blue Sky" law of Kansas. more, in annual interest and dividends. In This, since its enactment a year ago this short, it would have been a most substantial month, has been of wide notice in the maga- contribution to America's real prosperity. zines and newspapers. The requirement common to them all is that persons or corpo- is not entirely without its benefits. Those rations desiring to market securities of any kind whose savings are swept away may turn must first submit the plans of their enterprises their experiences to account, and set about to some State "department," or commission learning how to avoid future pitfalls. The for careful examination and approval.

## Five Million Dollars Gone

company and found two of the five investment education and opportunity. rooms vacant. There were desks in the other three but these on being opened were found to contain only stationery. While he was present, a constable arrived with attachment "BUTTER is selling at 33 cents a papers and carried away the safe which had "butter bound in the heart of the creamery been bought on credit. He was confronted district." with a bill for unpaid rent, and later the offices on credit telephoned, demanding a representing especially the prosperous farmer settlement."

but from last month's news. It is a descrip- and milk and so on higher than for a year past. tion of real life—what actually confronted are wont to blame the farmer. But although the receiver who was called upon last month grain prices went down in the spring and sumto hunt up the assets of a Western corpora-mer, flour prices are still up. The causes for tion. It had failed to pay the interest due on high prices concern more than investors and several millions of "guaranteed bonds."

Just one scene, this, from a big tragedy great company of individual investors taking to defray the expenses of preparation for an part in it, but to the nation as well. The loss international conference to inquire into the cans was more than financial. Away went that this, the United States is to participate. "investment confidence" which the French Government is at such pains to preserve.

scene, it becomes necessary for legitimate everything that enters into the daily con-

In that respect the present proposal seems traction. It must take from the sum total

Last year, just those schemes of fraudulent At least three State legislatures—those of finance run down by the Postal authorities to thousands of workers in many lines of in-These bills seem to have been inspired by, dustry. It would have begun to earn for its

Of course, financial adversity of this sort pity is that there are apparently so many "repeaters," as the sociologist would call them—folks who fall, time after time, before the same wild temptation of impossible HE forced his way into the offices of the profits. For such there is still need of more

## Swelling Expenses

This complaint against high prices is regisfurniture company which had equipped the tered by Bonds and Mortgages, a magazine of the Middle West. He is feeling the added This is quoted not from a detective story, cost of necessities. City folks, who find eggs town dwellers—they form a national issue.

In a special message to Congress last month, that is being enacted year after year in this President Taft gave official recognition to the country at a tremendous cost, not only to the problem. He recommended an appropriation to several thousand property-owning Americauses of the dearness of all necessities. In

The proposed convention is to be "international." The mounting cost of butter and Every time the curtain falls on such a eggs and meat and flour—in fact, nearly American enterprise to do a sum in sub- sumption of the people—is not peculiar to

America, but world-wide. It was figured out of London.

the fact that the American people have become deemed so and held up to a responsibility." create a substantial "reinvestment demand" came by the money. for securities. Lately, however, the demand debts, and provide for "running expenses." of the Sherman Law.

Attention was called by the Nationa City has shown that most of the money thus or carrying on "doubtful practices"? but for luxuries."

If the cost-of-living investigation accom- of Justice and the Supreme Court. plishes nothing more profound than making

ject by Louis D. Brandeis are interesting to bondholders. recall—and timely as well. For example, he thing as an "innocent" purchaser of stocks, education.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on by the economists a few weeks ago that Interstate Commerce, Mr. Brandeis said. "commodity prices" rose one per cent. dur- "It is entirely contrary, not only to our laws, ing January, and that they are now "at the but to what ought to be our attitude toward record high for thirty-six years," in the city investments, that a person who has a chance of profit by going into an enterprise, or a Much of the current discussion of prices in chance of getting a larger return than he this country lays the trouble to the habit could get on a safe mortgage or bond, should that James J. Hill calls "the cost of high have that chance of gain without any responliving." A prominent Chicago merchant, a sibility. The idea of such persons being innofew weeks ago, protested against "the good cent in the sense of not letting them take the household matron's habit of dropping a consequences of their act, is bound to work nickel in the telephone every time she wants out in evil results. When persons buy stock in a loaf of bread, instead of putting her market an organization of doubtful validity and doubtbasket on her arm and going to the grocery." ful practices they are not innocent—they are That was one simple way of emphasizing guilty constructively by law and should be

extravagant. And according to many emi- What he meant was in effect that if a man nent bankers, extravagance in living, no less takes money from a stranger without giving than ignorance of the nature and working of in return "valid consideration," as the legal sound legitimate enterprise, is hindering our phraseology puts it, and that money aftertaking the rank we should as a nation of in- ward turns out to have been illegally acvestors. To illustrate: time was when the quired by the donor, the recipient is not semi-annual disbursements of interest and "innocent" and cannot be held to have a dividends—especially the larger ones made lawful right of possession. He should have in January and July—could be counted on to inquired as to how his strange benefactor.

This scares folks—especially now that has been almost negligible. More owners of such laws as those referred to in a previous bonds and stocks, the bankers assert, have been "note" are cropping up, and there is a big using their investment incomes to pay their investigation on, looking to the amendment

One might imagine an ordinary citizen-Bank of Chicago in its February review to stockholder of any one of the big businesses another evidence of prodigality. One of the so much assailed of late, asking whether Mr. large life insurance companies was instanced, Brandeis did not take too theoretical a view. which for the last year or more has been com- Most stockholders couldn't, to save their pelled to lend its policyholders nearly a mil- lives, give the legal meaning and effect of lion dollars a month. Formerly, the aggre- "valid consideration." Then, how can the gate monthly demand for such loans was layman be expected to determine for himself oftentimes less than \$100,000. The author- whether the enterprise in which he had inity for these figures added that "experience vested his money is of "doubtful validity" raised is not used for purposes of necessity, decide such questions takes years, millions of dollars, eminent counsel, the Department

The Courts, indeed, are more practical. the average citizen realize the gravity of his This was shown, for instance, in the Supreme extravagances, it will not have been in vain. Court's decisions which ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil and American To-When Stockholders are "Innocent" bacco Companies, as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. In both of these rulings, THE responsibilities of the holders of shares specific reference was made to the regard in American corporations have been much which the Court held for the interests of the discussed of late. Some remarks on the sub- investing public-stockholders as well as

There may be no need for fright. There is asserted not long since that there is no such certainly less excuse for lack of investment

# THE ART OF THE THEATER

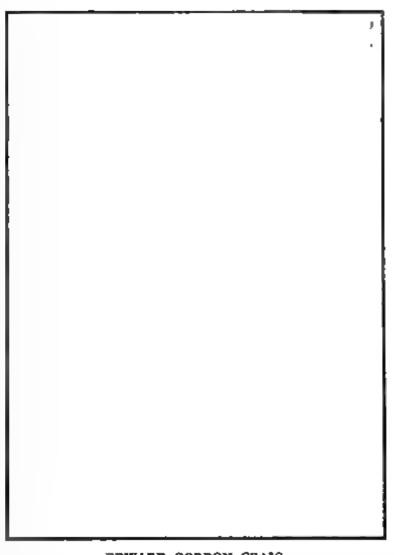
IDEAS BY EDWARD GORDON CRAIG ON THE PRODUCTION OF PLAYS

MR. EDWARD GORDON CRAIG is an Englishman, born in the atmosphere of the stage, the son of the greatest English actress of our generation—Ellen Terry. He made his début as a lad of sixteen, in 1889, in a play called "The Dead Heart," and to-day, after fifteen years of fruitful experience as a worker in the theater as actor, manager, designer, and producer, he offers a revolutionary book of theory on the "Art of the Theater." This volume, dedicated to William Blake, is a work of undoubted genius,—a prophecy of an art to come,—given in the form of essay, homily, and dialogue, illustrated with curiously interesting drawings and designs for costumes taken from the portfolio of Mr. Craig's own designs for the stage. The London Nation calls Mr. Craig a "master-pioneer in the theater." Dr. Alexander Hevsi, of the State Theater, Budapest, writes that nearly all that has been done in the way of theatrical reform in Munich, Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Mannheim, is to be called the success of Mr. Craig. In association with John Semar, Mr. Craig edits that esthetic magazine of the theater, The Mask, whose object is to encourage genuine theatrical art and also to publish rare articles and engravings and, by translations, to bring what has been accessible only to scholars within the reach of all. To fully appreciate all that Mr. Craig's book means as regards the art of stage craftsmanship, it is first necessary to look for a moment at what the theater means to us, here in America, in the year 1912.
"To save the theater, the theater must be de-

stroyed; the actors and actresses must die of the They make art impossible." Eleanora Duse has said and this Mr. Craig believes. To most of us the art of the theater is but cloudily discerned through the great dust of modern scenic effects. The tension of modern life in large cities is so great that we rush in search of any amusement, artistic or inartistic, as a relief for our over-burdened nerves. What we exact from our amusement is not in the main art, but simply respite from thought. It is an open question if very many busy people take the theater seriously or give the art of the theater any reasoned consideration. It does not concern them because they do not know what that art is, nor do they know that it is their duty to be concerned. Now, even to busy persons there comes occasionally a longing for the good old plays and the players who acted them, and the question arises, What has gone out of the theater? If art, whither has it gone, and what was it really, after all? Also there comes the realization that the young and the unknowing are accepting the sham for the real, and that since the theater must remain with us or is likely to do so, it had best become a factor in our spiritual and artistic development.

What is the art of the theater? Something so delicate, so intangible, so far away from modern conditions of life, so enfolded to the heart of perpetual childhood, that we have all but forgotten its very existence. It is a thing of action, words,

On the Art of the Theater. By Edward Gordon Craig. Chicago: Browne's Bookstores. 295 pp. \$3.



EDWARD GORDON CRAIG
(Author of a thought-provoking work on the art of the theater)

line, color, rhythm, all equally important. There may be more art in the graceful performance of a rope dancer than in the careful miming of our actors reciting from memory and depending upon the prompter. Mr. Craig thinks the appeal of this art must ever be more to the eye than to the ear. Plausibility to the eye has long been the keynote of many of the productions of one of our American manager-producers. The charm of "The Return of Peter Grimm" is largely visual; take away the spoken words, and most of the play remains unharmed by the loss. Yet so delicate is the technique of this visual appeal that, at the mercies of actor and producer less attuned to the subtleties of theatrical art than Warfield and Belasco, "The Return of Peter Grimm" must have utterly failed.

We see true art perpetually vanishing into the remote distance of life. That it must be simple and not burdened with the budget of the pedagogue and the reformer goes without saying. There is a cry that "art for art's sake" will lead to dangerous ground. Not so, pleads Mr. Craig. We shall, with art for art's sake, get "not into the real world, which is a disappointing and deceptive place, but into a realer world, homogeneous, significant, grave, and spiritual."

Two men, according to Mr. Craig, have spoiled modern theatrical art—the Realist and the Machinist. The first, because the art of the theater never was nor could be dependent upon imitation of

can never be marvels in that they are tricks. Art, whether of painting or of sculpture or of music or of the theater, is a matter of vision; it must open for us the wider universe and connect us in some mysterious way with the spirit of the form it assumes, the essence of the thing portrayed. No actor, however clever he may be, can make an actual copy of life. "Realism," says Mr. Craig, "is a vulgar means of expression conferred upon the blind." That realism is in favor with the public at the present moment he recognizes, but his book is written for those to whom beauty is truth; truth, beauty, and whom he would rescue from a fruitless and sordid imitation of nature.

Mr. Craig goes so far as to suggest that we replace the actor with the marionette or the ideas.

life; the second, in that the tricks of the Machinist "Uber -Marionette," as he chooses to call him, an echo of the noble artificiality of a past civilization. He takes us back to the principles underlying stage productions in Shakespeare's time and finds the Elizabethan masques and pageants beautiful examples of the light art of the theater. The greatest plays gain when presented with simplicity against the plainest backgrounds. Symbolism meets with his approval, for there is nothing that does not owe a debt to symbolism; it makes modern life possible and lies close-coiled at the root of all art. Dürer's and Blake's "free, bounding line," their mastery of light and atmosphere, he carries over and translates into an art of the stage, which is a perfect freedom that is still a perfect restraint—"an exquisite expression of precious emotions and

## THE NEW BOOKS

THE DRAMA AND MUSIC

WHILE the Abbey Theater Players are still upon American soil, there comes to us Mr. George Moore's latest work, "Hail The Abbey
Theater history of the Abbey Theater, its
plays and players. "Hall and Farewell" is the
first volume of a trilogy which is to bear the subtitles of "Ave," "Salve," and "Vale." It makes its
first appearance here with the addition of a note from the publisher which states that the work has been falsely represented to the public as the reminiscences of Mr. Moore, and that thereby an injustice is done the author, as Mr. Moore has in no wise included therein his reminiscences. The note explains further that the people in the book are not personalities as they appear, but types,— Edward Martyn, typical of Ireland; Yeats, who came over with the Abbey Theater Players, as the typical literary fop; Gill, as he appears in this first volume, representing the disembodied intelligence which Catholic superstitions create. Also we are told that a philosophy is indicated between the lines if the reader cares to search for this stronger food, and that this philosophy will be developed in the succeeding volume entitled "Salve." It has always been expected that George Moore would write a book on Ireland. He was born there in 1853, the son of George Henry Moore, orator and politician, and has been more or less in touch with the Irish-Gaelic revival. He was one of the founders of the Irish Literary Theater and wrote two plays which were produced there:
"The Bending of the Bough," a play dealing with
Irish local affairs, and "Diarmuid and Grania," the last in collaboration with Mr. Yeats. Moore's most notable novels are "Esther Waters," "Evelyn Innes," and "Sister Teresa"; his most condemned and utterly pagan work, "The Memoirs of My Dead Life," a confession of the affaires d'amour of a man of the world. Hunneker, writing of this volume in the New York Times Book Review some years ago, hailed Moore as the one sent to save us from the deadly microbe of puritanism that infected American life. One arrives at the con-clusion after reading "Hail and Farewell" that rither we do not care to be saved, or that puritan-

By George Moore.

Hall and Parewell.

Moore has grown a trifle garrulous and a bit un-certain of the righteousness of his creeds. He has the knack of being interesting no matter what he writes about, and the fascination of his style is as wonderful as ever. Especially is this true in that part of the volume descriptive of Ireland. Scene by scene, picture by picture, he carries the reader on a dream-journey over the Emerald Isle, spreading before us all the green country with its haunting beauty, its desolation and its tears. It is a sad, a deserted Ireland that Moore sees, and over it he writes as above the stone fragments of

ism has triumphed over paganism, or that George

over it he writes as above the stone fragments of Castle Carra, the words—"Ruin and Weed."
"To-morrow" is a new play in three acts by Percy Mackaye. Technically it is a brilliant, A New Play by tract for the promulgation of certain biological truths concerning the laws of heredity. The principal action of the play is laid in the garden of an apostle of Burbankscientific plant breeder who is the father of the heroine. He appears throughout the play as the forerunner of the biologist of to-morrow. dialogue is intense with interest, the logic and argument of the play convincing. There can be no doubt of the fact that "woman as the creative arbiter, through selection, of our race and its future, must constitute a living theme for thought and action."

"What is the value or dignity of this art of music?" is asked and answered in "Music and Morals," that comprehensive and

wholly delightful work of the late Rev. H. R. Haweis, now offered in Music Lore an enlarged form in its third edition. It is a treasure-trove of information about music, musicians, old violins, bells and belfries, together with short biographies of celebrated composers, and forty pages of illustration. The development of the violin is followed from its humble beginning in three roots,-the Rebek, or lute-shaped instrument, the Crouth, or box-shaped instrument, and the Rotta, a kind of guitar, down to the form perfected by Stradivarius; and the evolution of the piano is traced from the old Roman harps and lyres

To-morrow. By Percy Mackaye. Frederick A. Stokes
 Co. 176 pp. \$1.25.
 Music and Morals. By Rev. H. R. Haweis. Harper
 Brothers. 563 pp., 81.
 \$1.75.

innumerable to the clavicytherium, the mono- Prof. George Herbert Palmer, now finishing his chord, the virginal, the spinet and on to the modern pianoforte. Generally speaking, "Music and Morals" is a kind of encyclopedia of useful knowledge appertaining to music and things connected therewith. Mr. Haweis lectured before the Lowell Institute in 1885 and represented the Anglican Church at the Conference of Religions in Chicago in 1893.

#### PORTRY AND POETIC CRITICISM

The simple lyrics offered in the volume of verse entitled "Quiet Places," by Mr. Carlos Wupperman, possess an intensity of feeling A New Book of Lyrics and a freshness of poetical vision.
Of these lyrics, "Love and Death" is most inspiring in its idealism and hope for the continuity of human affection after death. more pretentious poem entitled "Woman," while wanting in lyrical beauty, is of high and lofty sentiment. A thorough study into all that the while idea of the Immaculate Conception means to the human race in certain stages of development, as a symbol if nothing more, would doubtless have prevented Mr. Wupperman offering his poem "Mother" to the public. Poetry must accept its beautiful and appropriate limitations; the moment it refuses to do so, it is not poetry, however technical and metrical its construction.

William Allan Neilson, Professor of English in Harvard University, contributes a scholarly trea-

tise to the theory of poetry and poetic criticism entitled "Essentials Theory of Poetry of Poetry."2 The material of the book was given before the Lowell Institute as a series of lectures last year. Mr. Neilson has been undoubtedly influenced to arrive at an illuminating conception of Romanticism, and the quotations he has used are mostly from those of the Romantic period. His criticism is technical criticism in the highest sense,—a dispassionate, direct analysis of certain elements of poesy, chiefly imagination, reason, sense, and fact. The chapter on classicism is masterly and his conception of unity and consistency touch the fine edge of intuitive insight into poetic reality. There is not a page of the book that is not readable and inspiring to the student and of great interest to the general reader.

"A sonnet is a moment's monument." Mr. Henry Frank, author of serious and indispensable works on theology, has seized on the **Patriotic** 

great moments in American history

and woven an historical sonnet-sequence, beginning with the discovery of America by the Norsemen and continuing on to the period following the war with Spain. A sonnet to Lin-coln commencing "Hail first and foremost plain American," and also one addressed to the memory of Robert E. Lee, are among the best of these unique sketches that ring with high and lofty patriotism. Historical references in prose are arranged in an appendix.

#### ETHICS AND PHILOSOPHY

It has been said that no man who graduated from Harvard without taking the famous "Phil. Four" has really known the true spirit of Harvard College, and cer-Freedom tainly, if he did not come under the wholesome teaching and the helpful influence of

forty-first year as a teacher in the college, he has not known the best that Old Harvard has to offer. No one can so vividly bring the beauty of the ethical teachings of Jesus and of Socrates down to their bearing upon the everyday life of an undergraduate as this gentle, scholarly man who now offers us the finished expression, gathered from his whole life of teaching, upon the subject of ethics. It is entitled "The Problem of Freedom" and discusses the questions, Are we predestined and bound by an irrevocable law, or are we free? Can we, or can we not, support the theory that human action is a subtle variant of physical emotion? As literary artistry, this work has the freshness and direct simplicity that characterized the author's "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer." The problems are presented with a dramatic vigor, and the general reader as well as the philosophical student will find great reward therein.

Charles Brodie Patterson has written many helpful books, messages of hope and optimism,

good health and right thinking. His latest work, "Living Waters," is a volume of essays that show how The Gospel of Work much easier it is to cooperate with the Eternal Goodness and be happy than it is to be unhappy. As to the manner in which this cooperation is effected, we find an important clue in Mr. Patterson's thoughts on prayer,—"Prayer is not serenely folding the hands and waiting for prayer to be fulfilled; prayer, to fulfill its perfect mission, must be followed by action." This gospel of work is upheld by a serene faith that the object of life will

unfold to us as we progress in goodness and wisdom.
Professor Rudolf Eucken's "Die Grundlinien einer neuen Lebensanschanung" has now appeared in English under the rather freely rendered title, "Life's Basis and Life's Ideal." It has long been The Scheme

of Life recognized that Professor Eucken is a prophet in the sense of being an ethical teacher of world significance rather than a philosopher in a more technical sense. The present work is the latest and best general statement of Professor Eucken's philosophical position. All hope of success, he maintains in his "Preliminary Remarks," "depends upon our life containing greater depths, which hitherto have not been fully grasped." His present work is a "careful examination" five "schemes of life" which are intelligible to and significant for the entire human race. These systems, as the German prophet and philosopher would have us consider them, are: those of Religion and Immanent Idealism on the one hand, and those of Naturalism, Socialism, and Individualism on the other hand. A number of Professor Eucken's works have now been translated into English, and the present rendering will serve to make clear the general position taken by this eminent modern German thinker. The translator is Alban G. Widgery, a member of the University of Jena, at which, it will be remembered, Professor Eucken occupies the chair of philosophy. It is one of the greatest tributes to the lifework of this German scholar, says Mr. Widgery in his introductory note, that his philosophy seems to be gradually forming a rallying-point for idealists of all kinds.

¹ Quiet Piaces. By Carlos Wupperman. Shaemas O'Sheel Press. 82 pp. \$1. º Essentials of Poetry. By William Allan Neilson. Hough-ton Mifflin Co. 273 pp. \$1.25. º Riory of America Sketched in Sonnets. By Frank. Sherman, French & Co. 261 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Problem of Freedom. By George Herbert Palmer. Houghton Miffiin Co. 211 pp. \$1.25. <sup>8</sup> Living Waters. By Charles Brodie Patterson. Funk & Wagnalis Co. 344 pp. \$1.20. <sup>8</sup> Life's Basis and Life's Ideal. By Professor Rudoif Eucken. London: Adam and Charles Black. (New York: Macmillan.) 377 pp. \$2.50.

presented as a concise statement of her entire philosophy. We have already noticed New Moral in these pages the principal other Standards works by this great Swedish authoress, including "Love and Marriage" and "The Education of the Child." In this latest book she deals frankly with sex problems with the finest courage and purity of mind. She believes that we must establish new standards of moral values if present-day social wrongs and abuses are to be remedied. She is content, however, to point the way to these higher values, without demanding that her revolutionary ideas of reform be translated into immediate action.

#### LIFE STORIES OF THREE GREAT AMERICANS

The memoirs of three distinguished Americans happen to have been published almost simultane-Judge Hoar of These three men were contemporaries, and the central period covered by the narrative of each is the same, namely, the era culminating in the Civil War. Two of the memoirs take the form of autobiography, although only one of the writers is still alive. The eldest of the three was Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,2 Attorney-General in President Grant's cabinet, elaboration and extension. and brother of the late Senator George F. Hoar, who, in his later life, was more widely known. The authors of Judge Hoar's biography are Moorfield Storey and Edward W. Emerson. They seem to have found no lack of material and the memoir consists very largely of extracts from Judge Hoar's own writings, which set forth in characteristic fashion his various activities as a citizen, as well as his long service on the bench, at the head of the Department of Justice in Washington, and as a member of the joint high commission which drew up the treaty under which were arbitrated the Alabama claims. Judge Hoar's residence in Concord and his lifelong friendship with Lowell, Longfellow, Charles Francis Adams, and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts add to the interest of his memoir. He died in 1895, at the age of seventy-nine.

While Judge Hoar and his brother, the Senator, were winning laurels at the bar of Massachusetts,

William Allen a family of equal eminence had al-Butler ready achieved exceptional honors at the bar of New York. The late William Allen Butler, whose "Retrospect of Forty Years" covers the period, 1825-65, was the son of Benjamin F. Butler, the devoted friend of Van Buren and Attorney-General under both Jackson and Van Buren. In the history of the New York courts no names stand higher than those of the Butlers, father and son. William Allen was even better known to his generation as a poet than as a lawyer. The author of "Nothing to Wear" lived down to our own time, dying in 1902 at the age of seventy-seven. His childhood's recollections went back to his father's home at Albany, life at Washington in the days of Jackson and Van Buren, and later residence in New York City. Mr. Butler became specially distinguished in admiralty practice, but as a writer of humorous verse his fame extended far beyond the bounds of his

Ellen Key's latest book, "Love and Ethics," is profession. His "Retrospect" is largely devoted to the history of the anti-slavery movement, in

which he was profoundly interested.

The third of these eminent sons of the Republic,

Angell to the years preceding the Civil War. An intensely interesting chapter is devoted to an account of a horseback ride which Dr. Angell took through several of the Southern States in the years 1850 and 1851. During the war that followed Dr. Angell was the editor of the Providence Journal. In later years he was called to the presidency of the University of Vermont, and from that position to the presidency of the University of Michigan. After a service of thirty-eight years he resigned that office, but was retained by the university as president emeritus. In the mean-time, Dr. Angell had been United States Minister to China in 1880-81, and in 1887 had served on the Canadian Fisheries Commission. His diplomatic service was still further extended by an appointment as Minister to the Ottoman Empire in 1897. Of Dr. Angell's modest book of reminis-cences one feels tempted to offer the unusual criticism that it might be greatly improved by

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY

In the "History of German Civilization," Dr. Ernst Richard, Lecturer on the History of German Civilization at Columbia Univer-Germany and Civilization at Columbia University, has given a general survey, with the object of presenting to the reader, clearly, the "personality" of the German people, and of showing how such "personality" is expressed in the national life. Dr. Richard writes with enthusiasm of the contributions made by the German spirit and German individuals to Western civilization, closing with a warning that the German must "forever remain conscious of his ideals."

A fascinating story of South American history

opening up vistas that look like fairyland and Chile's Fight for M. Chisholm's account of "The Independence of Chile." The recital of the achievements of O'Higgins and San Martin stirs the blood like the sagas of the Crusades.

The second volume of Mr. A. Maurice Low's study of "The American People" treats American

history from the time of the Revolu-America's Planting and tion to the present day. Mr. Low, Harvesting despite the fact that he is a "Britisher," has already shown such an insight into American psychology that anything he writes of our people or national life is bound to be suggestive, interesting, and generally profitable. The present work, which is now complete in two volumes, considers first, the "Planting of a Nation"; second, the "Harvesting of a Nation." Mr. Low's range of information is remarkable, and his knowledge of our American national character profound. Moreover, he is a confirmed optimist, and sees nothing but hope for the people of this coun-Any bad symptoms, he tells us, discernible

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Love and Ethics. By Ellen Key. B. W. Huebsch. 73 pp. 50 cents. <sup>2</sup> Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar: A Memoir. By Moorfield Storey and Edward W. Emerson. Houghton Mifflin Co. 354 pp., port. \$1.50. <sup>2</sup> A Refrospect of Forty Years. By William Allen Butler. Scribners. 442 pp., ill. \$1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The Reminiscences of James B. Angeli. By James B. Angeli. Longmans, Green & Co. 258 pp., port. \$1.55.

<sup>5</sup>History of German Civilization. By Dr. Ernst Richard. Macmillan Company. 545 pp. \$2.

<sup>6</sup>The Independence of Chile. By A. Strart M. Chishoim. Sherman, French & Co., 330 pp., frontis. \$1.50.

<sup>7</sup>The American Peopie. Vol. II. By A. Maurice Low. Houghton Mifflin Co. 608 pp. \$3.25.

in our national character are merely the incidental modernization of our own ocean and great lake illustrations of a lusty infancy. He warns us, however, that there may be a danger in the American practice, if not belief, that the social structure cause of the technical excellence of its terminal is nothing and the individual is everything. He and warehousing facilities, as well as the enterbelieves that we are not a mere amalgam of races, but an entirely new race with individual traits and distinct characteristics.

We have, from time to time, expressed our admiration for the scholarly and thorough manner in which the "Cambridge Modern History" has been edited, and is

being brought out by the Macmillan press. The same concern has undertaken the publication of a series of volumes on "Medieval History," under the general supervision of Dr. J. B. Bury (Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge) and the editorship of Messrs. H. M. Gwatkin and J. P. Whitney, both also of the Cambridge faculty. Volume I considers: "The Christian Roman Empire and the Foundation of the Teutonic Kingdoms," is uniform in size with the Modern History, and contains more than 450 pages to which are appended 14 maps and an excellent Volume II, it is promised, will consider: index. Volume II, it is promised, will consider.
"The Rise of the Saracens and the Foundation of
the Western Empire;" III: "Germany and the
Western Empire;" IV: "The Eastern Roman Empire;" V: "The Crusades;" VI: "The Roman
Theocracy;" VII: "Decline of the Empire and the
Papacy;" VIII: "Growth of the Western Kingdoms."

#### TWO BOOKS ABOUT HEREDITY

"Heredity in Relation to Eugenics" is the impressive title of Charles Benedict Davenport's study of the relations of our parents "Blood Will
Tell"

to the possibility of our having standard. better children. The work sums up what is 'known of the transmission of various diseases and other characteristics; it discusses the origin of feeble-mindedness, with its vast social consequences, and its possible elimination. It considers American families, the part they have played in history, and the proof they furnish of the great importance of "blood." Mr. Davenport is Director of the Department of Experimental Evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Another book on the same general subject is Prof. William E. Castle's "Heredity in Relation to Evolution and Animal Breeding." Professor Castle (Zoöl-Breeding of Animals ogy, Harvard) writes clearly and cogently, and presents a scientific statement of the present-day problem of how to create new and improved breeds of domestic animals.

#### OTHER BOOKS OF THE MONTH

An investigation of the river transportation system of Germany, particularly the Elbe and the Rhine, with a number of helpful German Waterways illustrations, is published under the title of "The Port of Hamburg," by the Yale University Press. It is written by Edwin J. Clapp, author of "The Navigable Rhine," and aspires to be the "sort of study which must precede any sane program" for the much needed

<sup>1</sup> The Cambridge Medieval History. Vol. I. Planned by Prof. J. B. Bury and edited by H. M. Gwatkin and J. P. Whitney. Macmillan Company. 754 pp., maps. \$5. Heredity in Relation to Eugenics. By Charles Benedict Davesport. Henry Holt & Co., 298 pp., ill. \$2. Heredity in Relation to Evolution and Animal Breeding. Prof. William E. Castle. Appletons. 184 pp., ill. \$1.60. 4 The Port of Hamburg. By Edwin J. Clapp. Yale University Press. 220 pp., ill. maps. \$1.50.

terminals. It is the result of two years' study of the German waterways and chooses Hamburg beprise of its shipowners, merchants, and ship-builders, and of the state aid rendered to the German merchant marine.

The account of a first trip to Europe and what came of it, told with simple directness, which is at

times very charming, even while the subject matter is old and time-worn, "Doing" Europe is Miss Georgina Pflaum's "Tour Two." Miss Pflaum, in a series of letters to a friend at home, tells frankly and in simple language her impressions and experiences, with a certain naïvété which is refreshing.

A statement of the principles that govern the art of news writing as practised by American

News Writing as placticed by Allichean newspaper writers is given by Prof. Charles G. Ross (chair of journalism in the University of Missouri) under the title "The Writing of News." There are chapters on newspaper copy; the English of the newspapers; the writer's viewpoint; the importance of accuracy; news values; writing the "lead"; the story proper; the feature story; the interview; special types of stories; the correspondent; copy reading; writing the head; don'ts for news writers; and newspaper "bromides."

The sixty-fourth annual issue of the English "Who's Who," the edition for 1912, contains 2364 pages as compared with 2246 in

"Who's Who" the preceding edition. It includes information about the subjects therein up to September 1, 1911. This indispensable office manual maintains its traditional high

#### A LIBRARY OF MODERN RESEARCH

A publishing enterprise on original lines is "The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge." This is a series of specially written

Popularised Knowledge books on subjects of importance and knowledge interest in the chief departments of human learning. These books are all of approximately uniform size (about 250 small pages) and are sold at the uniform price of fifty cents per volume. Each volume is complete in itself and is sold separately from others in the series. The whole is under the direction of a board of editors, one of whom, Prof. William T. Brewster, of Columbia University, represents American scholarship. It appears, however, that the editors have attempted little or nothing in the way of shaping the treatment of particular subjects or assigning arbitrary limits to individual volumes. Each author is, to all intents and purposes, a law unto himself. There is virtually no restriction on individuality of authorship. Of the 100 volumes originally planned, twenty-nine have now appeared, and of these twenty-nine the writers of all but one are British authorities. The one exception is the volume devoted to the American Civil War, which is naturally treated by an American historian, Prof. Frederic L. Paxson, of the University of Wisconsin. The series is distributed among the

<sup>\*</sup>Tour Two. By Georgina Pflaum, Sherman, French & Co. 203 pp., ill. \$1.25.

\*The Writing of News. By Charles G. Ross. Henry Holt & Co. 236 pp. \$1.40.

\*Who's Who: 1912, New York: Macmillan Company. 2364 pp. \$2.50.

\*The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge. Edited by Herbert Fisher, Gilbert Murray, J. Arthur Thomson, and William T. Brewster. Henry Holt & Co.

history, natural science, and social science. The aim in each instance is to present the freshest information on each subject and to ignore discarded theories and hypotheses that have been found, as a result of modern research, to be clearly untenable. The books are admirably adapted to the needs of men and women who have not been able to specialize in particular fields of knowledge, but who wish to obtain accurate and sound ideas of what has been found out by the specialists. The series appeals less to the imaginative and dramatic instincts of readers than to the sober, earnest desire for knowledge that is often encountered in mature The volume on Polar Exploration, for example, instead of giving a narrative of the thrilling exploits of the various Arctic expeditions, summarizes, in a graphic and useful way, the precise results of those expeditions in the form of increased knowledge concerning the earth's surface, and the vegetable and animal life existing thereon. In the majority of the volumes thus far published both the subject matter and the method of treatment remind one at once of the popular magazine article with which we are all familiar. Each book may be regarded as an elaborated and extended magazine article prepared by an expert whose interest in his own subject is unflagging. The advantage of having so extensive a series of special monographs of this character published in uniform size westers.

fields of literature and art, philosophy and religion, and style is obvious. On the whole, we should say that the advantages of such a scheme for outweigh the possible disadvantages that may arise from possible overlapping or inconsistencies of presen-tation or treatment. "The Home University Library" is in no sense a reprint of classic texts. It is all new material, and represents the latest research and the most critical thought of those who are entitled to be regarded, by the Englishspeaking world at least, as masters of their several specialties. A full list of the titles thus far published will exhibit more clearly the range and characteristics of this remarkable series:

# BOOKS RECEIVED

Searchlights on Some American Industries. By James C. Mills. A. C. McClurg & Co. 299 pp.,

Ill. \$1.50.

The Expedition of the Donner Party and Its P. Donner Houghton. Tragic Fate. By Eliza P. Donner Houghton.

375 pp., ill. \$2.

The Desecration and Profanation of the Pennsylvania Capitol. By Samuel W. Pennypacker. Philadelphia: Wm. J. Campbell. 104 pp., ill.

Industrial Depressions. By George H. Hull.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. 287 pp. \$2.75. My Story. By Tom L. Johnson. B. W. Huebsch.

326 pp., ill. \$2.

The Tragedy of Andersonville. By General N. P. Chipman. Published by the author. 506 pp., ill. \$2.

The Boy Captive of the Texas Mier Expedition-By Fanny Chambers Gooch-Iglehart. Reprinted and Republished by the Author. 331 pp., ill. \$1.25.

Story of the California Legislature of 1909. By Franklin Hichborn. San Francisco: Press of James H. Barry Co. 328 pp. \$1.25.

Story of the California Legislature of 1911. By Franklin Hichborn. San Francisco: Press of

Wahr. 355 pp.

The Greenback Movement of 1875-1884 and Wisconsin's Part in It. By Ellis B. Usher. Pub-

Wisconsin's Part in It. By Eins B. Usner. Published by the Author. 92 pp. \$1.

The United States Navy. By Henry Williams.
Henry Holt & Co. 228 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Outdoor Philosophy. By Stanton D. Kirkham.
Putnam. 214 pp. \$1.50.

An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War: Letters of Pobort Anderson Contain and Artillery U.S.A. of Robert Anderson, Captain 3rd Artillery, U.S.A. Introduction by Eba Anderson Lawton. Putnam.

339 pp., \$2.
Social Value. By Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr. Houghton Mifflin Co. 199 pp. \$1.
Vagabond Journeys. By Percival Pollard. Neale Publishing Co. 328 pp. \$2.

The Law of the Employment of Labor. By

Lindley D. Clark. Macmillan. 373 pp. \$1.60. Naval Strategy. By Captain A. T. Mahan.

Little, Brown & Co. 472 pp., maps. \$3.50.
The Life and Labors of Bishop Hare, Apostle to the Sioux. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Sturgis &

Walton Co. 417 pp., ill. \$2.50. Railways in the United States. By Simon Sterae. Putnam, 209 pp. \$1.50.

The New England Cook Book. By Helen S.

Wright. Duffield & Co. 327 pp. \$1.50.
Intimacies of Court and Society: an Unconven-James H. Barry Co. 395 pp. \$1.25.

Intimacies of Court and Society. and A History of the President's Cabinet. By tional Narrative of Unofficial Days. By the Widow Ann Arbor, Michigan: George of an American Diplomat. Dodd, Mead & Co. 336 pp., ill. \$2.50.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

## CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1912

The British Navy Preparing for a Coal War	
The Progress of the World—	With portraits and other illustrations
Republican Controversy 387	Amundsen's Conquest of the South Pole 434
Whose Party Is It?	With partrail, map and other illustrations
Business Control of Politics	Woman and the Wage Question439
Politics for Private Safety	By Jeanne Robert
The "Politicians' Trust"	
The Uprising of the Voters	A Leader in the Minimum Wage Move-
The Roosevelt Candidacy 391	ment
The Struggle for Primaries	With portrait of A rs. Glendower Evans
Fights for Primary Laws:	Harnessing the Mississippi to Electric
The "Faking" of News 393	Generators 443
The Cummins National Primary Bill 393	By G. Walter Barr
The Columbus Address 394	With portrait and other illustrations
What of the "Recall"? 395	Vocational Training in Our Public
Judges and People	Schools
As to Recall Decisions 396	By Mary Josephine Mayer
Amending Constitutions	With illustrations
Campaigning for the Candidates	
Justice Harlan's Successor	A University That Goes to the People 457
The Democratic Outlook	By Mary Burchard Orvis
Sugar on the Free List 400	With portraits, map and other illustrations
Underwood's Income Tax	Causes of Waste and Inefficiency in
"Excise" and "Income" Taxes 400	National Government 466
Dr. Wiley Resigns 401	By Frederick A. Cleveland
An American Coal Strike? 402	
End of the Lawrence Strike 402	The Organization of the Electorate 472
Higher Wages in New England 402	By William Watts Folwell
The Senate and the Peace Treaties	
Mr. Knox in Caribbean America 403	Leading Articles of the Month—
The Endless Mexican Tangle	Politics and Economics in the British Magazines 474
"Diversity" in Canada	Have We a Real Army? 481
The "Kingship" of Coal	What Frederick the Great Did for "All
The British Miners' Strike	Germany''
A Minimum Wage Needed	"Conservation" in the German Colonies 483
Effect of the Strike Abroad	Denmark's Life Problem
Genesis of the British Labor Party	A Philosophical, Religious Review That Pays 486
The Failure of the Party Government 410	The Latest French Immortal, De Regnier 487
"Votes for Women"	The Decadence of Protestantism in France 488
Italy Extending the War	Bedouins of the American Desert 489
Europe Trying to Make Peace	Hindu Theosophy and What It Means 491
President Yuan Shih-kai	The Over-Sea Railway to Key West 492
Riot, Disorder, and Massacre	Egypt, Turkey, and England in Tripoli 493
Amundsen at the South Pole 413	Morocco and Nationalism in Spain 495
Mr. Howells at Seventy-Five	Why American Music Students Should Study
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations	in America
Record of Current Events 414	August Strindberg, The Man. 497 The Gigantic Hail Problem 498
	The Gigantic Hail Problem 498
Cartoons of the Month	An Eastern View of the Western Woman 499 With portraits and other illustrations
The First Director of the Pulitzer School	Some Signs of Prosperity 500
of Journalism 424	With illustration
With portrait of Dr. Talcott Williams	Economics for the Layman 504
A Business Man's View of the Progres-	•
sive Movement	The New Books

TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico and Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in setters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

## THE BRITISH NAVY PREPARING FOR A COAL WAR

(When the great British coal strike began last month, the Admiralty, fearing a shortage of fuel for the navy, made strenuous preparations to fill its supply depots. Several swift vessels were sent at once to purchase American coal. This striking photograph, taken on March 1, shows a scene of activity alongside the floating coal depot at Portsmouth dockyard, which is the largest in the world.)

# THE AMERICAN

# REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL XLV

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1912

No. 4

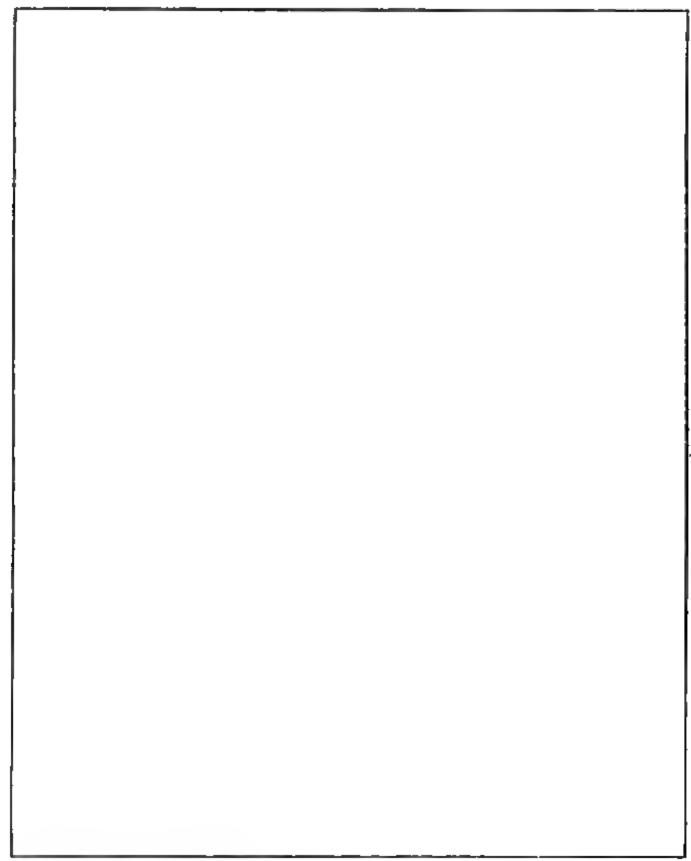
# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

March was a month of great polit-Republican ical activity; and the doings and sayings of candidates and their private benefit?

It is of vastly more importance Whose to the Republican party, and to Party In It? the country, that every voter supporting committees had a much larger should have an equal voice in the party counplace in the newspapers than the work of Con- cils, than that the nomination should be acgress or that of the State legislatures. The corded to one candidate or another. The situation had been clarified by the definite high-handed methods that have been used to appearance of Mr. Roosevelt as leader of the secure delegates have already given some progressive wing of the Republican party. assurance of ultimate reforms. They have Two great subjects were being threshed out so aroused the country, so filled it with abby those of our fellow-citizens who think horrence of political trickery and of the use themselves entitled to be called members of of public office and power for private ends, the Republican party. One of these subjects that they have furnished the great necessary had to do with party methods, and the other object lesson. Conditions have to become had to do with public questions and principles. very bad, sometimes, before they can be The question of methods was not only much made better. Public abuses must become more pressing, but also much more important, shameless and undisguised in order that their than the other. In its simplest form, the evil can be clearly seen and remedies can be question is: Shall the Republican party se- applied. Great public wrongs have resulted, lect its own candidates and make its own in many of our States, notably New York, platform, or shall these things be done for it Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois,—from the by certain people and interests for their own bi-partisan nature of the management of political machines. Reform legislation has been difficult at Albany, for example, because the bosses of both parties have drawn their rewards from the same identical sources. A system that has so often blocked reform in State and municipal government can also, to a considerable extent, be applied to national government. The question then is, to whom does the Republican party belong?

> Anyone who has studied closely Business the aggregation of interests that of Politica is now controlling the machinery of the Republican party, and that is using every means to capture the convention, has no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the most potent of these forces working for a common end are not of a partisan or political character. Certain great corporations that were prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and that have been reorganized as a

SAVING THE COLORS From the North American (Philadelphia)



Copyright by the American Press Association, New York COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS HE LOOKS TO-DAY

are now in a more favorable position than ever for life could possibly follow as a result before in their history. Their prosperity is of defeating these wicked trust magnates in unbounded. Their modes of reorganization the Supreme Court. But, as a matter of fact, have had the sanction of the government, no penalties of any kind were thought of. In They are immune from further attack. The the more famous of these cases it was merely vaunted victory of the government over decided that the Standard Oil Company of these great trusts led to no unpleasant conse- New Jersey must not be a holding company quences. It was merely a question of cor- for the numerous constituent concerns beporate forms and of bookkeeping. Denun-longing to the Standard Oil Trust. ciation of these corporations at the hands of a prosecuting government was of such a nature that anybody unacquainted with the Pickwickian way of doing these things might have supposed that nothing short of the confisca- independent of one another while belonging to

result of the decision of the Supreme Court, tion of all their goods and penal servitude

Thus a rearrangement was made /mmune of corporate forms; and the dif-Enthusiastic ferent companies are nominally

the same owners. These owners are wealthier and testimony intended to make these men and more prosperous than ever; and their ag- out as guilty of countless crimes. For they, gregate holdings are worth a great many mil- too, might have been in the predicament of the lions of dollars more in the market than before great Chicago meat-packers and the New York the government won its heralded victory. Sugar Trust magnates, who have suffered Yet this solution was so satisfactory to the indictment and are now undergoing trial. No Administration that everywhere it was pro- one can very well complain that these fortuclaimed as pointing the way to the treatment nate oil men and tobacco men have been won and solution of all similar cases. It is not over to an enthusiastic support of the adminstrange that the interests connected with istration in its demand for another term. Standard Oil, Tobacco, and certain other They are grateful for escape. But public trusts, having had their last day in court after justice calls for solutions that will relieve long years of annoying litigation, and having business from caprice and tyranny. It is juscome out unscathed and unharmed in person tice, not favor, that the situation demands. and in estate, should seek the retention in power of those from whom they have derived this happy immunity.

**Gratitude** versus Justice the Standard Oil Trust, the Tobacco Trust, country as a whole to remember that the or any other great business. The Standard financial and industrial enterprises centering Oil Company has been one of the best busi- in Wall Street are always taking a keen interness organizations the world has ever seen, est in the affairs of both parties at the same In its earlier history it had obtained railroad time! It is not necessary to believe that there rebates, in a period when every other busi- is anything wicked or sinister about this Wall ness enterprise also expected such favors. It Street attitude. Many of the men involved crowded small competitors ruthlessly, in a in it all are admirable gentlemen who would period when neither in law nor in custom had prefer, if possible, to be actuated by pawe worked out the principles of a code to triotic impulses. But their business respondefine the proper nature and extent of com- sibilities and their financial risks are so great petition. The Tobacco Company, it is true, that private interests must always be thought had used monopolistic power greedily, and about first, and the public welfare must be a had destroyed small manufacturers and deal- secondary thing. Like all the rest of us, howers by means not defensible from the stand- ever, it is easy for these gentlemen to perpoint of the rights of private citizens nor suade themselves that a course that is good from that of the public welfare. Yet even for their private interests may also be comthe Tobacco Company had for years pro-patible with the general welfare. If the fessed its eagerness to abandon any unlawful larger financial and industrial concerns of this practices that the government would desig- country could be put in right relationship nate. This magazine has always favored the with law and government, these Wall Street proper control of business to prevent harm- gentlemen would offer little hindrance, and ful practices. It has advocated the Federal in the end they would be relieved and glad. regulation and control of large corporations, and it has denounced the humbug of the methods used to drag corporations through the courts under the pretense of enforcing the

Nobody knows or cares whether Politica for Private Safety or Democrats. They can afford Let no reader think that this is to take a large and active interest, behind the written in the spirit of an attack, scenes, in the plans for the control of both whether direct or implied, upon parties. How hard it is, by the way, for the

These remarks, therefore, are not The Essential intended to criticize the prevail-Truth ing state of mind among the men Sherman Anti-Trust law. The gentlemen of who control the banks and industries. They enormous fortunes who control all the sub- are merely looking out for their own interests sidiary companies of the Standard Oil, To- in a period when the conditions of law and bacco, and various other trusts, are to be government are so shockingly bad that these congratulated that they can go to bed at men of business cannot look at public quesnight with the feeling that they are free from tions with unclouded and disinterested minds. the apprehension and uncertainty that troub- It is right and fair that the public should led them when officers of the United States know the truth. While the alleged victories Government were not merely seeking to dis- of the administration over corporations have solve their holding companies, but were filling been gloatingly proclaimed up and down the thousands of printed pages with allegations land, and while the plain citizen has been to 1.

that he ought to recognize with gratitude the defender of his interests as against the aggregations of industrial power, it ought to be present political game.

are not seeking party success, but their own chines and their financial supporters. At personal advantage. Many of these politi- least the people have been made aware of the cians, as in a State like New York, wish to situation. In various parts of the country control the machinery of their own party quite regardless of the question whether or not their party wins an election. It is a sort of "politicians' trust" for controlling the organs of government; and since the men that really "pay the piper" are contributing to both of the rival political machines, it makes comparatively little difference to the guild of professional politicians whether the Democrats or the Republicans secure the more votes in November. If conditions were normal, and if party feeling as such were strong and genuine, the politicians would not dare to shape situations against the obvious wishes of the voters. But in many of the States direct primaries on a simple plan would put at least a good many politicians out of business. The "politicians' trust," therefore, is naturally at work, along with the other trusts, to control the political situation, irrespective of the sentiment of the voters.

It is not easy for the people to The Uprising find ways by which to bring their ultimate power into effect, for the understood that these same so-called trust breaking up of so strong a combination. Few magnates are highly satisfied with the terms could have believed, however, that so much of their punishment and are ardently kissing progress could be made against almost irrethe hand that smote them. Meanwhile, sistible odds as the people of this country business men who have never intentionally have really made during the past three months. violated the law, and who have honestly en- While newspaper post-card votes and various deavored to observe all rules of business pro- modes of testing Republican sentiment have priety, are liable at any time to be subjected as a rule shown a far greater popular demand to unbearable persecution and annoyance at for Mr. Roosevelt than for Mr. Taft, there the hands of the bureaucracy in Washing- has not been the slightest attempt in any diton,—if it should happen that somebody with rection to overbear the Taft sentiment. All a motive is powerful enough to invoke and that the Roosevelt supporters have asked for expedite the action of the government has been to allow the delegates to the naagainst them rather than against some other tional convention to be chosen by means of the many enterprises that are "on the which would fairly express the wishes of the list." Thus, the satisfaction of the huge in- party. The combination that is determined terests that have gone through the farce of to force Mr. Taft's renomination has in many being prosecuted, and have come out with parts of the country shown the most open immunity and great gain, is a powerful factor and determined hostility to any and every in the existing political situation. Another plan that would subject their methods and powerful factor is the dread and fear in other choices to the test of party approval. This quarters lest the turn of the wheel may result is a plain statement, and if it is not true all in suits against their business undertakings, sources of reliable information are grossly at Obviously, they must needs try to curry favor. fault. Yet in January the opposing senti-And so, through a different motive, they also, ment of the people was so lacking in organibehind the scenes, are taking part in the zation and in rallying points that there seemed no practical chance of a Republican convention at Chicago in June that would Under ordinary conditions, poli- not be overwhelmingly dominated by a mass "Politicians" ticians prefer the success of their of Southern delegates unblushingly secured party at the polls to anything else. by the use of federal patronage, and a mass of But under our existing system, the politicians Northern delegates selected by the party ma-

> THE BOSS HOLDING THE NEW YORK DELEGATION IN THE BOLLOW OF HIS HAND From the World (New York)

where the delegates are being selected against the prevailing sentiment of the party, the facts are understood; and there will be a day of reckoning in November.

The Mr. Roosevelt permitted the use Roosevelt of his name, as the candidate of those who favored his nomination, was his letter of February 24, in reply to several governors of States. In this letter he stood firmly upon the principle that there should be "genuine rule of the people," and he expressed the hope that the people might be allowed to indicate their choice of candidates in direct primaries. Although we alluded to this correspondence last month, it has so important a place in the political history of the year that it is perhaps desirable that it should be printed again and in full at this time. The letter from the governors was as follows:

CHICAGO, February 10, 1912.

We, the undersigned Republican governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the Republican party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination, and a large majority of the people favor your election, as the next President of the United States.

We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the Presidency come to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or the preference of any man as regards the nomination for the Presidency. We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you in the interests of the people as a whole. And we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination, coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States, through the action of their delegates in the next national convention.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK [West Virginia] CHESTER H. ALDRICH [Nebraska] ROBERT P. BASS [New Hampshire] JOSEPH M. CAREY [Wyoming] CHASE S. OSBORN [Michigan] W. R. STUBBS [Kansas] HERBERT S. HADLEY [Missouri]

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt New York City, N. Y. The Rule of the People Mr. Roosevelt's reply to the foregoing was in the following terms:

NEW YORK, February 24, 1912.

The formal statement in which Mr. Roosevelt permitted the use of his name, as the candidate of favored his nomination, was his GENTLEMEN: I deeply appreciate your letter, and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States.

I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican presidential convention.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELL

This letter does not make Mr. Roosevelt a candidate in his own interest. No efforts of his are directed toward capturing the nomination. He and those who are working with him are standing for the right of the Republican voters to control their own party. It is evident that a great number of Republicans do not desire Mr. Roosevelt's nomination; while it is much more strikingly evident that a vast number of Republicans are opposed to Mr. Taft's nomination. If the Taft people had been willing to let the party decide, nothing would have been easier than to arrange for direct presidential primaries throughout the country.

The Struggle In several States where special sessions of legislatures were called to pass laws establishing official presidential primaries, the Taft supporters used every means in their power, first to prevent the passage of such laws, and, second, to prevent the laws from taking effect soon enough to bear upon this year's nomination. Political parties until recently have been regarded as voluntary organizations, which could hold primaries at will without having official machinery created by law. No impartial observer this year could truthfully say that the organization endeavoring to secure Taft's nomination has in fact been willing to take the chances of a verdict at the hands of the members of the Republican party. It is useless at this time to predict the outcome of the great struggle now going on within the

Republican party for popular rights. We shall be content to await the issue and to let the people pass upon the results at the election Jersey, May 20.

Fights for to adjourn on Wednesday, March 20. Under its judgment until the convention meets. these conditions, Governor Chase Osborn called still another special session of the Legislature, to meet on March 20. The final outcome could not be known when these pages were closed for the press. In the 1st of May. It is wholly uncertain what ment seemed comparatively weak, the Taft greater activity on behalf of Colonel Roosemen were not so much afraid of a trial of velt throughout the State of Pennsylvania strength; and the bill for Presidential pri- than throughout New York and New Engmaries was enacted after some resistance, land. In Mr. Taft's own State of Ohio the and accepted by Governor Foss. The popu- Roosevelt sentiment has seemed greatly prelar test will be made on the last day of April. ponderant, although herculean efforts are improbable that such a response could be Republicans have formed a Roosevelt organicounties a merely voluntary or advisory ex-lican voters indicated in all the informal pression of Presidential preference could be newspaper tests. The efforts to prevent fair one will be held in Tennessee on April 27.

The proposal that the New York New York Republicans Legislature should provide at once for a Presidential primary had in November. The early delegates of Januvery little support at Albany, because both ary, February, and March were mostly ap-Republican and Democratic organizations pointed through direct dictation from Wash- were unfavorable to it. New York has in ington, by virtue of official power; and were operation a new primary law, which, however, of course pledged to Taft. But nearly all of is so complicated and so disadvantageous to them were from States which have never opponents of the regular organization that no helped to choose a Republican President. sincere and intelligent person can defend it. Apart from the North Dakota primary, which Under this law the regular party committees occurred on March 10, and where Mr. La Fol- first select their delegates to the national lette had been especially strong, the regu-conventions. If as many as 5 per cent. of the lar presidential primaries as previously ar- enrolled voters in a given district should have ranged were to occur on the following dates: chosen to select opposing candidates by peti-Wisconsin, April 2; Nebraska, April 17; tion, they could get their ticket printed on the Oregon, April 19; California, May 24; New official voting paper. But it is a difficult and expensive matter to get the petitions in proper legal shape. In the Greater New York. In Michigan, Governor Osborn comprising about half of the population of called a special session of the the State, Roosevelt delegates were duly legislature to pass a primary bill, nominated by petition early in March, the and the measure was adopted by large ma- primaries occurring on March 26. In most jorities in both Houses. But the Michigan of the remaining districts of New York State constitution requires a full two-thirds vote of the difficulties of this method were too great each House in order to give a measure imme- to be overcome. The New York State Condiate effect. The lower House had the neces-vention, which will choose the delegates at sary majority, but two or three votes were large, will meet at Rochester on April 9. lacking in the Senate. At least the primary President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columwould be available in 1016. The Taft men bia University, will be temporary chairman were of course acting upon orders from and make the principal speech. Although Washington; and the country was drawing the New York delegation will in great part its own conclusions. The special session was be claimed for Taft, it may prefer to reserve

The Fight In Pennsylvania there are disother States trict primaries on April 13, and the State Convention will meet on Massachusetts, where the Roosevelt senti- the results may be. There has been much In Illinois, Governor Deneen announced his evident on behalf of the President. Indiana willingness to call a special session of the had several months ago been regarded as prolegislature if two-thirds of the members Taft, because of a lack of attempt to orwould indicate their willingness to give im- ganize the opposing elements. Ex-Senator mediate effect to a primary law. It seemed Beveridge, however, and many other active had, for the Taft men were fighting the plan. zation and are endeavoring to secure delegates But it was also regarded as likely that in many on behalf of that preponderance of Repubmade under an existing law. In Ohio the ad- play in Indianapolis last month were scandavisory primary will be held on May 21, while lous, and could but react against the Taft movement.

legal and uniform way of selecting popular candidates. It would provide a prompt remedy for the most appalling evil now existing in our political life, namely, the use of all the influence and power of the executive servants of the people to perpetuate themselves in power regardless of public demand. Great as are the innovations proposed in the Cummins bill, they are very slight compared with the incalculable benefits that would accrue from the prevention of the vast conspiracy that can so readily be brought into existence, every four years, to extend the terms and emoluments of a group of officials who are in a position to reward their friends and punish their foes by abuse of the public power entrusted to them.

A great storm has been raised about some remarks made by Mr. Roosevelt in his address before the Ohio Constitutional Convention at Columbus. That convention is composed of

## DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

(Who will make the "keynote speech" at the New York Republican Convention)

The "Faking" The falsification of news has never been carried so far in American journalism as in the reports of primaries, conventions, and election struggles in the West and South during the past iew weeks. Thus the statements alleging overwhelming Taft victories in the early district conventions in Indiana, as made in the Eastern press, were wholly misleading. Similar statements regarding Taft victories in Iowa were far from true. Thus Senator Cummins had all along known that certain political elements would control three districts against him, and that he could, out of a State delegation of twenty-six, count certainly upon only twenty delegates.

The Cummines Speaking of Senator Cummins, it is worth while to make note of his remarkable bill, introduced in the Senate last month, providing for Presidential preference primaries throughout the United States to select the candidates of all parties. As we pointed out in these pages last month, the only legal recognition of parties at the present time is in the laws of the States. Senator Cummins' bill would give national recognition to parties, and would provide a

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington
HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA
(Who is the leading spokesman of his State for the Roosevelt forces)

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York COLONEL ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO (At the right of Colonel Roosevelt is Mr. Bigelow, President of the Convention, and at his left Dr. Washington Gladden).

very strong and experienced men, who are discussed the relations of government to a revised State Constitution to be submitted general agreement. to the Ohio voters. Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Columbus on February 21. An article by Dr. Elson, a leading member of that convention, in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, explains how ably and earnestly the to do with the ideals and objects of popular people of Ohio are endeavoring to make their government. The second half has to do with organic law more in keeping with their needs the machinery for making it easier to secure and wishes. Mr. Roosevelt's remarks were good results. Under this head Mr. Roosein many respects what is commonly called velt advocated, in the first place, the short Most of the speech expressed fundamental ple, he would provide carefully that the peothe first part of the address Mr. Roosevelt no reason to advocate the Initiative and Refer-

thoroughly competent to prepare the draft of business. With this portion there must be

The address as printed in How to pamphlet form fills about thirty *imarove* Bovernment pages, of which the first half has "radical," although not very many men can ballot. That is to say, he would not have so explain just what they mean by that word. many elected officials. In a State, for examthings of an obvious nature in a timely and ple have a chance to nominate the candistriking way. There is a certain tone in the dates for governor, and then he would allow address which from first to last implies that the governor to appoint many of the officials our democratic institutions,—resting of neces- who are now usually elected. He advocated sity upon the authority and will of the people, the Initiative and the Referendum,—not to —do not serve the ends of justice and of alter materially our present way of making human welfare as perfectly as they ought, laws through legislative bodies, but for occaand that we must try in various ways to make sional purposes of corrective or supplementhem more efficient and responsive. During tary action. He expressly stated that he saw

endum in any State where the people were satisfied with things as they are.

What of vigorous and terse way of putting things, goes position that any judge can take who is not an in the slightest degree beyond what any intel-unworthy man. That position is the obvious ligent and philosophical conservative might one of trying to serve the ends of justice and say, until one comes to the last part of the to do his duty. Is there a single elective address, in which Mr. Roosevelt discusses the judge, in any of our States, who would be judiciary. In several Western States there tempted to render false judgment, or to falter has been adopted a plan by which the people, in his duty, merely because a recall arrangein an orderly way and after due preliminaries, ment applicable to all other elected officers may take a vote upon the question whether should also be applicable to him? The very or not they wish to keep an incumbent in idea seems to us to be ridiculous. The ten-A good many people are saying that you may way. It would make careless judges behave apply the principle of the recall to other better. We do not favor the recall of judges. elected officials, but must not apply it to Our system of electing the judiciary for fixed judges. We are told that we have such a terms in our States is not only a method of craven lot of men on the bench that they recall, but it so operates as to winnow out a would violate their oaths of office, and cease to great many unfit judges. Originally, it was render justice in the cases before them, if the almost universal custom to appoint judges there existed any means by which the people for life or good behavior. When the plan who elected them could have a chance to of electing judges for short terms came revise their opinion.

Judges and People uprightness, ability, breadth of view. And it is always well the recall of judges. This report declared to consider how we may get the best pos- that to adopt the recall "will mean that a sible men, and the best methods for dis-judge must become to some extent a poli-pensing justice. In some of our States the tician, that the field of activity of the pomethods of nominating judges are unfortu- litical boss will be greatly enlarged, and that nate. Most of the States, however, protect the reverence which the people at large have them for rather short terms. The people soon as the instruments for its enforcement, will be know it when a judge is serving the commuundermined." Yet this is precisely the lannity with firmness, devotion, and a mind that guage that has been used in countless inis at once just and wise. Not only are such stances by those who criticize our existing judges usually reëlected by the people, but it method of nominating and electing judges. is increasingly customary for both parties to unite in renominating good judges. It is our opinion, after wide observation of these matters, that short terms, with the expectation that good judges will be renominated from time to time, have an excellent tendency. Is it customary for a good judge to spend the last year of an expiring term trying to make decisions that might tickle the popular fancy, just because he is about to come up again for renomination and election? Overwhelming experience throughout the country shows that judges who make the impression of doing their duty sternly and fearlessly are the ones who are reëlected from term to term, and kept on the bench until they choose to retire.

In so far as this question of the Do Judges Really Fear "Recall"? recall of judges is under practical

discussion, it is a State affair pure It does not seem to us that any- and simple. Such an arrangement exists in thing contained in Mr. Roose- several States already, and is about to be velt's entire address, except for his adopted in several others. There is only one This is what is termed the "recall." dency of the recall would be exactly the other into vogue, the conservatives used exactly the same arguments that they are now It is of transcendent importance applying to the recall. The Union League that the judges should be men Club of New York, for example, on March and 14 adopted a report sweepingly criticizing themselves against bad judges by electing heretofore felt for the law, and for the courts

> A Disparaging The following is a quotation from the Union League Club's report: View of Judicial

Character The system of judicial recall strikes down at a single blow the independence of the judiciary, and changes the nature of the judicial office from one of disinterested, unselfish, and impartial action to one of a political character. It introduces a new standard of judicial conduct and responsibility. Under the present system a judge must obey and enforce the provisions of the Constitution and the statutes and of established law, whether they are popular or not. He must be controlled by the law as it exists, and not by what he thinks it ought to be, or by public opinion. Under the system of recall he will inevitably feel constrained to take into account the ebb and flow of public opinion.

He will not care to subject himself to the hu- for applying the recall to United States .miliating experience of having a petition circulated for his recall, and of being placed upon trial before the people. Some judges will no doubt dency will be with many judges to introduce into their thoughts and actions an element of time serving, which will defeat justice instead of serving it. There can be no justice unless there is a fixed law, established by precedent or by constitutional or legislative enactment.

paragraphs quoted above.

8oundina some validity. Yet to many thoughtful per- must disappear. sons it seems a false alarm. Since this whole discussion is not dealing with facts, but merely with opinions, we may venture, in a modest way, to express the belief that there idea of judicial recall. He says that these are as duly wrought out in the usual fashion. the Weather Bureau?

As to Recalling

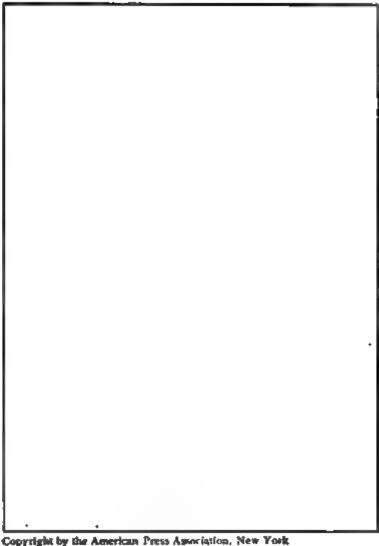
judges. But Colonel Roosevelt said something further on the subject of the judiciary do their duty as fearlessly as before without in this Columbus address. He said that he thought of consequences. But the inevitable ten-would like to see the principle of the recall applied sometimes to a decision of the court rather than to the judges. He was perhaps unfortunate in using the word "recall" when talking about decisions. He does not throw any light upon the means by which he would These are very strong and positive asser- apply public opinion to court decisions. tions. Yet at best they can only be the Subsequent explanations have made it seem expression of an opinion. Nothing so un- that he has in mind nothing of a very sumcomplimentary as to the character of our mary or alarming nature. His concrete in-American judges has ever come to our stances were those of court decisions renattention as the statements made in the dered by a divided bench where the dissenting judges happen to have been right. At present, when such errors occur, there are several If the fear of adverse action at the possible remedies. The same tribunal may polls is likely to tempt judges to reverse its decision in another case, through a course of misconduct on the change of mind on the part of a judge. bench, as the Union League Club's report gradual change in the personnel of the bench seems to assert, why do judges in the State of may result in a different interpretation. Or New York, under present conditions, main- the lawmakers may slightly change their tain their standards of self-respect and fidelity statute and secure the approval of the courts. to duty in the face of the elections by means Or,—what is always possible,—the Constituof which they pass from one term to another? tion may be amended in such a way that the Perhaps the Union League Club report has honest difference of opinion among the judges

As a matter of fact, in one or Amending Constitutions another of these ways the living needs of the people are from time is not one decent judge in the United States to time wrought into the fabric of their laws who would ever for a moment be consciously and government. The whole power rests with affected by the existence in his State of a the people, and it is for them to make the piece of governmental mechanism termed process of constitutional amendment easier "the judicial recall." In Massachusetts, they if they so choose. We are not able to discover have appointive judges subject to removal by that Mr. Roosevelt's stimulating remarks at the Legislature at any time. Everywhere Columbus could mean anything at all, when else judges may be removed by process of translated into practical form, except that he impeachment. Colonel Roosevelt says em- would in some way render easier the process phatically that he prefers, for himself, the of amending State constitutions. Certainly Massachusetts plan rather than the Western no change of this kind can take place except matters for each State to work out as it likes. is probably true that there is never an annual And since all of this is most obviously true, meeting of the American Bar Association in what is there in it to get excited about, any which there are not fifty proposals made by more than there is in last week's report of members in good and regular standing that are not more radical than the suggestions made by Mr. Roosevelt at Columbus. Let But it happens that Colonel no one believe for a moment that Mr. Roose-Roosevelt is a candidate for the velt, or any of those who are supporting him Presidency; and those who are as a Presidential candidate, are planning any opposed to him must needs declare that he is assault upon our framework of government trying to subvert our institutions. Colonel or our time-honored institutions. Those who Roosevelt said that he was talking to a State have most conspicuously assailed the Colonel constitutional convention about State mat- are playing politics and have sounded an ters, and that he has no scheme in his head alarm which they well know to be false. The

thing they have denounced bears no resemblance to anything that Mr. Roosevelt would ever dream of proposing. The real point at issue is whether or not the Republican party wishes to give a vote of confidence to the present administration and wishes to continue it for four years more. The country has some very important matters of national business now on hand; and the recall of judges has not the remotest bearing upon any of them.

Campaigning The establishment of regular campaign headquarters on behalf for the Candidates of prominent candidates is a new political phase. These establishments are run quite on the lines of the campaign offices that have heretofore been established after the parties have held their conventions. The principal work of the Roosevelt committees has been to try to secure to the people the right to take a part in the choice of their delegates to the national convention. In this movement they have made more progress than could reasonably have been expected. Senator Dixon of Montana, in general charge of the Roosevelt movement, is a man of force and character, who took this work upon himself solely from a sense of public duty. Associated with him at Washington have been Mr. Medili McCormick of Chicago, and, more York. Never was there such unanimity in recently, Mr. Oscar King Davis, the well- Wall Street and the Union League Club. Mr. Truman H. Newberry, formerly Secre- "politics is business-and business is busi-New York are Controller Prendergast and institutions. Mr. Oscar S. Straus.

As for the Taft movement, its



HON. CHARLES H. DUELL (Chairman of the Roosevelt Committee of New York)

known correspondent of the New York And, curiously enough, such unanimity did Times. At the Chicago headquarters, be-not exist a few brief weeks ago. What is the sides Mr. Revell and his associates as men-magic that has wrought this wonder? Among tioned in these pages last month, have been a certain class of men in New York City tary of the Navy, and Mr. Frank Knox, ness." When the industrial trusts and the chairman of the Republican State Committee so-called "money trust" have made up their of Michigan. The Roosevelt organization in minds, the so-called "lawyers' trust" and the New York is headed by ex-Judge Duell, a "politicians' trust" respond with alacrity. man of experience and high repute, and asso- And yet the voters of the United States are ciated with him as treasurer and secretary are so untrustworthy that they cannot be relied Mr. E. H. Hooker and Mr. Oliver C. Car- upon to do as they are told; and they have penter. The National Republican Committhe impertinence to demand direct primaries teeman of New York State, Mr. William L. and all sorts of innovations that Mr. Charles Ward, is also active in headquarters, and Murphy and Chairman Barnes regard with among others prominent in the movement at anxiety as threatening our most cherished

There is once more a full bench in Justice Prominence" organization and support comin the Struggie prise so bewildering a galaxy of October. It was supposed that the name of the successor would be sent promptly to the the Supreme Court at Washingthe men of wealth and prominence of all his successor would be sent promptly to the parties, and the powerful political managers, Senate for confirmation as soon as Congress that those in high places who have refused to met in the first week of December. But Mr. conform and are regarded as favoring "the Taft could not make up his mind. Several men Colonel" find themselves rather marked and were informally selected, one after another, isolated. This applies especially to New and held up for public inspection until their

**Fig. 42** rapies could prove the impropriety of their F

*7 2* ⊳¶ : **3**  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbf{x}$ **34 -**īB

(the continuation of the Supreme Court).

The selection was regarded as conservative, preference in primaries, and there is little and favorable to the large business interests, doubt of the ability of the Democratic party It is just to add, however, that the choice was to give effect to its real wishes in the Baltiseemingly commended by all shades of politimore convention late in June. There are,

rivais. The growing support, furthermore, of the cause of Mr. Underwood, chairman of February to, without any further paltering or the Ways and Means Committee, has not presantions, he sent to the Senate the name appeared to affect in the slightest degree the of Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey. united efforts of the Speaker and his floor The Senate supplied the process of inspection leader to make a good legislative record for with the result that twenty-six Senators the party. The Democrats, particularly in voted against approving the appointment, the South, are accustomed to express their cal opinion in Justice Pitney's own State of of course, two difficulties: The Democratic New Jersey. The new member of the bench party is not homogeneous, and there are

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, WHO TAKES HIS POLITICS CALMLY

icals and its conservatives. Further than same influences behind the movement for

wide differences of opinion between its rad- thing, however, is plain, -namely, that the that, a determined minority can use the two-forcing Mr. Taft's renomination upon the thirds rule in the national convention to Republican party are working only less make it difficult for the majority to prevail. actively to gain a hold upon the Democratic Governor Woodrow Wilson, Speaker Clark, organization. Yet it is not plain that any Governor Harmon of Ohio, and Mr. Under- one of the Democratic candidates is intentionwood remain the leading candidates. But ally a part of that magnificent game. Certhere is nothing whatever at this time to in- tainly Governor Woodrow Wilson can expect dicate probabilities as to the results. One no favors from the syndicated Warwicks.

MOR. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD (Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee)

Sugar on Free List question of sugar. Heretofore, sugar has is called an "excise tax" upon the "privilege remained a heavily dutiable article for two of being incorporated." But this designation reasons: First, because of the large amount is palpably erroneous. Scores of thousands of revenue to be derived from an article of of business corporations, enjoying all such common use that had to be imported; and privileges to the full, are not taxed a single second, because of the protection afforded to penny. The tax is plainly an income tax, the comparatively small sugar industry of the levied upon the net profits of those corporation was for the benefit of the cane-growers their balance sheet is made up in a certain of Louisiana. More recently, however, it required way. has also benefited the new beet-sugar industry of the West. The sugar planters of Hawaii enjoy the benefits of our tariff, because we admit their product free, as we also admit a large quantity from the Philippines. Chair- do not have equal treatment under this law. man Underwood and a majority of the Ways One of them, let us say, pursues a business and Means Committee took the ground that policy which makes its expenses appear to in the case of sugar the American consumer equal its income. Its profits go into salaries ought to have first consideration. It is and advertising. It pays no tax at all. The claimed that free sugar would reduce the cost neighboring business pursues a policy which to ordinary buyers, to the extent of almost results in its going through the form of showtwo cents a pound. It is further claimed that ling net profits and paying dividends. It pays

while American sugar producers would make less profit, their industry would not be destroyed by opening the ports. We already give Cuba the benefit of a large reduction of sugar duties, in return for reciprocal trade tavors. The Hawaiian and Cuban interests are naturally opposing the Underwood bill. Twenty-four Republicans in the House voted for the free-sugar bill, which was passed on March 15 by a vote of 198 to 103. Only seven Democrats voted against it. In some respects this is the greatest triumph that Mr. Underwood has achieved. He showed that he could hold his party together in spite of pressure brought by a great industry, and the localities in which it has importance.

Underwood's Even more bold, however, than the sugar bill itself was the accompanying proposal for supplying the current revenue that would be lost in case of the placing of sugar on the free list. At present the Treasury derives more than \$50,000,000 a year from the import taxes on sugar. Mr. Underwood's plan, which was successfully carried through the Democratic caucus of the House, was to make a wide extension of the present corporation tax. This tax of 1909 levies 1 per cent. upon the The Ways and Means Committee net income of corporations. Mr. Underhas taken a bold position in the wood proposes to extend this to the net incourse of its attempt to revise the comes of businesses not incorporated, and to tariff and readjust the revenue system of the individuals (the present exemption of \$5000) United States. Having sent its bill revising being extended along with the tax). Mr. the chemical schedule to the Senate, follow- Underwood's bill gives completeness and ing its bill revising the iron and steel duties, justice to a law which, as it now stands, is Mr. Underwood's committee took up the both unjust and absurd. The law at present United States. For a long time this protections that have any profits to show, when

> "Excise" and corporated in the same way and carried on under like conditions.

a tax of 1 per cent. upon its profits. Let us income tax, plainly and without disguise. put it in a different way. A given corpora- But it is nothing except the existing law so tion pays a tax one year, and pays nothing extended as to be of uniform character and the next year, although in both years it is general application. And this existing law doing business under the same charter. Its has had the approval of the Supreme Court. privileges as an incorporated concern were This measure of Mr. Underwood's is not precisely the same in both years. Yet we merely a piece of cleverness, although it is are told that this is a tax upon the privilege certainly clever. Nor is it merely an inof doing business as a corporation, and is not, stance of remarkable parliamentary skill, altherefore, an income tax, but an excise tax. though in that regard it is nothing short of a It is, of course, as simple and unmistakable stroke of genius. But beyond all it is a disan income tax as could possibly be devised. closure of financial statesmanship of a high It does not bear even the faintest resemblance order; just as the makeshift corporation tax to an excise tax. A good example of the disclosed a painful lack of constructive ability excise tax is the one levied by the United in the field of revenue and finance. It is to States Government on retail liquor dealers. be hoped that the Democrats and progressive This tax is \$25 a year, levied upon the privi- Republicans of the Senate will have the lege of selling liquor at retail. Every dealer courage to pass this measure. pays it. The government does not care whether the liquor dealer makes money or loses money; he pays his fixed excise tax upon the privilege. If this tax were changed so ernment chose to call it that.

equitable lies in the fact that the so-called and large of heart, and although now in his grocery store on its net income than for tax- that his hands were tied in the fight for the ing its partnership competitor. If the part- enforcement of the pure food law by certain nership store did not prefer its privileges of conditions in the Department of Agriculture, become a joint-stock enterprise.

The resignation, last month, of Dr. Wileu Dr. Harvey W. Wiley from his position as chief chemist and pure that the government levied it in the form of food specialist of the Department of Agria per cent. tax upon the net profits of the culture terminates a public career of exliquor dealer's business, most liquor dealers ceptional usefulness. Dr. Wiley had been would have nothing to pay, because very few twenty-nine years in the service of the Deof them make profits. Such a change would partment of Agriculture. During that time make the tax a kind of income tax. It would be not only drafted much of the pure food not be an excise tax, whether or not the gov-legislation that has gone on the federal statute books, but it was he who, under the Secretary of Agriculture, was charged with Sustained by Yet, although these distinctions the enforcement of such legislation. Every are so obvious, the Supreme form of food adulteration has been fought by Court sustained the so-called Dr. Wiley with courage and vigor. Before corporation excise tax. In so doing, the joining the governmental service Dr. Wiley Supreme Court was not passing upon this was well known as a chemist. He made imfalse name of the tax, but upon the thing it- portant investigations into the chemistry of What it actually sustained was an soils, and aided materially in the establishincome tax levied upon such businesses in ment of the beet-sugar industry in the United the incorporated form as had any incomes States. Dr. Wiley is a native of Indiana and to tax. One reason why this tax was not a graduate of Harvard. He is big of frame privileges of incorporation are so widely sixty-eighth year, is as vigorous as a man of different under the laws of different States fifty. Last year an attempt was made to that to pick out incorporated businesses as depose him from his position as head of the an object of taxation is not to select a class Bureau of Chemistry on charges largely techhaving uniform characteristics. There is no nical in character. An investigation commore reason for taxing an incorporated pletely exonerated him. Feeling, however, being run as a partnership, it could readily Dr. Wiley severed his connection with the government. In a formal statement given out at the time of his resignation he an-A Stroke of Mr. Underwood's bill at once nounced that he believes he can do more as Wigh States - changes one of the most absurd a private citizen in the interest of pure food and lop-sided tax laws that ever and drugs than he could as a government emwent upon our statute books into a uniform ployee. It is understood that he will devote and rational measure. It is, of course, an his time to lecturing and to working his farm

American science.

present certain demands, and unless these deferred to as the trust) gives the greater inof living, from which, presumably, the mining week will have an increase of 54 cents each. region has not been exempt, any more than other parts of the country. They also ask for various technical concessions, including the assumption by the operators of the col-

End of the

in Virginia. It is also announced that he After they quit work, early in January, the will conduct a department in one of the Industrial Workers of the World became influmonthly magazines devoted to household ential among them and succeeded in welding the various elements into a semblance of a labor union. They were at least united in Last month, while miners' strikes the demand for a living wage. The mills, on were crippling the industries of the other hand, were confronted by the fact England and Germany and threat- that under the new State law limiting the ening all sorts of political and economic hours of labor for women and minors to fifty-complications, the people of the United four a week their product must compete in States were confronted by a situation in the the market with the output of mills in other anthracite coal trade that might well cause States where women and children are still concern. As was pointed out in the article on working fifty-six hours a week as operatives. "A Preventive of Strikes," which appeared Moreover, while the wage-scales before the in the March Review, there has been peace strike were by no means high, the books of the in the anthracite region for nine years under American Woolen Company, at any rate, the beneficent workings of the Conciliation made a far better showing in this respect than Board appointed as a result of the findings of was indicated by the statements of the operathe Roosevelt Strike Commission of 1903, tives. An average weekly wage of over \$9, Disputes between operators and miners have while it may not be regarded as munificent, at been settled, in the main, to the satisfaction least compares favorably with the rate of pay of both, and in no case have they been per- for like work in European factories, and is 50 mitted to interfere with the mining of coal per cent. better than the sum repeatedly or the earning of wages. Now, at the expira- named by the workers as the average for the tion of a three-years' agreement between the entire Lawrence mill district. In arranging mine workers and the operators, the former the scale the Woolen Company (usually remands are complied with they refuse to re- crease to the lower-paid operatives. Thus, all new the agreement. They ask, in the first employees who formerly received \$4.86 a place, for an increase of wages amounting to week will now have an increase of \$1.08, while 20 per cent., on the ground of increased cost those who received from \$6.48 to \$10.30 a

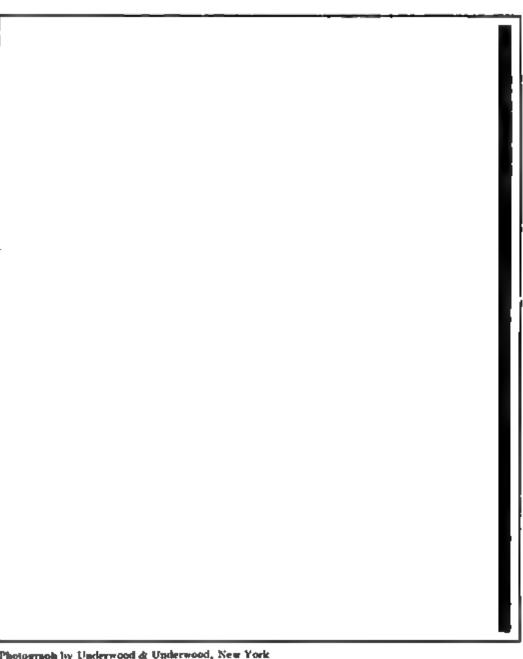
Higher Wages It has seemed worth while to recall attention to this matter of wages, since the adjustment lection of dues for the union, and that agree- reached at Lawrence indirectly affected the ments shall be made for one-year terms in- textile industry throughout New England. stead of for three years. On March 13 the More than 125,000 persons, including emoperators formally refused these demands. ployees of cotton mills in Massachusetts, While many of the miners have no member- New Hampshire, and Maine, and woolen mill ship in the union, it was believed that nearly operatives in all the New England States, if not quite all of the 170,000 anthracite obtained advances, last month, of from 5 to 7 workers would quit work on April 1. If the per cent. The disorder at Lawrence, culmibituminous miners should join the strike the nating in the interference of the local police coal industry of the nation would be with the rights of strikers to send their chilparalyzed, with 500,000 men out of work. dren out of the town during the strike, led to an investigation by the Rules Committee of The nine-weeks' strike of the tex- the national House of Representatives, and it tile workers at Lawrence, Mass., seemed probable, last month, that the House was practically ended on March Committee on Labor would institute a com-15 by the return to work of the American prehensive inquiry into the American Woolen Woolen Company's employees at a material Company and the labor conditions in its advance in wages. It was believed that the factories. The article on page 439 of this other mills in Lawrence would soon make REVIEW, entitled "Woman and the Wage similar concessions to their hands. The 18,000 Question," discloses important statistics in operatives who won this eventful strike had various Massachusetts industries, as brought never been organized and their racial and lin- out in connection with the agitation for a uistic divisions made organization difficult. minimum wage law in that State.

On March 7, the The Senate Senate, by unan-Peace Treaties imous consent, brought to an end the debate on the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Then by a vote of 42 to 40 the paragraph relating to the Joint High Commission was eliminated. and other changes made curtailing the scope of the operation of the agreements. As amended the treaties were ratified by a vote of 76 to 3. The amendment offered by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, qualifying the consent of the Senate to the treaties' operation, which was adopted by a vote of 46 to 36, follows:

Resolved, That the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the said treaty with the understanding, to be made a part of such ratification, that the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States, or the territorial integrity of the several States or of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any State of the United States, or

any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, com-monly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy.

interest of our "unimpaired sovereignty."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

## SECRETARY KNOX AND SEÑOR CHIARI, ACTING PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

(From a photograph taken last month on the verandah of the Presidenciathe official residence—at Panama City)

Secretary Knox's extended trip Mr. Knox in Caribbean throughout Caribbean America, America which, it is hoped, will be as , effective in bettering the relations existing between the United States and the countries The discussion was on the treaty with Great of that region as was the trip, six years ago, Britain, but later it was unanimously decided of Mr. Root, in cementing our cordial relathat all votes on the British treaty should be tions with South America, was begun on made to apply also to the one intended for February 23, when Mr. Knox sailed from France. President Taft regards the amended Key West, Florida, on the cruiser Washingtreaties as so different from the original that ton. A good deal of discussion was aroused it is a question whether they will now be sub- a few days before the sailing by the publicamitted for ratification by the powers con- tion of a note given out by Señor Pedro Nel cerned. The opponents of the treaties in their Ospina, Colombian Minister to the United original form regarded the permission for the States, which stated that "the visit may hap-Joint High Commission as invading the pen to be considered as inopportune at the Senate's rights. They also contended that ex- present time." The relations between the isting arbitration agreements are sufficient for United States and Colombia have been all practical purposes. The debate brought out strained since 1903, when the Republic of the fact that, in spite of the many excellent Panama set up its independent existence, and features of the treaties, the Senate had good our government took hold in earnest of the reason to insist upon its modifications, in the digging of the canal. Colombia has always claimed that questions of "insulted soveron that occasion should have been referred to Nicaraguan Congress. arbitration.

The reason given by Señor Ospina for his letter, which he said was Colombia written in his own name and "without any knowledge of the views of my country on the matter," was that Colombia still

exceptional position, as the only member of the numerous family of independent nations scattered submit to arbitration questions referring exclusively to the interpretation of public treaties and the compliance with obligations imposed by the universally accepted principles of international law on all civilized nations in their relations one with another.

Last November, Señor Ospina, in compliance smoothly or without noise. We pointed out with the instructions of his government, last month in these pages some of the difficulreiterated the demand for arbitration of the ties with which the new regime at Mexico controversy. He claims never to have re- City is confronted. Serious local disorders ceived any reply to his communication. are occurring in various parts of the republic, The letter regarding Secretary Knox's visit especially in Chihuahua, Durango, Morelos, was in response to a formal notification from and Guerrero, four states which are, perhaps, the State Department to the effect that the most difficult to police, by reason of their Mr. Knox intended to make the journey. topographical character. These outbreaks The representatives of all the other countries are not based on any principle, but on the immediately communicated the fact to their natural tendency of bandits to take advangovernments, which replied, expressing pleas- tage of the unsettled conditions of a reconure, and announcing that Mr. Knox would be struction period. Brigandage has always most welcome. A few days later Señor Os- existed in Mexico, and what in former times pina left Washington, recalled, it was said, by could not be exterminated was at least conhis government, since his letter was looked cealed by the censorship of the press and even upon as an affront to the United States. The of individual speech. Now both are turned Minister himself, however, claims that he loose and are revelling in all forms of exaggerresigned on his own initiative. As a result of ation. Add to the bandit group, who naturthis incident, it was announced that Mr. ally give themselves a political name, those Knox would not call at any Colombian city. followers of Madero who are disgruntled be-

Cordiality in Contral particularly in Panama, Costa Rica and Sal-the difficulty of maintaining peace is evident There were some evidences that cer- and explicable. tain classes in Nicaragua had not forgotten Mr. Knox's part, two years ago, in getting rid of the dictator, Zelaya. On the whole, however, the effect of the trip was to greatly strengthen cordiality toward this country as is called upon to govern a people just enalready existing, and to dispel some misappre- dowed with rights and unused to their exhension in the mind of certain Central Ameri- ercise. What he has accomplished is on the cans as to the attitude of the United States record and redounds to his high credit. government toward Central America, Ven- presumption must now be in his favor. ezuela and Cuba. The theme of all Mr. Nevertheless, he is maligned by the old school Knox's addresses on this trip may be found of politicians for lack of forceful methods, and

eignty" and indemnity for injuries sustained in the following words in an address to the

My government does not covet an inch of territory south of the Rio Grande. The full measure and extent of our policy is to assist in the maintenance of republican institutions in this hemisphere. We have a well-known policy regarding causes that might threaten the existence of an American republic from beyond the sea, and shall always be found willing to lend proper assistance to preserve the stability of sister American republics.

finds herself placed by the United States in an Calls at the principal cities of Venezuela, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Cuba completed the trip, and Mr. Knox was exover the face of the earth to which, despite its completed the trip, and Mr. Knox was exconstant demands, the United States refuses to pected back in Washington by the first of the present month.

> The machinery of politics in The Endless Mexico, as was to be expected Tanala after the tremendous upheaval of the past year, is not running perfectly cause their personal ambitions remain unsat-The Secretary's tour through the isfied and the remnant of the old régime who countries of Central America have been unwilling or unable to ally thembrought out much cordial feeling, selves with the new governmental party, and

> > The task of Madero is a most Madero's arduous one. Unpracticed him-Task self in the science of governing, he

by the extreme members of his own party for western provinces that are demanding a freer not being sufficiently radical. Meanwhile, trade with their neighbor to the south. he and his cabinet, composed largely of men of good standing in the business world, are at work advancing plans for the social, educational, and political betterment of the people. time installments. permit any injury to American interests. It that was roundly applauded: is only fair to give them a chance. Last month Congress passed an amendment to the Canada than by the rejection of reciprocity. joint resolution of 1898, increasing the President's power to enforce the neutrality laws. This will help greatly to strengthen our friendly relations with the Mexican Government, and to prevent the shipment of arms, ammunition, and supplies to rebels. Such power should have been given to the Executive a year or more ago. The new law will apply also to the fitting out and arming on our soil of expeditions against Central American and South American Governments.

During the long premiership of "Diversity" dead, and that it is the loyal English-speaking not supersede the civil marriage law, and that

"Separation". One after another the provincial legislatures of the Northwest have renewed their adhesion to the rec-They are actively engaged in increasing the iprocity principle, which would work so much size and efficiency of the army, especially the to their advantage. After a three days' derurales, or rangers. They are devising a proj- bate, late in January, reciprocity carried the ect for the division of land among small pro- legislature of Saskatchewan by a vote of two to prietors, at reasonable price, payable in long- one. Saskatchewan is the particular strong-They are arranging, hold of the Canadian Grain Growers' Assothrough the reorganization of the banking ciation. At a recent convention this organiinstitution called Caja de Préstamos, to loan zation reaffirmed its support of reciprocity money to the farmer class on long term and at and condemned in the strongest terms its low interest, the amount loaned to be applied representatives at Ottawa for their "lack of to irrigation work and general property im- vigor" on this issue. On February 20 a memprovement. In this work and in all their ber of the Manitoba legislature, Mr. William measures they are adhering strictly to the law Molloy, the Liberal representative from La and the constitution. They will not willingly Verandrye, asserted in the course of a speech

> No greater blow has ever been dealt within Moreover, I am prepared to support any man who will introduce a resolution moving the separation of eastern Canada from western Canada. If the people of eastern Canada are going to dictate the policy of western Canada, then the time for separa-tion has come. The people of eastern Canada have deliberately set themselves to injure western Canada, and in the course of ten years there will be such an agitation in western Canada against their binding acts that nothing but separation will

The combination of Dominion Will the Conservatives, French Catholic Survive? Nationalists and English-Scotch Sir Wilfrid Laurier the distin- Protestant Imperialists by which guishing characteristics of Cana- Borden was elected last September, could dian development, as they appeared to the scarcely be expected to remain unshaken for rest of the world, were the unity of Canadian long. Henri Bourassa, the brilliant leader of life and interests and a never-flagging effort the French Nationalists of Quebec, has always to improve commercial relations with the opposed both the Laurier and the Borden The premiership of his suc-policies of naval support to the British govcessor is scarcely half a year old. Yet, as ernment. On the question of the now faseen from the outside, it seems to be charac- mous "Ne Temere" decree of the Pope all the terized by constant emphasis on the diversity French members are against the premier and of the Dominion's population in their politi- the English majority in parliament. In 1908 cal, business and religious ideas, and by fre- two Catholics were married in Montreal by a quent outbursts of "loyal British, Yankee- Methodist minister. The marriage was afterhating" jingoism. Mr. Borden is a man of ward annulled by the Catholic archbishop of high character and ability, and there can be the diocese, on the ground that, according to no doubt of the good faith of his lieutenants. the "Ne Temere" decree of the Church, Cath-But they certainly profited last September by olics could only be married by a priest. This an anti-American popular clamor that was action of the archbishop was afterward ratiunwarranted and misleading. Reciprocity fied civilly by a judge of the High Court. was defeated chiefly because of the American The case was then appealed to the Superior "annexation" bogy. Now our Canadian Court of the Dominion, the woman seeking to friends are discovering that reciprocity is not have it established that ecclesiastical law did

according to the laws of the province of Que- than half a million members of the United court, holding that any officer qualified by life, dependent as it is to such a large extent the state to perform marriages could marry on machinery in its myriad forms, coal is, couples of whatever faith; that the "Ne after food and shelter, the one great universal Temere" decree had no valid effect, and was necessity. Without it wheels stop, mills and binding only on the consciences of Catholics. factories close, trains cannot move, steamers This decision is regarded as one of the most are useless, and the great navies to which the important, most complete and most sweeping peoples of the world look confidently as their judgments ever delivered in Canada on the guaranty of independent national existence, question of the civil status of the ecclesiastical are as helpless as Crusoe's land-bound canoe. law of the Roman Catholic Church.

There is a growing belief that the Borden ministry is going to follow redistribution, based on the last census, with an appeal to the people. Redisincorporation with Ontario of that portion of British people not only no work, no light, no the territory formerly known as Keewatin, heat, and practically no power to move beyond Laurier, in excellent health and vigor despite very life of the people at stake. his seventy years, is leading an alert and fighting opposition. Finally, there is the "National Defense Association," composed of British loyalists who (some of the Toronto papers have been telling us recently) are manded a strike on March 1, if the mine clamoring—and even actively preparing—for owners did not accede to their demands for the war with the United States. All together the establishment of a minimum wage scale, and present government at Ottawa has troubles the general improvement of working condienough.

matically proven last month when a million rible consequences of the impending strike, miners in Great Britain, a quarter of a mil- the British premier invited the representalion in Germany, and almost as many in tives of the mine owners and the mine work-

1.04.

her marriage was legal and her child legitimate France laid down their tools, while the more The Superior Court judge, on February Mine Workers of America also threatened to 22, reversed the decision of the subordinate strike. In our delicately articulated modern In no other industry could organized labor so easily and completely demonstrate its power.

Never since the world began has What It there been a nation—at least a Means to England nation of forty millions—that tribution will take place next session, so that lived so literally from hand to mouth as the an election could be held in the spring of 1913. British nation lives to-day. Every inhabit-The plan to readjust the province boundaries ant of the United Kingdom lives from hand described in these pages two years ago when to mouth, relying implicitly, though unconit was first proposed, was embodied in the sciously, upon the smooth, uninterrupted form of a resolution introduced in the House operation of the vast system of railroads, of Commons on February 27. The resolution, steamships, and banks which brings to the presented by Mr. Borden himself, provides British home, office, and workshop the food for the annexation to Quebec of the vast ter- supplies and the materials of industry from ritory of Ungava, which would make that every part of the globe. The power which province as large as France, Germany and keeps this whole system going with the regu-Austria combined, for the extension of Mani- larity of clockwork is coal. A month without toba's boundary to Hudson Bay and for the coal would mean for the great mass of the which remains after the Manitoba line has the range of their own immediate neighborbeen readjusted. The proposed increase of hood: it would mean actual famine, apterritory of the "postage stamp province," as proaching starvation. Consequently, when, Manitoba is often jocosely described, revives on March 1, the colliers of England, Scotland, the old bitter question of the recognition of and Wales, with practical unanimity, quit separate schools based on religious difference. work, it was not only the commercial position On this question the Nationalists are also op- of Britain that was endangered: the welposing the premier. All the time Sir Wilfrid fare of the empire was put in peril and the

> An overwhelming vote of the The Miners' English, Scotch, and Welsh min-Strike ers, taken early in January, detions along lines set forth in the formal statement of the miners' federation. The opera-The fact that coal is the life-blood tors refused these demands, maintaining that of the world's industry and com- the profits of the business do not justify the merce was strikingly and dra- increase in expenditure. Foreseeing the ter-

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

THESE WERE THE FIRST OF THE BRITISH COAL MINERS TO LAY DOWN THEIR TOOLS (Men of the Alfreton, Derbysh re, Colliery just emerging from a pit in response to the strike order)

ers to meet him and the cabinet for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the dispute. This intervention of the government was taken to avert what Mr. Asquith industry involved and to the country at referred to as a national disaster.

about an agreement, and at midnight on ground miners cannot earn a reasonable living February 29 the million mine workers of wage from causes over which they have no Great Britain laid down their tools. Within control," The power to secure such a wage, a week, three or four times that number of further, "should be secured by arrangements men, women, and children had been thrown suitable to the special circumstances of each out of work by the closing down of mills and district, adequate safeguards to be provided factories and the stopping of railroad and to protect employers against abuse. steamboat traffic for want of fuel. In some cases entire industries shut down, all the systems of transportation greatly curtailed their services, the price of food and clothing jumped to unheard-of figures, and the poor these desired results, and, in case of disagreebegan to feel the pinch of hunger, while the ment, to appoint representatives to "decide statesmen directing the foreign policies of the jointly any outstanding point with a view to empire began to discern in the fast-emptying giving effect to the agreed principle." The bunkers of her warships a dire peril to the government, Mr. Asquith stated, having recnation's political survival.

In announcing its failure to secure A Minimum a settlement, the government Wage Needed issued a frank statement to the large, setting forth fully the proposals submitted to the operators and the workers. Several conferences between the After "the most careful consideration," beernment operators, the men, and members said the statement, the government is of the ministry failed to bring "satisfied that there are cases in which under-

> The government was prepared to By Law confer with the parties concerned Hoossary as to the best methods of realizing ognized the principle of a minimum wage, had

starvation of the people."

The Response Most of the English mine owners the oldest in Europe. and those of North Wales (about Unanimous 65 per cent. of the total number in Great Britain) agreed to accept the minimum wage in principle. The operators of South solved that

There can be no settlement of the present dispute unless the principle of an individual minimum wage for all underground workers is agreed to by the coal owners.

trict. There was, however, little or no dis- lack of profit. order. The non-union miners generally went out with the union men and insisted upon the same terms. To complete the paralysis of trade dependent upon machinery, the dockers advanced prices.

The Big

determined that, if this provision were not sons are engaged in coal mining in the British secured by agreement, it would be put into Isles, of whom more than 800,000 work undereffect, "by whatever appropriate means the ground." The output of British coal mines for government can command." Later this was the year 1910 was approximately 300,000,000 explained to mean that the premier would short tons, about three-fifths of the American introduce into the House of Commons a bill production, valued at nearly \$600,000,000 at providing for a minimum wage law through- the mines. In her shipping and manufacturout the country. It was openly stated by the ing interests, her railroads and her homes, press which supports the ministry that, "if Britain herself consumes the greater part of necessity should arise, the mines and perhaps this. But she exports a vast amount to sevthe railroads, would be seized by the govern- eral of the continental European countries, ment and operated in order to prevent the and sends some of her special sorts even to the stoppage of all industries and the ultimate United States. France, Germany, Italy and Sweden are large consumers of British coal. The mines of England are very old, among

Until quite recently, when the Condition government began to inspect the of the Miners mines, the condition of the work-Wales, however, and those of Scotland de- ers was very bad. Now things are better. clined the government proposals. The Na- But life is still hard, unnecessarily hard for tional Miners' Federation unanimously re- the miners. They are paid by the job, that is by piecework, not according to time spent. This, they claim, is a very uncertain way of getting pay. Unusual rock formations often make their work profitless for days at a time. The men complain that the companies should bear the burden of these natural conditions This organization, further, refused to confer and that the workers should be paid for work unless the mine owners agreed in advance to and time, not product. The owners contend minimum rates already laid down by it, which that the men as well as they should be willing vary from an average of \$1.40 to \$1.80 a day, to gamble on the seams, the veins, and the with a minimum "shift" rate for all under- sterile rock. If a minimum wage is enforced. ground workers of \$1.25. On the other hand, they say, how are they to be guaranteed Mr. Asquith told both operators and men, the against fraud and laziness. They admit that authorities had all their military resources the condition of the men is hard, but insist that well in hand and would be prepared to send if the demands of the workers are conceded troops at short notice to any disturbed dis- most of the mines will have to shut down for

Within a few hours of the begin-Effect ning of the strike by the British Strike Abroad miners, more than half a million of practically all the English, Scotch and German coal workers also stopped work, a Welsh ports refused to handle any imported quarter of a million French miners laid down coal, and therefore little could be expected their tools—for a twenty-four-hour "demonfrom foreign sources. Meanwhile the Ad- stration of their power," and large numbers of miralty, fearing a shortage of coal for the Belgian, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish colliers navy, had dispatched several swift transport struck, to show their "sympathy" for their vessels to this country to purchase American English brethren. It seems certain that if coal, which they could secure only at greatly the British strike should be in the main successful, it will be imitated in other European countries. Indeed, last month it was widely Coal mining is in itself one of the feared that the vigor with which the British chief industries of Great Britain, miners were pressing their demands, espeto say nothing of its paramount cially in view of their success in forcing the importance to the railroads and manufac- government to intervene in their behalf with turers. Close to a million and a quarter per- a law providing for a minimum wage, would

encourage the American coal-mine workers contented. Then world conditions began to to begin the strike long predicted on this side change. Germany and the United States of the water. The coal trade journals of this began to challenge British commercial and country have been pointing out to the Ameri- industrial supremacy. The relations becan miners that when England retires from tween capital and labor changed radically. the market, somebody must supply the de-Socialism became a force in European politics. only Germany, which charges high prices, and laboring classes began to elect representathe United States, which can name a price tives to Parliament, not primarily for politithat will meet almost any competition. This cal reasons, but to secure control of the means, says the Black Diamond, one of the machinery of government in order that by best known of the coal journals, that the law they might the better improve their United States would, under ordinary circum- economic condition. Soon the Labor Party stances, get the business. "This means that was born. This now includes a combination the United Mine Workers, if they are not on a of labor unions and all the various socialistic strike, will get the work, which means the bodies of the United Kingdom, the Fabians, money that is paid for the work." The Lon- the Independent Labor party, the Social don Times is already referring to the perma- Democratic party, and several small liberal nent loss-to America-of a large share of socialist groups. Britain's foreign business in coal, a loss due to the present strike.

The present strike of the British Meaning coal strike has for the world.

ployer and his workman were prosperous and labor in a war against capital.

To make up the deficiency, there is The industrial world grew restless. The

At the moment when this com-Trade bination came into being, Engand Politics land was beginning to feel herself coal miners is much more than crowded in the race for markets, in which she a demand for higher wages and had hitherto ruled supreme. In the competi-It is a protest against all tion with Germany, France, the United States those conditions, social and economic, that and even her own colonies, wages had to sufare making it increasingly difficult if not im- fer. And at almost the same moment came a possible for them to command a wage that sudden and rapid increase in the cost of living shall insure them a "decent living" in face of all along the line. All these things tended to the ever-mounting cost of existence. These intensify the labor class consciousness and conditions have been slowly ripening for more contributed to its political solidarity. The than two generations in England, and the old British Conservative party was thrown coal strike is only one of the symptoms. A out of office by the election at the close of the brief survey of British domestic politics for a Boer War. The Liberals won and at once quarter of a century will make this clear. It became the party of radicalism. Nominally, will show, further, that the present crisis, by it is the Liberal party that is in power. But thrusting the economic question into the very it is kept in power by the forty votes of heart of politics in Britain, with a dramatic the Labor party and the 84 of the Irish impressiveness that has startled the entire party, both of these wings being radical. world, has demonstrated beyond possibility To carry out its program the government of misunderstanding the pregnant fact that must at all times recognize the programs of any big business which employs hundreds of the Irish and the Laborites. Without in the thousand of workers and is engaged in an least denying to Mr. Asquith and Chancellor 'occupation that vitally concerns the life of an Lloyd-George the progressive liberal—even entire nation, cannot possibly be a purely radical—ideas which they undoubtedly posprivate affair. This is the lesson the British sess and are earnestly and conscientiously advocating, it is no exaggeration to say that by far the most important and progressive Genesis of the England was the original home of legislation which has been enacted by the British the labor union. Half a century present Liberal government, as well as that labor Party ago the trade unions of Great which is now on its program, has been almost British were models for the world. They literally forced upon it by the necessity to were financially and numerically solid, united retain the parliamentary support of the radiin action, and devoted to gaining economic cal Labor and Irish members. But this was reforms for their members. Politics they let not going fast enough for such radical labor alone. England's trade position was then leaders outside of Parliament as Ben Tillett supreme and labor was abundant. The em- and Tom Mann, who aim to unite all British

SIR GEORGE ASKWITH, PRESIDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE "GREATEST TRADE CONCILIATOR OF HISTORY'

The Fallare years, to be undergoing degenerative changes. troduced soon shall leave the House of Com-It no longer, as the French say, functions mons an unqualified Adult Suffrage Bill." properly or effectively. In our Leading Arti- Woman suffrage is undoubtedly bound to cles department this month we quote some of win in England in the near future. The rest the keen, even bitter denunciation of party of the world, however, finds it somewhat difgovernment in Great Britain for its failure to ficult to understand how the violent tactics of thus function that is appearing in the English reviews. The Labor members of Parliament soon realized that parliamentary methods, as practiced in the House of Commons, were of little avail, and that they must back up their party tactics with strikes and other popular expressions of discontent on a large scale. Last year there were 660 trades unions in Great Britain with a membership of slightly over 2,000,000. Moving together, this army of workers is all but irresistible.

Last summer the great dock strike occurred. Vast quantities of food could not be handled, and prices went up with a bound. A real famine was threatened. Then the government took hold of the situation. When persuasion failed and riots occurred the Home Secretary called out the troops. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced in the Commons a bill creating an Industrial Council with power to hear testimony and to effect reconciliation if possible. Both sides agreed to submit to the decisions of the council and the men went back to work. Sir George Askwith, president of this council, is an expert in labor disputes, and is known as the "greatest trade conciliator of history." If the Asquith government is able to enact and enforce a minimum wage law for all Great Britain, its success will mark an historic point in the development of the world's industrialism. However the issue of the present strike may be finally settled, the solution will come as a result of the realization by the British Government that any big business like the coal industry is a public business, in which the public have a vital concern, and that any disputes about it should be settled on the basis of public business.

The British Labor party, almost " Votes to a unit, is in favor of "votes for women." A great suffrage demonstration in Albert Hall, London, was arranged late in February by the Labor party, and one of its most trusted leaders, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., publicly asserted that the organization, in Parliament and out, Party government in Great Brit- would "use every particle of influence it posain, as in other countries where it sesses to see that the Bill [the government is in vogue, has seemed, of recent franchise reform measure] which is to be in-

> BETWEEN THE COAL STRIKE AND THE SUFFRAGETTES, IT IS "MERRIE ENGLAND" INDEED From the Ledger (Philadelphia)

the militant suffragettes can further their success you must seek elsewhere than in "cause." The defenders of "militancy"— Lybia." The naval operations in the Eastern which last month counted among its achieve- Mediterranean and Red seas are believed to ments numberless broken windows, with be evidences of Italy's determination to act several street riots and six months' prison sen- upon General Caneva's advice. tences at hard labor, for ten of the demonstrators—claim that no British Government ever vielded anything except to force. One of the suffragette orators, explaining the situation to a New York audience some weeks ago, com- not already come, from Austria, France, and pared the London "window-smashing bee" to Russia. The great powers of Europe are our Boston Tea Party, as an expression of right- becoming uneasy, at the prolongation of the eous wrath against taxation without representation. Chancellor Lloyd-George promises Dillon, writing in the Contemporary Review, full adult suffrage before the end of next year. from "inside information" maintains that He informs us that two-thirds of the cabinet Russia has already made two attempts to stop and three-fourths of the Liberal party's vote the war. The Czar's Foreign Minister, Dr. in Parliament are in favor of it. With the Sassonov, first addressed the governments of aid of the Laborites the thing will be done.

italy Extending mediate effects are being seen in "Tripoli for Italy and an indemnity for countries outside of Tripoli—in Syria, Arabia, Turkey." The Italian people themselves are Egypt, and Tunis. On February 24, Italian apparently more determined than ever to Customs House and other buildings near the Parliament, of the bill providing for the anreported, were killed. The Italian com- attempted assassination, on March 14, of being a fortified and garrisoned place, the any attempt at mediation. Italian navy had a right to attack it, with the object of forcing upon the Turkish Government the realization that its refusal to accept the Italian occupation of Tripoli exposed it to whole territory of Tripoli," but for a "brilliant Yuen Hung, this action was most creditable to

There are perils to such an exten-Europe Trying to Make Peace sion of the campaign. Protests are certain to come, if they have Germany, Austria, and Hungary without success. On February 1 a Russian note was sent The Turco-Italian war has en- to all the European governments urging them tered upon a new phase. Its im- to force an end to the war on the basis of warships bombarded Beirut, on the Mediter- prosecute the war to the end. This deterranean, the principal port of Syria. Two mination is evident in the popular enthusiasm Turkish vessels in the harbor were sunk, the over the passage (on February 24) by the sea were damaged, and sixty persons, it is nexation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The mander asserts that his gunners were ordered King Victor Emmanuel, by an anarchist to aim only at the Turkish warships, and that named Dalba, who, it was later reported from the injury to the city was done by stray shots. Vienna, had been "inspired if not hired by The government at Rome, in reply to criti- the Turks or their sympathizers," brought cism for this bombardment, has claimed that out many evidences of popular loyalty and "when two nations are at war with each other affection, and has apparently stiffened the they are at war all over," and that Beirut attitude of the Italian Government against

As the curtain is rung down on President the Manchu dynasty, Yuan Shih-Yuan 8hih-kai kai stands dominant, vested by attacks upon parts of continental Turkey. the decree of abdication with full power to or-Italian warships also have been active in the ganize a republican form of government for Red Sea, occupying the port of Hodeida and China. Thus the Peking Government besome islands off the coast at Mecca. Some comes the inheritor of the de jure authority of weeks ago General Caneva, commander in the Manchu throne. On February 15 the Tripoli, was recalled to Rome and frankly Nanking Assembly, in accordance with an asked whether, with the means at his dis-earlier understanding, proceeded to elect posal, or such as he might receive from home, Yuan to the Provisional Presidency by a he was in the position to "provide that un- unanimous vote, having on the same day equivocal and decisive victory of which accepted the resignation of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Italy is in need if it were to impose an uncon- and his cabinet. In spite of the poorly dis-ditional peace upon Turkey." General Ca- guised feeling of disappointment on the part neva is reported to have replied with a prompt of the ultra-radical members of the assembly and emphatic negative. He could vouch, he because Dr. Sun found no support even for said, for a "slow and gradual conquest of the the vice-presidency, which was given to Li

ers as showing their readiness, in deference to pensable for the preservation of order. No public sentiment, to sink their personal dif-sooner, therefore, had the rumor become curferences and give their support to the man rent that the main purpose of the coming of resumption of normal conditions.

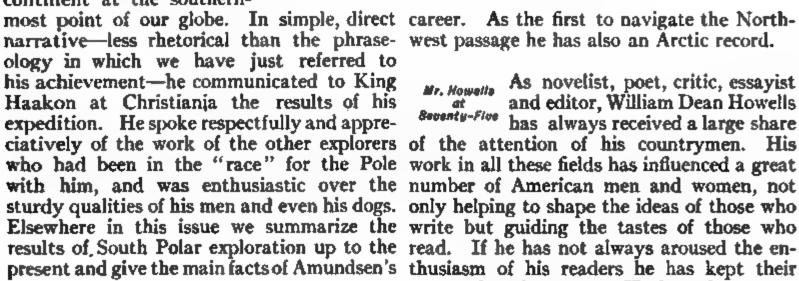
The radical members of the Nan- restore the Manchus. North king assembly, seeing in Yuan's election a prospective loss of their authority, persisted in demanding that Yuan should come down to Nanking for his inauguration, in order that,—so they asserted, publican soldiers at Wuhu, Wuchang and ern provinces might be formally turned over had not been paid. Serious unrest pervaded to him. In reality, probably, they saw in most of the southern provinces, particularly this step a chance to preserve whatever pres- in the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, tige they had gained, for Yuan's coming where, because there was no longer any propwould be construed as an open recognition on erly constituted authority, a reign of lawlesshis part of their ascendency. For a time, how- ness and brigandage prevailed. Little promiever, Yuan appeared to be equally insistent nence has been given to these details in the that the governmental power he then exer- press despatches, solely because the foreign cised was vested in him by the decree of interests involved in these parts are comparaabdication. The legality of his authority to tively small. News from private sources, organize the republic could no more be ques- however, is full of sinister significance as to tioned than that of the abdication itself, the state of things in the interior. Political Moreover, the provisional presidency to leaders, recognizing in the situation pregnant which he has been elected derived its author-possibilities, agreed that some prompt and ity, not from the vote of the Nanking assem- effective measures were necessary. Accordbly alone, but also from the indorsement of ingly, the Nanking Government was prevailed the republican sentiment of the North. This upon to go up to Peking. This step is exundercurrent of mutual distrust threatened pected to have the effect of solidifying Yuan's at one time seriously to retard all steps to position. The moderate radicals, representbring about closer relations between the two ing the more influential wing of the repubsections of the country. But Yuan, foreseeing lican party, will no doubt line up on Yuan's Nanking for his inauguration.

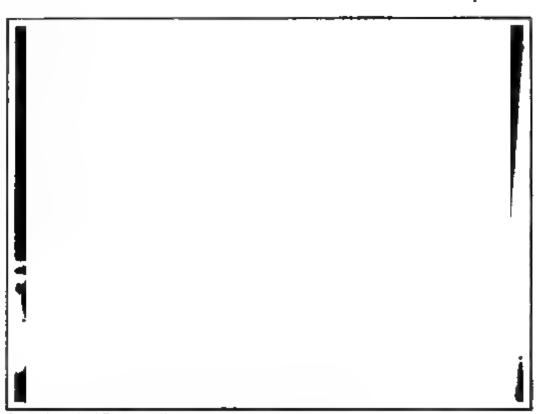
pose was liable to be misunderstood in the golia, and Manchuria.

the patriotic Sun and the other southern lead- North, where Yuan's presence was indiswhose course throughout the entire upheaval the notification committee from Nanking was has undoubtedly been sustained by an over- to urge Yuan to go south than the fear of the whelming volume of sober opinion, both at effect of such announcement was realized. home and abroad. Later, the provinces in Two battalions of Chinese troops, stationed the north and the dependencies of Manchuria, at Peking, mutinied, causing serious disorders. Mongolia and Turkestan, all under Yuan's This mutinous spirit was quickly communicontrol, as a matter of course, voted to Yuan cated to other garrisons in the vicinity, and, the presidency. This election is not only a as a result, several important towns, among recognition of the herculean task he has per- them Tientsin, Pao-ting-fu, and Fengtai, formed in bringing about the peaceful with- were reported to have suffered at the hands of drawal of the Manchus and in swinging the these mutinous soldiers, who, joined by bands northern provinces into line to accept the of desperadoes and bandits, gave themselves republic, it is also a tribute to his com- up to unchecked plunder and incendiarism. manding personality and administrative One band, an army in size, under General genius. With his election, the tension of the Sheng-Yuan, former governor of the province situation relaxed at the prospect of an early of Shensi, a Mongol, and the "best hater of republicanism" in China, devastated wide sections of country and boasted they would

In the meantime, most disquiet-Nankina Boes to Peking ing reports continued to come from the Yangtse districts. Re--the governmental machinery of the south- Kiukiang threatened to mutiny because they the danger of an open breach, receded from side. Thus, backed up, and with, in addihis position and, to conciliate the ultra-tion, the moral and financial support of the radicals, announced his intention to go to powers, he will be enabled to form an effective coalition cabinet. The new government has decided that the country shall hereafter be This announcement, under exist- officially styled the Great Republic of China. Disorder and ing circumstances, was probably the word "great" being intended to include injudicious, because its real purthe dependencies of Tibet, Turkestan, Mon-

April 6, 1909 and A noundpan December 14, South Pole 1911 will ever hereafter be dates of prime importance in the writing and teaching of human history. On the first the American, Peary, unfurled the Stars and Stripes on a field of ice in the polar ocean at the mathematical point which his instruments told him was the long-sought North Pole. On the mid-December day nearly three years later, the Norwegian viking, Amundsen, firmly planted the colors of his country on the lofty plateau of land that crowns the center of the Antarctic Copyright by Paul Thompson, New York continent at the southern-





WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AT SEVENTY-PIVE

Mr. Howelle As novelist, poet, critic, essayist and editor, William Dean Howells Seventy-Five has always received a large share sturdy qualities of his men and even his dogs. only helping to shape the ideas of those who Elsewhere in this issue we summarize the write but guiding the tastes of those who results of South Polar exploration up to the read. If he has not always aroused the enpresent and give the main facts of Amundsen's thusiasm of his readers he has kept their approval and respect. He has always upheld the traditions of the New England school. Like so many of his illustrious predecessors, he has served as editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and conducted that delightful, amiably philosophical "critical bureau," the "Editor's Easy Chair" in Harper's. On the first day of last month, Mr. Howells celebrated his 75th birthday, and the world of American letters celebrated with him. At a dinner given in his honor on this occasion in New York, President Taft was present, and he gave felicitous utterance to the opinions of Mr. Howells' countrymen in these words:

> Neither the rhythm, nor the emphasis, nor the shading of his meaning has robbed his style of the lucidity and clearness that delight a common mind like mine, and his delightful and kindly humor that leaves a flower in one's memory has created a feeling of affection for the author that prompts an expression like this. Easily at the head of the liv-ing literary men of the nation, Mr. Howells is entitled, on the celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, to this tribute of respect.

SKOAL, WORTHY SON OF THE VIKINGS! SKOAL TO THE CONQUEROR OF THE SOUTH POLE! From the Ledger (Philadelphia)

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From February 15 to March 15, 1912)

#### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

February 15.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Myron T. Herrick as Ambassador to France.

February 16.—The House passes the Army appropriation bill, abolishing five regiments of cavalry and increasing the term of enlistment to five years.

February 19.—In the House, the bill revising the chemical schedule of the tariff is discussed.

February 20.—The President transmits to both Houses the report of the Employers' Liability Commission, together with a bill to carry its recommendations into effect.

February 21.—The House passes the bill revising the chemical schedule of the tariff, only two Republicans voting for the measure.

February 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Cummins (Rep., Ia.) introduces a measure designed to strengthen the Government's anti-trust powers; Mr. Reed (Dem., Mo.) urges an investigation of the election of Mr. Du Pont (Rep., Del.).

February 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) denounces the principle of the "recall" of judicial decisions.

February 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) speaks at length on the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

March 1-2.—In the Senate, Mr. Bristow (Rep., Kan.) urges the rejection of the majority report of the special committee exonerating Mr. Stephenson (Rep., Wis.) of the charge of corruption in connection with his election.

March 4.—The House passes a bill declaring all citizens of Porto Rico to be citizens of the United States; the Post-Office appropriation bill is reported, carrying \$260,000,000 and providing for the establishment of an experimental parcel post.

March 7.—The Senate ratifies the treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France, with certain amendments.

March 12.—The House passes the Agricultural appropriation bill.

March 13.—The Senate authorizes the President to prohibit shipments of war materials into Mexico; the nomination of Mahlon Pitney to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court is confirmed.

March 15.—The House, by vote of 198 to 103, passes a bill placing sugar on the free list.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

February 15.—Adjutant-General Ainsworth is removed from office by order of the President, pending trial on charges of insubordination.

February 16.—Major-General Ainsworth, upon his own application, is placed upon the retired list, thereby avoiding trial for insubordination.

February 19.—Mahlon Pitney, Chancellor of New Jersey, is nominated by the President to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late John M. Harlan.... The Supreme Court decides that the constitutionality

of the initiative and referendum is a political question for Congress to decide, and not a judicial one for the courts.

February 21.—Ex-President Roosevelt, addressing the Ohio Constitutional Convention, advocates a number of progressive policies in national and State government.... Edward G. Riggs and Herbert P. Bissell are nominated by Governor Dix as Public Service Commissioners in New York State.

February 22.—The report of the special commission which investigated second-class mail rates is transmitted to Congress by the President; an increase from 1 to 2 cents per pound is recommended.... Indictments are returned by the federal grand jury at Cincinnati against officials of the National Cash Register Company and the Adams Express Company.

February 25.—Ex-President Roosevelt, replying to a request signed by eight Republican governors, states that he will accept the nomination for the Presidency if it is offered to him by the national convention.

February 26.—Colonel Roosevelt, addressing the Massachusetts Legislature, amplifies his views on the recall of judicial decisions.... The Supreme Court decides in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad in a case involving claim to California land valued at more than \$1,000,000.

February 27.—The governors of nine States unite in pledging support to President Taft in securing his renomination. . . . Attorney-General Wickersham orders an inquiry into the action of the municipal authorities of Lawrence, Mass., in preventing the sending of strikers' children to outside cities for temporary support. . . . The New York Senate rejects the nomination of Edward G. Riggs as Public Service Commissioner, the entire Tammany delegation aligning itself against the Governor.

February 28.—The federal Bureau of Labor decides to investigate wage- and working-conditions among the mill-workers at Lawrence, Mass.

February 29.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, is chosen to manage Colonel Roosevelt's campaign for the Presidential nomination.

March I.—A caucus of Democratic members of the House approves a plan to admit sugar free of duty, and, to make up for revenue thereby lost, to levy a I per cent. tax on incomes in excess of \$5000.

March 5.—Senator Dixon challenges the manager of Mr. Taft's campaign to arrange a nation-wide primary to show the Republican party's preference for Presidential nominee. . . . The Louisiana Legislature demands the resignation of United States Senator Leroy Percy, who was defeated in a recent primary contest.

March 6.—George F. Cotterill (Dem.) is elected mayor of Seattle. . . . The Government concludes the presentation of evidence in the trial of the beefpackers at Chicago.

March 7.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives votes to retain the death penalty....
The Ohio Constitutional Convention decides to

submit to the voters the question of woman suffrage.... The Michigan House passes a Presidential primary bill.

March 8.—President Taft, speaking at Toledo, opposes the principle of the recall of judicial decisions. . . . The Michigan Senate passes the Presidential primary bill. . . . A bill is introduced in the New York Assembly providing a space on the primary ballot for expression of a choice for the Presidential nomination.

March 3—General 6

March 10.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a letter to Senator Dixon, outlines his views on Presidential primaries.

March 11.—The United States Supreme Court holds that the patent laws apply to selling contracts; Chief Justice White, in a dissenting opinion, severely criticizes the decision.

March 12.—The Government's suit against the Sugar Trust is begun at New York. . . . Attorney-General Wickersham asks the United States Supreme Court to dissolve the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. . . . Forty-six of the indicted labor-union officials at Indianapolis plead "not guilty" in the dynamite conspiracy.

March 13.—The New York Senate rejects the nomination of Herbert P. Bissell as Public Service Commissioner.

March 15.—The Massachusetts Senate passes the preferential primary bill, and the measure is signed by Governor Foss. . . . Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, resigns.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

February 16.—The Norwegian cabinet resigns...The French naval estimates (\$280,000,000), already passed the Chamber of Deputies, are passed by the Senate.

February 17.—A demonstration in favor of Irish Home Rule is participated in by 15,000 people in Trafalgar Square, London.

February 19.—Gen. J. K. M. Bratlie forms a ministry in Norway.

February 22.—The reopening of the Italian Parliament is marked by the presentation of the royal decree proclaiming the annexation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

February 23.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies passes the bill annexing Tripoli and Cyrenaica. . . . General Orozco, military governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, turns against the Madero government and seizes the state for the revolutionists. . . Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that two-thirds of the British cabinet are in favor of woman suffrage.

February 24.—The Italian Senate ratifies the decree annexing Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

February 25.—The consular service of Panama is materially reduced.

February 27.—Dr. Karl Steiniger is elected first mayor of Greater Berlin... The British army estimates (\$139,300,000) show a slight increase over the preceding year... The city of Juarez, Mexico, falls into the hands of the revolutionists... Conferences are held by Premier Asquith with the British coal operators and with the miners.

February 28.—Eladio Victoria is inaugurated president of Santo Domingo.

March 1.—The Honduran rebel leader Villadares invades his country from San Salvador and captures the town of Aramecina. . . Pedro Pena is appointed provisional president of Paraguay, succeeding President Rojas, captured by the revolutionists.

March 2.—Objection to methods used by the Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament leads to wild disorder in the chamber.

March 3.—General Orozco and his men are driven out of Chihuahua by government troops.

March 5.—At a by-election in South Manchester the Liberal candidate, returned last year unopposed, is rejected by a majority of 579.

March 6.—Gen. Julio Andrade, the chief figure in the suppression of the recent revolution in Ecuador, is assassinated by his troops.

March 7.—The Hungarian cabinet, under Count Khuen-Hedervary, resigns.

March 8—The Cuban House of Representatives refuses to recognize the President's decree adjourning Congress.... Johannes Kämpf (Radical) is elected Speaker of the German Reichstag.... The new German naval bill provides for sixty large ships and forty cruisers.

March 9.—The vaults of the National Bank of Mexico, at Juarez, are dynamited by the revolutionists.

March 10.—A monster demonstration in favor of peace and the government is held in Mexico City.

March 11.—The British miners' federation accepts Premier Asquith's invitation for a "round table" conference with the mine owners. . . . The Spanish cabinet is reorganized.

March 12.—The British naval estimates show a decrease of \$1,500,000.

March 14.—A youthful anarchist fires three shots, without effect, at King Victor Emmanuel while riding through the streets of Rome.

March 15.—Premier Asquith admits that attempts to arbitrate the British coal strike have failed, and intimates that special legislation may be enacted.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

February 18.—The Colombian minister to the United States, Señor Ospina, advises the State Department that Secretary Knox's proposed visit to Colombia would not be opportune, in his opinion. . . The Argentine Government obtains satisfaction from Paraguay for attacks on shipping, and diplomatic relations will be resumed.

February 22.—It is announced at Bogota that Señor Ospina, Colombian minister to the United States, has been recalled.

February 23.—Philander C. Knox, American Secretary of State, leaves Key West for a visit to the Latin American republics bordering on the Caribbean... Viscount S. Chinda, the new Japanese ambassador, arrives in Washington... Persia accepts an offer of a \$1,000,000 loan, at 7 per cent., from England and Russia... It is reported that Spain, negotiating with France over Morocco, refuses to make certain territorial compensations.

February 24.—A regiment of United States infantry and two batteries of artillery are sent to El Paso, Texas, to protect American interests near the border.

February 28.—Secretary Knox and his party are warmly welcomed at Panama.... France, Great Britain, and Russia decide to send warships to Crete, where religious disorders are reported.

February 29.—The American State Department informs President Madero that the exportation of military supplies to the Mexican insurgents cannot be prohibited.

March 2.—President Taft warns Americans in Mexico to abide by the neutrality laws; the American ambassador at Mexico City urges Americans to leave the danger zones.

March 3.—The Costa Rican Government cordially entertains Secretary Knox at San Jose.

March 5.—Secretary Knox and his party arrive at Corinto, Nicaragua.

March 7.—The United States Senate ratifies the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France, with important amendments.... Two additional regiments of United States troops are sent to the Mexican border.

March 8.—Secretary Knox is entertained at Amapala by members of the Honduran cabinet.

March 11.—Secretary Knox is welcomed at San Salvador by the President.

March 14.—President Tast, under authority especially conserred by Congress, forbids the shipment of arms into Mexico.

March 15.—Secretary Knox is cordially welcomed at Guatemala City.

#### WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

February 22.—An Italian force, attempting to occupy the oasis of Zanzur, near the town of Tripoli, is defeated.

February 23-24.—The Italian Parliament passes the measure annexing Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

February 24.—An Italian fleet attacks and sinks several Turkish war vessels at Beirut, Syria, and causes considerable damage to life and property in the city.

February 25.—Martial law is proclaimed at Beirut; the Italian Government denies that the city was bombarded.

February 27.—A semi-official note, made public at Paris, confirms reports that mediation by the powers is contemplated.

February 28.—The Italian troops report the utter defeat of a Turkish force near the coast town of Homs.

March 2.—It is officially stated at Rome that the Italian losses in the war to date are 536 killed and 324 missing.

March 4.—An Italian cruiser bombards the town of Dubab, Arabia.

March 6.—The Italian army uses dirigible balloons for the first time in actual war; two airships drop bombs in the Turkish camp at Zanzur.

March 12.—During an assault by Turks and Arabs upon Tobruk, thirteen Italians are killed and seventy-three injured.

#### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

February 15.—Yuan Shih-kai is elected President of the republic by the National Assembly.

February 20.—The National Assembly elects Gen. Li Yuen Hung, commander of the revolutionary army, as vice-president.

February 27.—Yuan Shih-kai accepts the Presidency of the republic.

February 29.—Two thousand revolutionary troops mutiny at Peking, breaking into shops and setting fire to the northern section of the city.

March 2.—The outbreak among the revolutionary troops spreads to Tien-tsin, with much pillaging and burning.

March 4.—The arrival of foreign troops in Peking, including 200 American soldiers, brings about a state of complete quiet; it is estimated that 5000 persons were killed during the outbreak.

March 6.—A further call for troops by the American minister brings the number of troops on China service up to 1200.

March 7.—A banking syndicate—representing the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France—advances \$700,000 to the provisional government; further loans are being arranged. . . . The National Assembly at Nanking agrees to the inauguration of President Yuan Shih-kai at Peking.

March 8.—The cabinet decides to meet at Nanking despite the fact that President-elect Yuan refuses to go there.

March 10.—Yuan Shih-kai is inaugurated President at Peking.

March 11.—President Yuan proclaims a general amnesty.

March 12.—Russia announces her willingness to accept a one-sixth share of the Chinese loan.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

February 15.—Two bank messengers are held up in a taxicab at noon in the financial district of New York City, and robbed of \$12,000. . . . Railroad officials and steel-rail manufacturers confer at New York City in an effort to obtain safer rails. . . . The cornerstone of the National Maine Monument, in New York City, is laid.

February 19.—Conferences are held at London between representatives of British coal operators and miners.

February 21.—Fire causes damage to the extent of several million dollars at Houston, Texas.

February 22.—A severe wind storm paralyzes traffic throughout large sections of New York State.... A hundred miners are entombed by a fire in a coal mine at Lehigh, Oklahoma.

February 23.—The German Patent Office declares invalid the Wright brothers' aeroplane patents.

February 27.—At the first of a series of conferences between anthracite mine-workers and operators, in New York, the miners' demands are formally presented, involving a 20 per cent. increase in wages and an eight-hour day. . . . Two men are killed during car riots in Kingston, Jamaica.

February 29.—Thirty-six persons are killed during a revolt in the Monterey (Mexico) penitentiary.... The J. E. Trudeau, the largest Mississippi River packet steamer, is destroyed by fire at New Orleans.

March 1.—Coal miners estimated to number a million men go on strike in Great Britain. . . . The mill-owners of Lawrence, Mass., with but two exceptions, concede wage increases to the strikers. . . Suffragettes smash hundreds of windows in London; one hundred and fifty women are arrested.

... Jules Vedrines flies in a monoplane at Pau, France, 101 2-3 miles in an hour.

March 2.—President Taft speaks at a dinner in New York given to William Dean Howells in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday... Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and many other suffragettes are sentenced in London to imprisonment at hard labor.

March 3.—Bristol dock workers refuse to handle foreign coal while the British strike continues.

March 4-5.—More than three hundred trains are withdrawn in Great Britain as a result of the coal strike; the sailings of many steamships are also cancelled.

March 5.—The anthracite coal operators, meeting at New York City, reject the demands of the miners.

March 7.—Captain Roald Amundsen arrives at Hobart, Tasmania, and announces that his expedition reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911.... The directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana vote to increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$30,000,000; Standard Oil stock reached 890, its highest point, on the New York Stock Exchange.

March 9.—A general advance in the wages of textile workers in Northern New England is announced, affecting more than 125,000 persons. . . . Owing to the British strike, coal from Norfolk, Virginia, is received at Suez. . . King George lays the foundation stone for the new \$10,000,000 building of the London County Council.

March 10.—Dr. Talcott Williams, associate editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, is chosen director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, at Columbia University. . . . Coal miners in the Ruhr district of Rhenish Prussia vote to strike. . . . The New York State Superintendent of Banking reports that savings-bank deposits increased \$52,000,000 in the last year.

March 11.—Nearly 175,000 coal miners quit work in Germany.

March 12.—The first direct conference between British coal operators and miners is held in London.... The Douglas Mawson Antarctic expedition returns to Hobart, Tasmania.

March 13.—The anthracite operators, at New York, refuse the demands of the miners.

March 14.—A band of Virginia mountaineers, in an attempt to rescue a prisoner in the Hillsville Courthouse, shoot and kill the judge, the prosecutor, and the sheriff... The Lawrence strikers accept the concessions offered by the mill owners and return to work... The Belgian coal strike is averted; the number on strike in Germany grows to 300,000.

### **OBITUARY**

February 15.—Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), well known as an historical writer, 82.... Dr. Henry K. Whitford, one of the founders of the National Eclectic Society, 83.

February 16.—Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A., retired, 67... Hope W. Hogg, professor of Semitic language and literature at the University of Manchester, 49... Prof. Henry Williamson Haynes, a widely known archæologist, 80.

February 17.—Aloys L. Count Lexa von Aehren-

thal, premier of Austria-Hungary, 57.
February 18.—Rev. Dr. I. Lewis Parks a

February 18.—Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, a noted Protestant Episcopal minister of New York, 63. February 19.—Mrs. Lucy Aldrich Osband, a noted botanist and educator of Michigan, 76.

February 20.—William Penn Nixon, editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 78. . . . Albert Hertel, the noted German landscape artist, 68. . . . George Coulon, vice-president of the French Council of State, 74.

February 21.—Viscount Ouro Preto, the eminent Brazilian statesman. . . . Mrs. Margaret Byers, LL.D., founder and principal of Victoria

College (Belfast).

February 22.—Capt. Theodore F. Townsend, a noted weather forecaster, 74.

February 23.—Capt. Philip R. Alger, professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy, 53.... Col. L. D. Burch, a well-known agricultural editor, 81.

February 24.—Isaac N. Perry, a prominent Chicago banker, 65.... Jules Joseph Lefebvre,

the French painter, 78.

February 25.—William Alexander, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, 60. . . . Charles R. Sanger, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, 56. . . . Miss Grace Anna Lewis, formerly a noted naturalist, 90.

February 26.—Ernst Thalmann, the New York banker, 61.... Frank Stuart Bond, formerly president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 82.... Isaac P. Baldwin, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, 92.

February 27.—Rev. Charles Lewis Loos, for many years president of Transylvania University (Kentucky), 89.

February 28.—Archbishop Stoner, canon of St. John Lateran, 81.... Rev. Brother Justin (Stephen McMahon) former president of the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis, 78.... Dr. Arthur Kendrick MacDonald, a well-known New Jersey physician, 60.

February 29.—George Grossmith, the noted English actor, 64.... Donald Mackay, a prominent New York banker.

March 1.—Edward Blake, formerly a prominent member of the Liberal party in Canada, 79.... Count Holstein-Ledreborg, a former prime minister of Denmark, 75... William Bayard Cutting, a well-known New York lawyer, 62... Dr. Leonard Webber, a noted New York physician, 74.

March 3.—Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the actress, 76.
March 4.—John Taggart Blodgett, associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, 53.
. . . Rear-Adm. Aubrey, commander of the Italian fleet in the war with Tripoli, 63.

fleet in the war with Tripoli, 63.

March 6.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener, Governor of Bermuda, 54.

March 10.—E. Spencer Blackburn, a former Congressman from North Carolina, 43.

March 11.—James L. Price, associate justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, 72.... John C. Riley, formerly postmaster at Cincinnati, 71.... Samuel M. Bixby, the manufacturer of shoe polishes, 78. ... Charles Thompson Harvey, of New York, an

authority on elevated railroads, 83.

March 12.—Dr. John Bernhardt Smith, State entomologist of New Jersey and professor of entomology at Rutgers College, 53.

March 13.—Dr. William Sprenger, of New Haven, a noted X-ray expert, 64.

March 14.—Vice-Admiral Jules Marie de Cavelier de Cuverville, of the French navy, 78.... Walter L. Dean, the marine artist, 58.

March 15.—Rear-Adm. John M. Bowyer, U. S. N., retired, recently superintendent of the Naval Academy, 58.

# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

FEW political reforms have spread so rapidly as the movement for Presidential preference prima-Adopted by the ries. voters of Oregon in the fall of 1910, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and North Dakota followed in 1911, and California and Massachuestts in 1912. Other State legislatures have also been considering In some the subject. States the political party committees have voluntarily provided for the expression of the choice of the voters for Presidential candidates. In one form or another, as many as fifteen States have given the voters an opportuheir choice for Presidential ear. Before the election of been enacted. The people are

# NO ANSWER

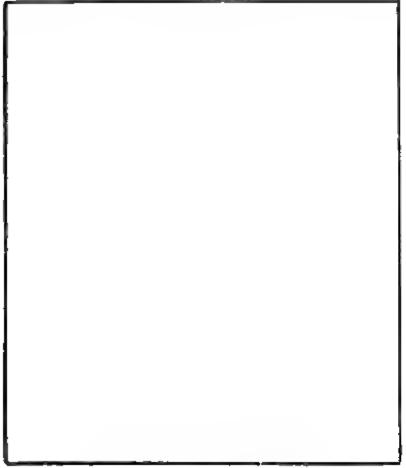
(Senator Dixon, who is directing the work at the Roosevelt headquarters, has repeatedly challenged Congressman Mc-Kinley, manager of the Taft campaign for renomination, to support the movement for Presidential Preference primaries, in order that the rank and file of the Republican party may have an opportunity to express their choice for Presidential candidate. The challenge has not, however, met with the desired response)
From the Vorth American (Philadelphia)

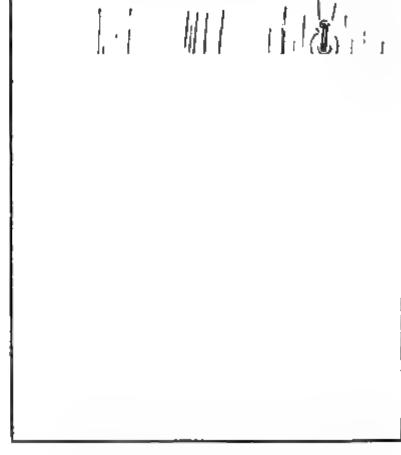
more and more interested in the idea of being able to say who shall be the candidates of their parties for President, instead of having some one else make the selections for them.

PRIMARY DAY ELECTION DAY (If Mr. Voter cannot have something to say as to who his candidate for President should be perhaps he will not care to vote on election day)
From the Tribane (Chicago)

## THE DOC KNOWS WHERE THE BAD SPOTS ARE! From the Journal (Detroit)

Again the world has been thrilled by a from his expedition, we may learn that he polar feat. The South Pole, left in lonesome also reached the Pole, either before or after undiscoveredness by the capitulation of his Amundsen; in fact, the Norwegian declared Arctic brother to Peary, in 1909, surrendered this to be quite possible; but it is not exto the Norwegian Amundsen last December. pected that there will be any controversy on When Scott, the English explorer, returns the subject of priority of discovery.





"THERE'S A REASON" "I fear the investigation will be a farce "-Bryan (Referring to the proposed Congressional investigation of a "Money Trust")

From the Globe-Democrat (St. Louis)

NOT WHAT HE ORDERED. TAKE IT AWAY (The Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, as amended by the Senate last month, are not satisfactory to President Taft) Prom the Press (New York)



"GIT OUT DE WAY AN' LET SOMEBODY RUN
WHAT CAN RUN!"
From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)

# "MY HAT IS IN THE RING"

And Colonel Roosevelt follows it with his faithful canine.
'My Policies," for a fight to the finish
From the Saturday Globe (Utica)

Any ordinary political campaign is a busy time for the cartoonists, but let Colonel Roosevelt announce that his "hat is in the ring" and the fight becomes vastly more picturesque and interesting. Each day contributes something new to the situation. The "Knights of the Pencil" are alert to catch every phase of the contest, tossing off sheaves of clever drawings to the great delight of the public. People may differ as to the wisdom of the Colonel's participation in this year's campaign, but it has made the cartoonists happy.



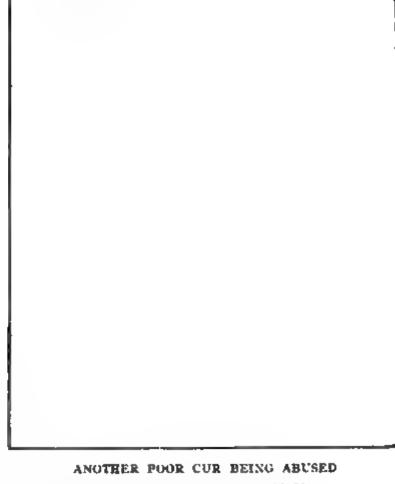
"THEY GOTTA QUIT KICKING" THE COMMON PEOPLE'S DOG, "POPULAR GOVERNMENT" AROUN'

From the North American (Philadelphia)

The Missouri dog song has rapidly spread beyond the borders of its native State. Its quaint lines seem to have struck a responsive note in the popular heart. The first and best-known verse is as follows:

"Every time I come to town,
The boys all kick my dog aroun';
Makes no difference if he is a houn',
They gotta quit kicking my dog aroun'."

The Democratic State convention of Missouri sang the song with great enthusiasm as an accompaniment to the indorsement of Speaker Clark for President, and it has since



Prom the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)
become attached to the Speaker's boom.
Cartoonists have promptly annexed the

"houn'" for their purposes, and everybody's mongrel is in turn shown as being kicked around. No doubt this Missouri "dawg ditty" will become very popular during the Presidential campaign, and doubtless, also, a number of people's canines will get considerable abuse before the campaign is over.

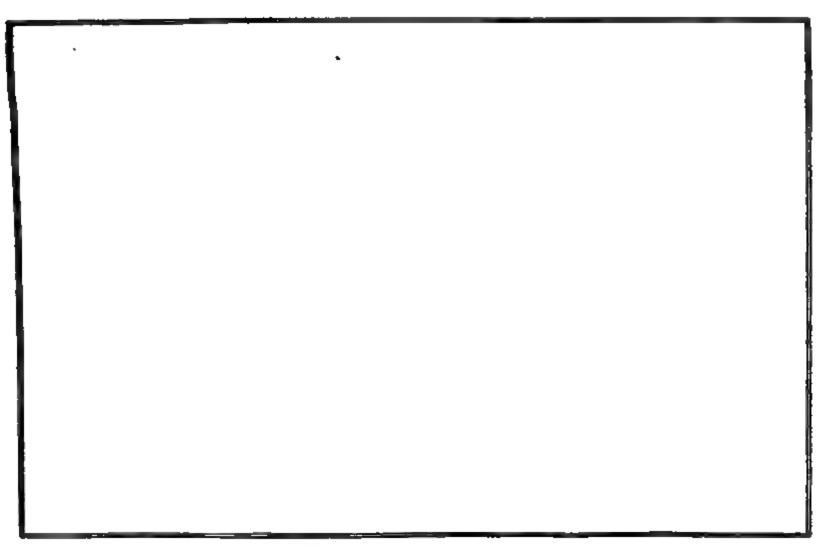
"THE SPIRIT OF 1912"
Print The Plain Dealer (Cleveland)]

CHINA "QUIETING DOWN"

The Ruis work's Grandmark. Come child, we must go into exile?

In Embreron. Please with 1 it, I nest want to see how Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shih-kai are going to agree."

From I Ik. Berlin)

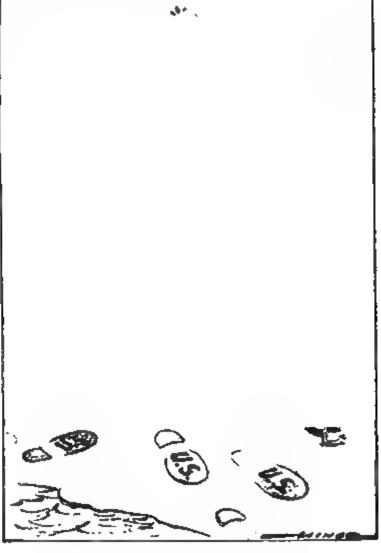


DON QUIXOTE FROM YANKEELAND

(A Central American view of Secretary Knox's visit to the Southern republics)

From El Cometo (San José, Costa Rica)

Some of our Southern neighbors do not seem overenthusiastic about Secretary Knox's visit. His diplomacy, in their opinion, will avail little against the prejudice toward Uncle Sam existing in certain Latin-American countries, notably Colombia, where the Panama revolution still rankles.



"INOPPORTUNE TIME TO CALL"

(Mr. Knox would better stay (way)

From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)

THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

# THE FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE PUL-ITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

The transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the second of the second

obtained a place on the city staff and within in Morocco for the Smithsonian Institution, a few years became the Albany correspondent and has published a number of papers on of the World, then night editor, and later Morocco and the Arabic language. Washington correspondent. He also served editor of the Philadelphia Press.

than encyclopædic in vigor of expression.

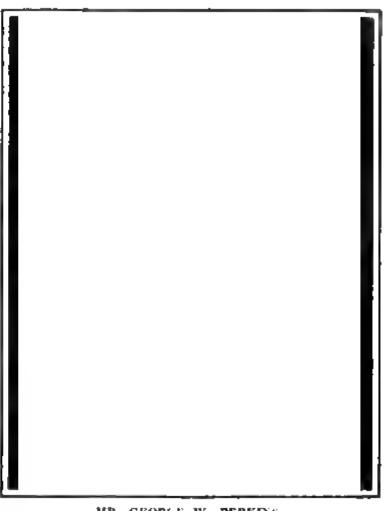
knowledge on archæological and Oriental top- given in the history and ethics of journalism. ics is a constant marvel to his friends. He He will begin his active duties at the school has twice collected anthropological material in September next.

Dr. Williams' scholarship has not made for a time in the Washington bureau of the him in any sense a recluse; for he is actively New York Sun, and in 1879 became editorial interested in many forms of practical phiwriter on the Springfield Republican. From lanthropy in the city of Philadelphia; is a 1881 to the present time he has been associate trustee of Amherst College; a member of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Dr. Williams has found time to do much Federation; an officer of the Armstrong writing in the field of art and dramatic Association, and a member of numerous criticism and book reviewing. His contri- clubs and societies interested in political butions to the magazines have been numerous and social reform. He is widely known as a and important. Some of the articles that public speaker, having given many public he has written for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, addresses which have displayed imagination notably those on Turkey and the Eastern and originality, as well as the remarkable Question, are encyclopædic in the range and erudition for which he is famous. In conaccuracy of their information, and far more nection with his duties as director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism Dr. Williams The extent and minuteness of Dr. Williams' will personally supervise the instruction

# A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW OF THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

\*HE great question before the people of and progressive opinions upon subjects that relation to business. The tariff is one phase cal standpoint. of this question, the control of trusts is another, and the reform of our currency and banking system is still another. Mr. George W. Perkins, who ten years ago was the foremost advocate among business men in this country of corporation publicity, and who did more than any man outside of official life to bring about the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with its Bureau of Corporations, has also for years earnestly advocated a scheme of federal license and control for great corporations, with an industrial commission somewhat analogous to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and with federal charters for large business enterprises, as a probable later step. Mr. Perkins' position has deserved the support and respect of business men great and small throughout the land. For a number of weeks past he has been one of the most active and conspicuous leaders in the movement to secure the Republican nomination for Colonel Roosevelt. The fact that Mr. Perkins is a director in more than one large corporation does not disqualify him from having sound

the United States is the government's he has studied for many years from the practi-



MR. GEORGE W. PERKINS

from a transcontinental trip made chiefly for he says: the purpose of ascertaining public sentiment in the Western States on political and economic questions. In the course of this journey Mr. Perkins met men of almost every calling and station in life, and conversed with several thousands of them on trains, at railroad stations and hotels, and wherever opportunity might offer, in order to get representative expressions of opinion wherever

In an interview granted to the New York Times, in which he summed up his observations on this journey, Mr. Perkins expressed his conviction that in the approaching Presidential campaign the West is very slightly ment of Commerce and Labor, a business court concerned with party issues and distinctions or controlling commission composed largely of as such, but fully determined that the candi- experienced business men. dates for the Presidency must be "progressive." So far as the Republican party is concerned, the West feels that its confidence has been violated by the failure of the party to live up to its pledges made four years ago in the Chicago platform, especially as regards the tariff and the trusts. The Republican party expressed itself as in favor of amending the license is issued, the essential feature of these the Sherman law, and indicated that companies having the power and influence to affect monopolies should be supervised and tices. controlled by the federal government. Democrats at that time," continued Mr. Perkins, "had a plank in their platform which was intended to prevent any company from getting control of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product, and now we are seeing the Republican party, which won at the polls, not only forsaking its own plat- Mr. Perkins further proposes that the House form, but actually picking up the Demo- and Senate join at once in appointing a comcratic plank. can Tobacco dissolution fiascos are the result. man law and the various suggestions that All through the Western country the people have been made regarding its repeal, amendare absolutely out of patience with the disso-ment, and amplification. The same commislution of corporations, and they think that the sion should also study and report on the wispresent method is no solution of the trust dom and practicability of a national incorproblem at all.

Mr. Perkins declared that, in his opinion, the federal regulation of trusts would again be should have, in place of a series of long-drawnan issue in the campaign, in spite of the recent out lawsuits, an effective board of control interpretation of the Sherman law by the with power to license such companies as were Supreme Court. "The country," he says, clearly working for and not against public "will line up for federal regulation of the interest. Such business concerns as could trusts, and what is more, will put it through, not, or did not wish to meet this test, would I think, under a progressive leader. The then have no right to complain if proceedings Supreme Court decision will have to make were instituted against them under the Sherway for constructive legislation."

posed business remedies, which appears in time to put a construction gang on the job?"

Mr. Perkins has only recently returned the Saturday Evening Post for March 16,

What the present situation needs is immediate constructive legislation; and such a program does not present insurmountable difficulties. solution would be comparatively easy and prompt if we could have a little more patriotism and a little less politics. If our legislative friends really want to stop playing politics for personal or party gain and do something of a constructive nature for the country, they need but to follow precedents that are already established, and that are well understood and approved by the people. No experiments on a large and doubtful scale are necessary. Congress in a very short time could adopt a policy that would give both immediate and prospective relief; and this could be done by working somewhat along the following lines:

First-Create at once, in or out of the Depart-

Second—Give this body power to license corporations doing an interstate or international busi-

Third—Make such license depend on the ability of a corporation to comply with conditions laid down by Congress when creating such commission and with such regulations as may be prescribed by the commission itself.

Fourth—Make publicity, both before and after rules and regulations. Require each company to secure the approval of said commission of all its affairs, from its capitalization to its business prac-In the beginning, lay down only broad principles, with a view to elaborating and perfecting them as conditions require.

Fifth—Make the violation of such rules and

regulations punishable by the imprisonment of individuals rather than by the revocation of the license of the company, adopting in this respect the method of procedure against national banks

in case of wrongdoing.

The Standard Oil and Ameri- mission to make a careful study of the Sherporation act.

As a result of these relief measures we manlaw. As Mr. Perkinsputsit: "The wreck-In a full statement of Mr. Perkins' pro- ing crew has been working overtime; is it not

# CAMPAIGNING FOR THE NOMI-NATION

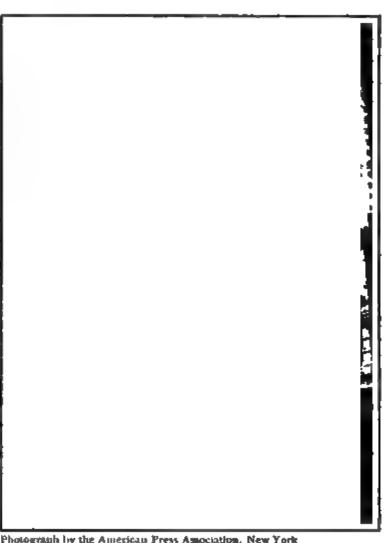
# BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

NE of the most interesting features of the preliminary Presidential campaign is the establishment of headquarters in charge of a campaign manager for each of the men in the field for the nomination in both political parties. All the men who are either active or receptive candidates have organizations with officers and assistants very much like those of a national committee after the nomination has been made. Every man who seeks the nomination for President or is put forward by his friends has a "headquarters," a "campaign manager," with assistants, secretaries, clerks, stenographers, telephones, and most important of all, a publicity bureau with press agents.

## ACTIVITY CENTERS AT WASHINGTON

As Washington is just now the center of political interest it is natural that the headquarters of Presidential aspirants should be established in the national capital, and every man who is seriously considered in connection with the nomination by either political party has a headquarters in Washington equipped with all the accessories of a national committee after a Presidential campaign is in full blast. Some are more elaborate than others. Several are conducted on comparatively large scale has been duplia small scale, but in all essentials the canvass cated in a smaller way in several other large for delegates to the two national conventions cities. In regard to at least two candidates is conducted in much the same manner as is the principal headquarters have been estabthe canvass by the two leading parties after the actual election campaign has opened.

for every man who is a conspicuous possi- publication from the different bureaus. bility. Suites of rooms in business blocks or hotels have been engaged and occupied; banners have been flung to the breeze; literary bureaus organized, and all the maadvantage of each candidate.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York A CHAMP CLARK BANNER ACROSS A WASHINGTON STREET

What has been done in Washington on a lished in cities other than the national capital, although the most effective campaigning Washington is practically ignored politic- is performed in Washington. More espeally after the conventions, but during the pre-cially is this true in regard to the publicity liminaries the seat of government is the scene department. As all the large daily papers in of great activity on the part of the friends the country are represented by correspondof the different candidates for the nomi- ents stationed in Washington there is a better This year the activity has been opportunity to distribute campaign literature increased by reason of opening headquarters which is prepared daily and given out for

## THE MANAGER'S DIFFICULT TASK

The principal duty of the campaign manchinery of a political canvass provided for ager is to see the important men of his party the purpose of laying before the people the and secure their support for his candidate; to set in motion the machinery which will

friends of the candidates who are willing to in the midst of the campaign for election. contribute more or less liberally. But the restrictions upon expenditures for political purposes as well as the more modern methods employed make it impossible to use large amounts disgraced several national conventions.

#### "PUBLICITY" WORK

that may be considered, or mistaken for,

campaign headquarters there is a constant La Follette headquarters in Washington. stream of typewritten sheets setting forth It was only after the information was defi-

secure delegates; to checkmate the other of different managers refuting previous statecampaign managers; to receive reports; give ments of other managers; challenges and directions; consult with his candidate and counter challenges; interviews with promicommunicate the candidate's wishes to his nent men who tell how the candidate is supporters; and generally to be ready at all sweeping this or that section of the country; times to reinforce wavering lines and send and in fact everything that can by any possiout lieutenants to direct field operations. It bility aid a candidate is put forth from his is no easy task and oftentimes the campaign headquarters. Not the smallest part of the manager is blamed for lack of success. In duty of the publicity bureau is to keep track these days it is impossible to accomplish of the preliminary polls, the straw votes, and very much by distributing large amounts of such other indications as may show the state money,—that is, compared to what was done of the public pulse and prove the growing in the former campaigns where State and dis- strength of the candidate. In fact it would trict delegates were procured by lavish ex- appear to be the most important function penditure. But sinews of war are necessary. of a campaign manager and his loyal press Headquarters cannot be maintained, pub- bureau to make claims and exhibit confidence licity bureaus equipped, and scouts sent to that cannot be shaken by any consideration. different sections of the country without a In this respect the political headquarters in reasonable outlay. The campaign headquar- the contest for the nominations do not differ ters cannot be conducted without the aid of from the national committee headquarters

#### THE REPUBLICAN QUARTETTE

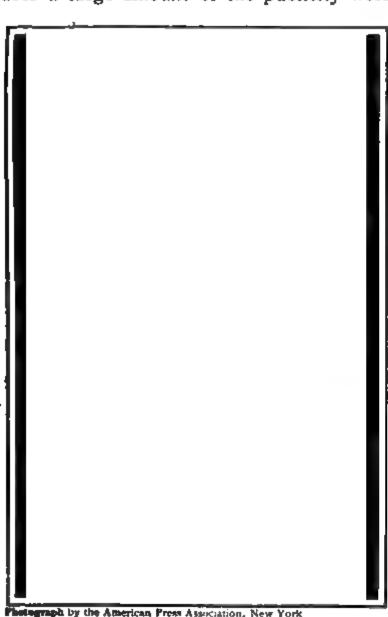
In the Republican party there are four men of money corruptly,—a practice that formerly who have political headquarters,—President Taft, former President Roosevelt, Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins. It must be admitted, however, that one could scarcely say that Senator Cummins has a political Political headquarters now mean "cam- headquarters, unless that which is maintained paigns of education" more than anything else. in Des Moines, taking care of the Senator's For that reason the publicity bureaus become interests in Iowa, could be so designated. In the most important part of their organization. Washington the rooms occupied by Senator Such is particularly the case this year. Pri- Cummins in the Senate office building are the marily the press agent seeks the exploitation only semblance of headquarters in the East of his candidate through the daily papers and and the office force consists of those regularly the papers are furnished with everything employed in taking care of his official affairs.

Friends of Robert M. La Follette were "live" news. Attention is given also to the first to establish headquarters for the campapers using "plates" and "ready prints." paign of 1912. For several months a large By this method the smaller dailies and coun-force has been at work in an office building try weeklies are reached. Papers willing to in Washington while the publicity bureau publish articles in favor of a particular candi- was very active. The La Follette headquardate are furnished reading matter in "plates" ters has been in charge of Walter L. Houser which saves them the cost of composition. with Len F. Haines as the press agent. This In this way the paper is relieved from ex- bureau was generally supported by many pense and the press agent secures the very men who turned to Roosevelt as soon as it. best kind of publicity, for the smaller dailies was known that former President Roosevelt and weeklies reach just the kind of people would accept a nomination. In a number of the campaign managers desire to influence. Western cities there are local organizations From the publicity bureau of the different which might be called branches of the main

the advantages of the particular candidate nite that Colonel Roosevelt would accept the who is being served; showing how he is gain-nomination that headquarters were estabing strength daily; giving copies of telegrams lished for the purpose of securing delegates to from States, districts, and counties where renominate William H. Taft. Hon. William preferences have been declared; statements B. McKinley, a member of Congress from

Illinois, and who was chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in 1908 and 1910, was selected by President Taft to take charge of his campaign for renomination. A large number of rooms at one of the leading hotels in Washington was selected for headquarters and the usual political force engaged. LeRoy T. Vernon was placed in charge of the publicity bureau, and from the beginning typewriters have thundered against Roosevelt and his supporters. There is also a Taft bureau in Chicago, but the real Taft campaign is under the direction of Mr. McKinley in Washington.

In a Washington office building about two blocks from the Taft headquarters is the "Roosevelt National Committee," with Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana in charge as chairman of the executive committee. The Washington bureau, while most important, is a branch, as the chairman of the main Roosevelt committee, Alexander H. Revell, has a headquarters in Chicago. There is also a branch in New York. Oscar King Davis is in charge of the publicity work at the Roosewelt Washington headquarters, though Senator Dixon, being also owner of a newspaper, does a large amount of the publicity work



LEROY T. VERNON
(Head of the Taft "publicity bureau" at Washington)

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington
HON. WILLIAM B. McKINLEY OF ILLINOIS
(In charge of President Taft's campaign for renomination)

himself. It may be remarked in passing that a good supply of Roosevelt political news will emanate from the *Outlook* office and Oyster Bay.

# **FOUR DEMOCRATS ALSO IN THE FIELD**

Only four aspirants for the Democratic nomination have established headquarters as this is written. They are Governor Harmon, Governor Wilson, Speaker Clark, and Chairman Underwood. While it is almost certain that four other men will be at least "favorite son" candidates in the Baltimore convention, only these four are now considered serious possibilities.

Governor Judson Harmon was one of the first Democrats to be brought forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, and months before other men were active a press bureau at Columbus, Ohio, was sending forth a large amount of literature which was intended to keep the people informed that the Ohio governor was in the field. The active Ohio manager for Governor Harmon is Hugh L. Nichols. Later there was a congressional organization with Senator Pomerene in charge, and then came the inevitable headquarters in Washington with former Congressman Robert P. Gordon as manager and Charles A. Cottrell as press agent. The

Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington SENATOR JOSEPH M. DIXON OF MONTANA

(Chairman of the Roosevelt National Committee)

few of the usual campaign accessories.

The principal headquarters of Governor where the nominations are to be made. Woodrow Wilson was established in one of which extended all over the country. When it became apparent that any candidate with any pretensions to success must have headquarters in Washington the Wilson manager established a branch in the capital, with Thomas J. Pence in charge, who also became the publicity agent.

Probably the most unpretentious campaign headquarters in Washington is that conducted in the interest of Speaker Champ Clark. In a few rooms at a modest hotel the friends of the Speaker work for his nomination for President. Former Senator Fred T Dubois is the manager and H. N. Price the publicity agent. At St. Louis there is another Clark headquarters, which is designed to reach the voters in the Mississippi Valley

A large suite of rooms in a Washington office building houses the headquarters of Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, is the campaign

manager, and the publicity bureau is in charge of Thomas M. Owen. is an Underwood headquarters in New York and branch organizations in nearly every Southern State.

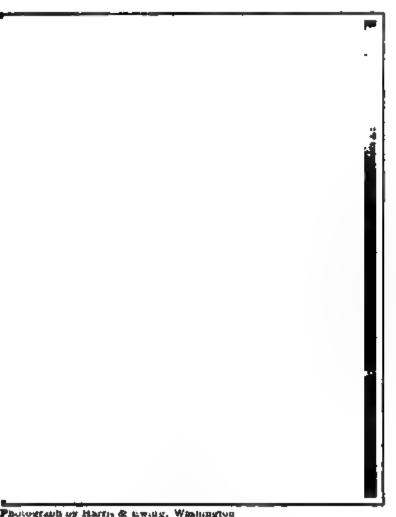
# REAPPEARANCE OF THE HANGER-ON

A few weeks prior to the national conventions the several headquarters will pick up bag and baggage and move to the convention cities. The different organizations behind Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, and Cummins, with managers and press bureaus, will move to Chicago. The managers and publicity agents of Harmon, Wilson, Clark, and Underwood will move to Baltimore. From each headquarters in those cities will be issued the same claims, the same sort of asseverations and denials.

Harmon headquarters is rather modest, oc- and, in fact, the activities that have been cupying a few rooms at a hotel with only a going on for months, principally in Washington, will be transferred to the cities

An interesting feature about these different the big office buildings on lower Broadway in headquarters is the quadrennial appearance of New York early in the canvass. It was there the political hangers-on who come to the surthat Wm. F. McCombs began a campaign face regularly with every Presidential cam-

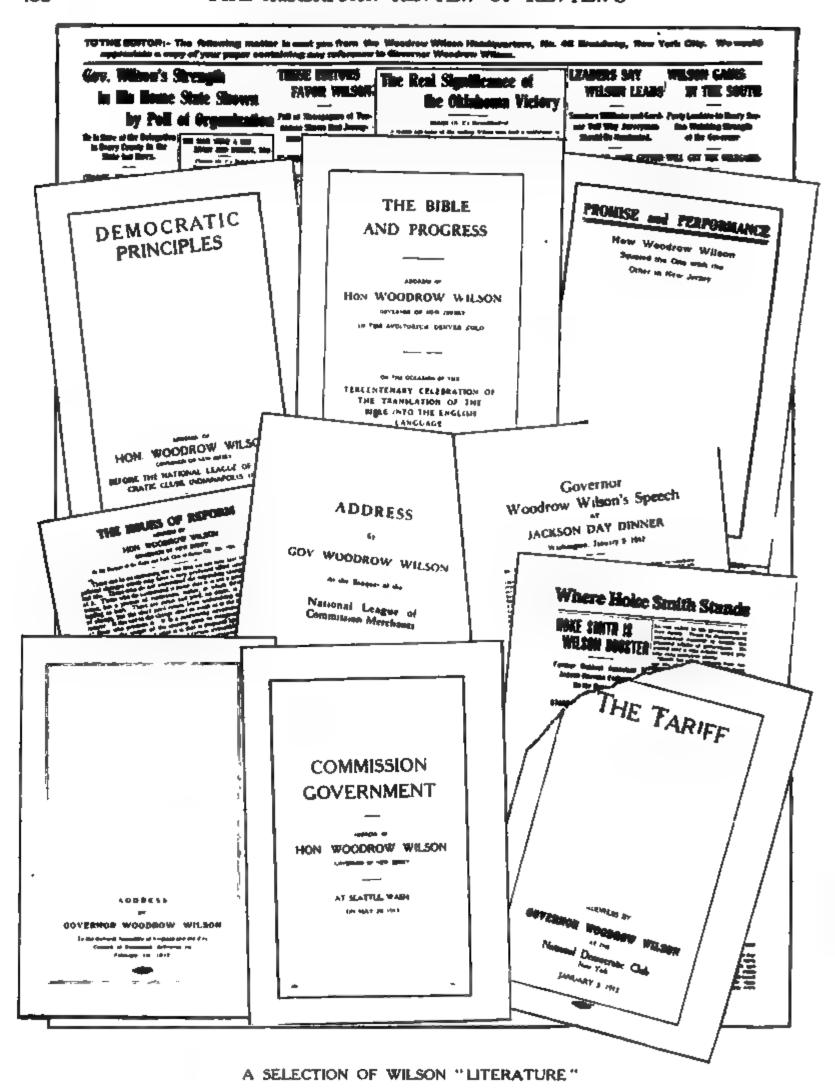
> in Horris & Lwing, Wirshington MR MEDILL Necornick of Chicago (Active in Roosevelt "publicity" work)



Photograph of Harris & Ewing, Washington HON, ROBERT P. GORDON (Governor Harmon's manager)

paign. Their faces are familiar, although their names may be unknown to most of those who see them. They scent a political cam- outer rooms, in the lobbies, and act as door-paign from afar and take their places in the keepers, guards, messengers, chair-warmers,

Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington SENATOR JOHN H. BANKHEAD (Chairman Underwood's manager)



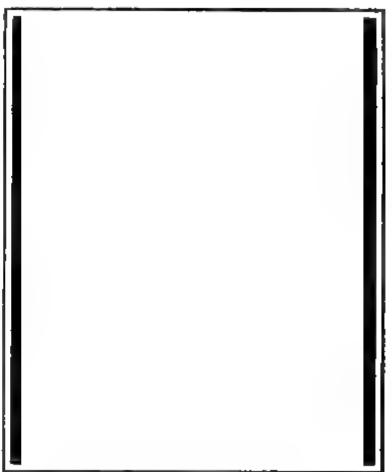
Thousands of these documents are distributed daily throughout the country)

the pay-roll. When the candidates are would be incomplete without them. named they will swarm about the national committee rooms, still seeking connection the people will have something to say with the pay-roll and endeavoring to shine in the light of the big politicians who are

or in some capacity which attaches them to doing the work. A Presidential campaign

The activity on the part of those who are

pushing the claims of different candidates for President, the establishment of the several political headquarters, with publicity bureaus and other means of reaching the people, has one particularly interesting phase. Although only a comparatively small number of the States have presidential preference primaries, these activities indicate that after all the people will have a great deal to say in the selection of delegates. It means that the campaign managers desire to get information to the people and influence them by presenting the good qualities their favorites possess, and, also, which is a part of the game, to show the disadvantages of their rivals. It means that to a great extent the old "gumshoe" methods do not meet the requirements of an intelligent electorate. No longer can agents be sent quietly about different States setting up the pins and laying the wires



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York MR. CHARLES A. COTTRELL

(Harmon press agent at the Washington headquarters)

years that method has prevailed and even this year it has worked successfully in one party in many of the Southern States where the selection of delegates is in the control of a handful of men, generally federal officeholders. But for the remainder of the country the whole tendency has been to go direct to the people, and even where there are no preference primaries the campaign manager of a Presidential aspirant has found it desirable to go before the people in the public press and pamphlets and convince them that the candidate he is supporting merits their suffrage. Although there is yet quite a distance to nation-wide Presidential preference primaries, the latest campaign methods employed show the tendency of the times. In the future, especially when the people will express their preference for Presidential candidates in primaries in all the States, what seems an unusual condition at present, the numerous headquarters for candidates will probably be extended and established in all States during the preliminaries of a Presiden-For represent the people at national conventions.

MR. WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS (Who began to campaign for Governor Wilson last August)

through the agency of the State and local tial campaign when delegates are chosen to bosses for the election of delegates.







CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN AND THE CREW OF THE "FRAM"

# AMUNDSEN'S CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE

indication of his instruments he was at the private report." South Pole at three o'clock on the afternoon

THE entire world was electrified by the story for England and the United States recablegram from Hobart, Tasmania, on spectively, the descendant of the Vikings tells the morning of March 8, announcing the fact of the triumph of his ambition. For three that, some time between December 14 and 17, days almost every hour they took observa-Captain Roald Amundsen had attained the tions to verify their position. This much is South Pole. With four men and eighteen dogs, certain, says Amundsen, "we observed the from his ship, the Fram, Captain Amundsen pole as close as it is in human power to do it crossed the great Ice Barrier and reached with the instruments we had." He reports the southernmost point of this planet in fifty- "astonishing meteorological observations," five days. According to the most accurate which will be "a matter of a professional

Until Captain Amundsen's full report is of December 14. On the vast plateau, 10,500 made public, it will not be possible to estimate feet above sea level, which the explorer the exact scientific value of his achievement. named King Haakon Land, Amundsen un- Locating the world's southernmost point is furled the Norwegian flag. There was a light in itself, of course, a splendid feat. But in breeze blowing at that time, he tells us, and addition much new light will be thrown upon the temperature was only 9.4 degrees below geological and meteorological questions by zero (Fahrenheit), although he reports that the observations Amundsen made. Weather previously the thermometer had dropped experts agree that the Antarctic continent is to 76 degrees below. In simple, direct, elo- a region "full of possible causation in many quent language, without superfluous words, fields of scientific phenomena." They pregiven in detail to the London Daily Chronicle dict that a more definite knowledge of the and the New York Times, which purchased wind currents of the south polar region will the exclusive rights of Captain Amundsen's be of immense value in tracing the origin

and behavior of storms all over the world. Amundsen established the fact that it is probably always calm at the South Pole. The terrible blizzards experienced by Shackleton and other Antarctic explorers, he asserts, are not prevalent in the immediate region of the pole itself. He discovered new mountains and established the connection between chains already known to exist. He learned a great deal about the glaciers and observed enough to explain the nature of the celebrated Ross Ice Barrier, which is now known to be more than 800 feet thick and to cover an area larger than the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined.

1

Even when the full results of the expeditions of Amundsen and Scott are made public, however, there will still remain the fact that the interior behind the 8000 miles of Antarctic coast line, with an area twice as large as that of Europe, is a practically unknown land. Even its general structure is still largely a matter of speculation.

Captain Amundsen left Buenos Aires on his present trip late in 1910, with a small party of Norwegians, all experienced in Arctic (Discoverer of the Northwest Passage and of the South Pole) work, and particularly proficient with skiis, which were thought to be of great advantage pared with the experiences of other polar exin traversing the glaciers. He also took with plorers, Amundsen and his party had a comhim more than 100 dogs. On February 10, paratively easy time on their trip, and when 1911, he tells us in his narrative, they left the party reached Hobart on the return jour-

their winter quarters, having landed from ney, they were found to be in excellent physthe Fram some weeks before, and proceeded ical condition and good spirits. southward. Their winter camp was well pro-Ice Barrier. The long night, four months of away. darkness from April 22 to August 24, was de-

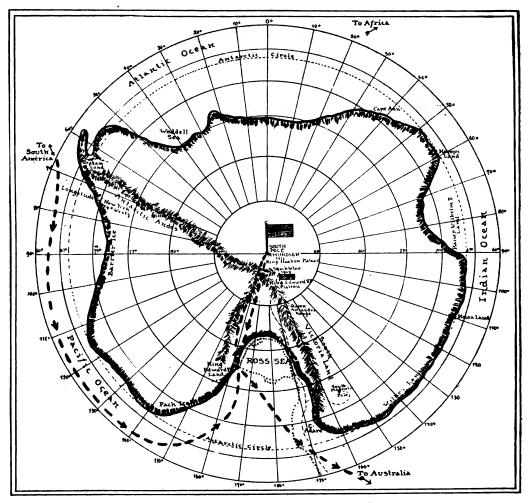
eighteen dogs, Amundsen started southward. northern lands, at least with South America; He passed Shackleton's "farthest south," and that in prehistoric ages some tremendous 111 statute units from the pole, on December convulsion of the earth's crust resulted in the 8, six days before he reached the goal. Com- sinking of the "submarine" floor, until in some

tific work.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN

The attainment of the northernmost point visioned, sanitary, and well lighted and of our planet by Peary, on April 6, 1909, left heated. Amundsen made use of many mod- the South Pole the supreme goal of adventurern scientific appliances never employed be- ous humanity. The North Pole, Peary demfore in the polar regions. He found particu- onstrated, is in the midst of a hollow which larly satisfactory a new electric lamp which, holds the polar sea, and there is no land in he reports, not only supplied him during the the neighborhood of the Pole itself. The long winter night with light equal to 200 can- South Pole, on the contrary, is situated on a dle power, but kept the temperature of the substantially founded continent which rises huts uniform at 68 degrees Fahrenheit, while in the center of a vast plateau 10,000 feet or outside the thermometer was indulging in more above sea level. Shackleton proved subzero flights of 76 degrees. "Alcohol of this in 1909. This continent, surrounded by every kind was absolutely barred on the what is known as the Ross Ice Barrier, lies, journey." From mid-February to mid-April apparently, at equal distance from the exthe route as far south as the 80th parallel was tremities of Africa, Australia, and South marked with flags indicating caches of food. America. It is nearest to the last-named con-The men spent the southern winter on the tinent, Cape Horn being only about 600 miles

The Antarctic continent has been estimated voted to overhauling the outfit and in scien- to be at least twice as large as Europe. The evidence of paleontology is to the effect that In mid-October, with four associates and Antarctica was once connected with the more



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE SOUTH POLAR REGIONS

in England and Germany for the renewal of the Antarctic circle for the first time in

places it is now 4000 fathoms, or more than Antarctic exploration. It is true that the four miles below the surface. All around the Antarctic region was not reached by the first great land mass of this continent there is a explorer until the Arctic region had been the deep ocean bed cutting it off from every other explorer's goal for centuries, but the exploraland of the earth, and setting it apart as a tion of the Antarctic has been more deliberate region more unlike the rest of the globe than and scientific in character. The ancients susany other continent or island. Explorations pected the existence of land around the South have proven that in times before the advent Pole, and more than one old-time voyager of man upon the earth, this most southern round the Horn, meeting with contrary winds, land had a temperate, or even a warmer cli- was driven far southward into ice-bound There are fossils, both animal and regions. It was not until the last years of vegetable, which indicate this. The forma- the eighteenth century, however, that any tion of the rocks in Antarctica also is of vol- of these reached the Antarctic circle, or knew canic origin and volcanic activity, notably in it if he did. In 1771 Yves Kerguelen set out the case of Mt. Erebus, which is not yet ex-from France to search for "a very large conti-tinct. A vast mountain range, perhaps at nent." He actually discovered the land now one time a continuation of the Andes, exists known by his name. The next name connected with Antarctic exploration is that of Twenty years ago a regular crusade began Captain James Cook, who, in 1773, crossed

# THE ANTARCTIC MOUNTAINS THAT BOTH AMUNDSEN AND SHACKLETON WENT OVER

leny (1833), Dumont D'Urville (1835), been with Captain Scott on his expedition in pedition of Carstens Borchgrevink, in 1894, a sonal friends, into the far Antarctic regions. systematic effort began to explore the entire party were the first white men to set foot on Shackleton, left England for an extended the Antarctic continent. The expedition of stay in the Antarctic regions. All of these the Belgica, in 1895, made important dis- expeditions discovered new land. On Jancoveries. In 1898 the Valdivia, sent out by uary 9, 1909, Shackleton reached the latitude the German Government, made geological of 88 degrees 23 minutes South, and was investigations. During the same year Borch- forced to return when within III statute grevink led another fruitful expedition miles of the South Pole. which had been equipped by English scien-

recorded history, and explored a vast region started at the same time, under Dr. Otto south of it. Other honored names in connec- Nordenskjöld and Dr. W. S. Bruce. In Jantion with Antarctic exploration, which have uary, 1904, and in 1908, Dr. Jean R. Charcot, immortalized their bearers, are Bellingshausen a French scientist, led expeditions, and in Jan-(1819), Weddell (1823), Biscoe (1831), Bal- uary of 1908 Lieutenant Shackleton, who had Wilkes (1836), Ross (1839), The Challenger 1901, himself led a voyage of discovery, equip-(1850), and Larsen (1893-94). With the ex- ped at his own expense and aided by per-

Finally, in December, 1907, Dr. Douglas Antarctic region. This Norwegian and his Mawson, who had been a geologist with

In 1910 no less than five expeditions were tists. In 1901 Captain Robert Scott, sup- sent to the Antarctic for the purpose of reachported by the British Government, and under ing the Pole, or exploring the continent, or the superintendence of the Royal Geograph- both. Captain Scott left New Zealand on his ical Society, made an important expedition. ship, the Terra Nova, on November 15, 1910. At the same time, Professor Erich Drygalski, A. German expedition, under Lieutenant backed by the German Government, headed Filchner, left early in the year to explore the an expedition in the ship Gauss, and made other side of the continent. A Japanese scientific observations and collections of ex- expedition started for King Edward VII. tensive value. Two private expeditions land early in the year, and in June, Captain years, with the object of exploring the whole tion of the magnetic pole. of the Antarctic region, and making a dash for the Pole.

severance to dominate the situation.

meteorology.

Roald Amundsen left Norway, in his ship the navigated the Northwest passage. During Fram, equipped and provisioned for seven this voyage he determined exactly the posi-

Amundsen is forty years old, a strongwilled character of scientific equipment and Roald Amundsen is a typical Viking, in modest as to his own achievements. He spirit if not in physical appearance. His speaks highly of the work of the Japanese whole career has been characterized by that expedition, with which he came into contact indomitable courage, perseverance, and pa- on the trip, and refers respectfully and symtience that is typical of the fierce sea rovers pathetically to the expedition of Captain of old. It may be said that while, to a certain Robert Scott, the English explorer who left extent, good luck attended his expedition, as New Zealand on the other side of the globe good luck attended that of Peary, in both from Captain Amundsen at about the same cases it was the good fortune that always time. The equipment of Captain Scott's accompanies the strong and the brave. Both party and his own qualifications, aided as Peary and Amundsen did more than discover they have been by the advice and experience the poles. They besieged them, and the mys- of Sir Ernest Shackleton, were believed to teries at last were unveiled to those who had have given him even a better start in the the will and patience, the skill and the per- search for the Pole than his Norwegian rival. Very soon after the start of these two men, For many years Captain Amundsen has the world began to refer to their efforts as a been considered one of the most daring and race. Scott's party intended to be more skillful of Polar explorers. He has been a deliberate in its work, making scientific insailor from his youth. At the age of twenty- vestigations and explorations of a more exfive he sailed with the Belgica expedition to tended sort than Amundsen had set himself the Antarctic. On his return he decided to to do. It was expected that Scott would atdevote the rest of his life, if need be, to the tain the Pole at about the time Amundsen endeavor to discover the famous Northwest actually reached it. The Norwegian, howpassage which had been sought for more ever, saw nothing of his English rival, and than three centuries by such daring sea spirits the latter had not been heard from up to the as Frobisher, Cabot, and Franklin. For two middle of last month. Amundsen admitted years Amundsen studied magnetism and that Scott might have been at the Pole before Then in June, 1903, in the his own party, and might have left a me-Giöa, he set sail from Christiania. After morial that had possibly been swept away by three years wanderings through the ice, rocks storms. His own base, he said, was 500 miles and unknown lands of the Northwest, he from that of the British party. "I sincerely eventually brought his little vessel through hope," he told the newspaper reporters, Bering Strait, and thus for the first time "that Scott's expedition was successful."

# WOMAN AND THE WAGE **QUESTION**

## BY JEANNE ROBERT

THEY sang as they came down the stairs, good health? Would these factory girls bethe doorway into the street; they sang the great cities, the stoop-shouldered, knotty-snatches of "Silver Threads Among the handed old women, who struggle along the Gold," the song the barrel-organ was grinding streets in rags with bundles of sweat-shop out around the corner. They were young and work in their arms? Is it work that robs the flushed and eager, these factory girls who woman in the factory of her womanliness and came from the great loft of the sky-scraper health? No, for work is not the spoiler of at lunch hour. Little wisps of lint clung to womanhood if pursued under healthful conditheir coats and dark skirts; their hair was tions. Is it vice? Again, no, for the factory blowing about their faces. They attracted girl is as a rule right-minded and virtuous. me and I stepped near them to listen to What, then, is the cause of the rapid deteritheir voices. They were debating whether oration of the women in industry? it was wiser to buy a five-cent lunch at a near-by restaurant, or to economize and save three cents by lunching on a roll and a doughnut purchased at a bakery. I had just paid sixty cents for my own lunch and had not surrounding workingwomen in various industhought it an extravagant outlay. Here tries and who have also done much to alleviate were perhaps twenty girls hesitating over misery arising from intolerable conditions the expenditure of five cents for necessary think that the answer to this question lies nourishment. How much wage did these in the fact that the need of work has been girls receive; how did they manage to make so great and women in industry so numerous

up the three flights of stairs to the loft where whether the wage offered was a living wage. It was spacious and well the girls worked. lighted, but the atmosphere was stuffy and workingwomen who earn only \$5.50 a week devitalized. Long tables were set with sew- and there are 3000 women in the tobacco ining machines and piled high with shirtwaists dustry who earn only \$4.50 a week. Investiin the process of making; the floor was littered gations show that \$6.50 is the least that a with an untidy mess of scraps and ravelings. woman can live decently on. Mrs. Glen-The majority of the workers had not gone dower Evans, of the Minimum Wage Comout for their lunch; they were sitting in mission appointed last year in Massachugroups here and there talking listlessly and setts, sets forth facts taken from the Federal eating their noonday meal from lunch baskets Labor Report which illumine this topic. or brown paper parcels. They were not as young as the girls I had seen coming down the stairs. Many looked old and weazened and all had the curious expression of indifference that the monotony of factory labor cent. had insufficient food or housing, or imprints upon the faces of women. Already both. These women were earning on an averthe life in the factory had told on them; the age a weekly wage of \$5.31, and the average grind had produced a weariness that was not cost of necessities, such as rent, food, light, merely fatigue, but a kind of malady. It had heat, and laundry, was \$4.35, leaving less robbed them of their freshness; their eyes than \$1 to cover other necessities. Of a were dull, their skins pallid and anemic.

lie in a lack of wholesome food and the simple on amusement. Every penny went to-comforts necessary to the maintenance of "just live." In that city half the women

winding in a narrow procession through come in the end the miserable old women of

### WHAT IS A "LIVING WAGE"?

Those who have investigated the conditions that the employers have dictated their own With these questions in mind, I walked terms to the workers without regard as to

In the State of Kentucky there are 47,000

### THE MASSACHUSETTS INVESTIGATION

Of the store women investigated, 4.8 per ere dull, their skins pallid and anemic. group of 1568 women workers in Boston, Had the work done this, or did the trouble 62 per cent. had no margin whatever to spend best and highest ideals of conduct. report of the Massachusetts Commission on Minimum Wage Boards presented the analysis and the facts concerning the wages of 15,807 women engaged in four of the leading industries in Massachusetts. Some of these the Governor of Massachusetts to study the women were earning less than \$4 a week, matter of the wages of women and minors. many less than \$5, and most of them between The members appointed were President \$5 and \$6 a week. In regard to the candy Henry Lefevre, of Simmons College, Boston: industry in Massachusetts, the report of the George W. Anderson, who has taken an active commission says:

The lowest range of wages is less uniformly distributed within an industry than the statement of an average would suggest. For instance, in the candy industry with its 41 per cent. of adult women receiving less than \$5 a week, a comparison of wage rates in eleven different establishments shows that the lowest wages are confined to four factories, in one of which, indeed, 53.3 per cent. of the employees received less than \$5, while the other seven factories paid not one single employee of eighteen or over so low a wage. The difference of these factories in the kind and grade of their product cannot account for the differences in the wage scale, as both the lower and the higher wage scale prevailed in the factories manufacturing the cheaper line of confectionery.

Similar differences between different establishments were found in the stores and the laundries. In the stores, the large and presumably prosperous establishments of Boston in many cases paid a lower wage than was paid in some of the small suburban establishments, and lower wages than in Brockton and in Springfield. Doubtless similar inequalities between different establishments would be found to prevail in other industries. In so far as this is the case, it is evident that industry must bear a higher rate of compensation than some employers pay. These latter, because of inefficient management or because they are making unusual profits, are doing business at the expense of their employees.

These inequalities of wages in the same industry are evidence of the fact to which some of the more thoughtful employers testified—that the rate of wages depends in a large degree upon the personal equation of the employers and upon the helplessness of the employed, and to a very inexact degree upon the cost of labor in relation to the cost of

production.

### IMPORTANCE OF SAFEGUARDING WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

adrift, a matter of 20,000 or more, were living grasped its responsibility in its entirety unin lodgings or boarding houses and two-less it also orders that we safeguard women in thirds of these—that is, between 13,000 and industrial conditions. If we desire to have 14,000 girls or women, had to entertain their the children of the coming generation strong friends, men as well as women, in their bed- and well-born, we must give the workingrooms. This fact reveals how exposed young women healthful conditions surrounding their and friendless workingwomen are to circum- labor and pay them a living wage; for in the stances of life that are not conducive to the mothers as well as in the children rests the The hope of the state.

#### THE LAW PROPOSED IN MASSACHUSETTS

In 1911 a commission was appointed by hand in the employers' liability legislation recently secured in Massachusetts; Richard Olney, a wool merchant who in his younger days worked as a hand in a woolen mill; John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, a labor leader of good judgment, and Mrs. Glendower Evans, who for twenty-five years had been trustee of the Lyman and State industrial schools, institutions for the care of wayward boys and girls.

This commission presented its report to the legislature in January last, together with a bill in which was recommended the establishment of a Minimum Wage Board. This bill provides that there be established a Minimum Wage Commission to consist of three persons, one of whom may be a woman, to be appointed by the Governor, the duty of these commissioners being to inquire into the facts appertaining to wages paid female employees in the Commonwealth and to establish wage boards of not less than six representatives of the employers in given trades and not less than six of the female employees in the said trade, and also one or more disinterested persons to represent the public. When twothirds of the members of a wage board shall report to the Minimum Wage Commission the wage upon which they are agreed as proper compensation for labor at a given trade, the commission shall review the same and may decide favorably or may disapprove or may recommit the matter to the same or When the commission a new wage board. approves of the findings of a wage board, it shall issue an order declaring such determina-If it is right that we should regulate child tions to be the legal minimum wage for labor, it is right that we should regulate the women and minors in the said occupation conditions surrounding women in industry. and may issue an order to employers to If government orders that we safeguard the become effective sixty days after date. After child in industrial conditions, it has not the lapse of sixty days it shall become unlawful for an employer to offer less than the rate of wage prescribed by the commission.

### THE ARGUMENTS FOR "WAGE BOARDS"

posed law that to be generally effective it result of underpaying and the resultant unmust become in the end a matter of national derfeeding and unhealthful living. As we legislation. If this were not so, a State have nothing as yet that is comparable to ing no minimum wage law could, by under- the German system of old-age insurance, bidding, easily destroy the industries of an- nor similar to the Lloyd-George Insurance other State whose industries were controlled bill, which recently became effective in Engby a minimum wage law. This seems to be land, there is no provision other than charity the only sound argument against the pro- for the old age of the underpaid woman posed establishing of minimum wage boards worker. No matter how faithfully she may in single States.

in the main as follows:

great gain to the worker.

they are certain to bring publicity that will says, "for \$5 a week and the privilege of being be of value in the final adjustment of the burned to death," and when health and question.

for the furthering of industrial peace.

(4) That they will protect the better class of privation finish their work, employers from the undercutting and the underbidding of their unscrupulous competitors.

(5) That they will tend to make the employer develop the capacity of his employees, plovees.

to the ethics of the pay roll.

economic conditions.

#### HOW THE PUBLIC IS CONCERNED

The wage-reform movement has been opbecause of the threatened reduction in the of race suicide in the streets. family income; by the girls themselves, because there were always so many waiting to take their places; by the manufacturers, because of the profit that comes to them from looks like reform; and, last, by the general prevent sweating and undercutting. tions involved.

Now the public really makes up a large part of the wage deficit with its various chari-Fifty-two per cent. of the charitable cases recently investigated were caused by destitution directly or indirectly traceable to It is evident from the nature of this pro- misfortune and calamities which were the toil during the years she is at full earning The arguments in favor of wage boards are power, a matter of twenty years at the maximum (for the earning power of women de-(1) That even a small rise in wages is a clines rapidly after twenty years), there is no haven for her old age. She goes on working (2) That, even if imperfectly enforced, in the factories, as Charles Edward Russell strength fail, there waits for her the alms-(3) That they will use labor organizations house or the precarious existence of the old woman who does odd jobs until hunger and

### THE VITAL QUESTION OF HEALTH

Health is a social question and must be also to make the work as little seasonal as dealt with by government. The regulation possible in order to hold his trained em- of the scale of wages of women by the state is a step toward the preservation of the (6) That they will educate employers as health of the worker. Those who insist on trying to bolster up the morals of the vast (7) That they will turn the searchlight of army of workingwomen, must first turn their public conscience on the devious byways of attention to the physical welfare of these private interests; for without being exactly women. Mary Ann must have before her aware of it, the public is the real sweater of the ideal of pure womanhood, but Mary Ann the poor, owing to a lack of knowledge and must eat and be warm and have a roof over the shirking of responsibility for the existing her head in order to protect that womanhood. Nor must she become a mother who is a beast of burden, a weary, bedraggled servant of a parasitic trade. Two children out of every four or five die before the age of five vears. If the mothers can be given a little posed from all quarters—by the parents and more comfort and a very little more leisure, families of the working-girls who have homes, we shall not find it necessary to raise the cry

#### THE MINIMUM WAGE IN AUSTRALIA

The state of Victoria, Australia, was the cheap labor; by the legislators, because they pioneer in the matter of fixing a legal minias a body are suspicious of anything that mum wage. The law was enacted in 1806 to public through its indifference to the ques- result was not injurious to the trades regulated. The wages of the employees were

cial Board," since the enactment of the law, mum fixed by the board. A similar wage law in England has thus far been applied to only four trades.

that the difficulties arising from the great living and keeping in health."

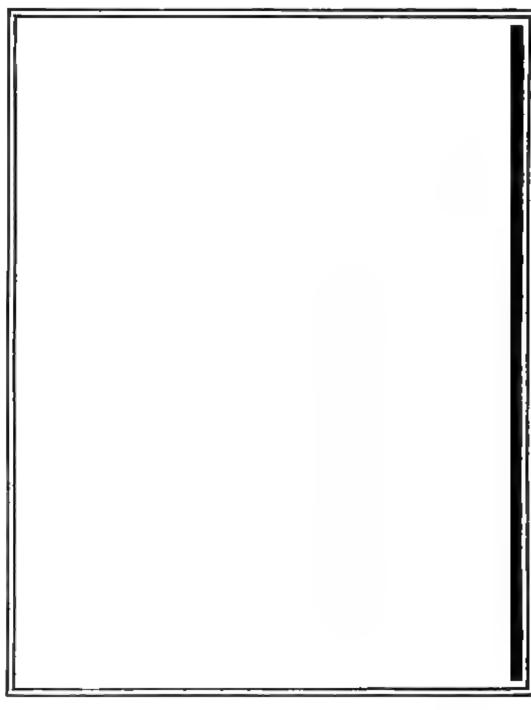
raised on an average \$1.14 a week, sweating influx of foreign labor could be solved by was abolished, and, as there has since that maintaining a certain standard of efficiency time been no depression in trade in Victoria, in the ranks of the employed, and thus immithe employers as a rule uphold the wage gration need not stand as a permanent hinboards. The promotion of industrial peace drance to the enforcement of wage laws. and the entire absence of strikes are the most. Special licenses under board regulation could prominent features of their adoption in Vic- be issued to workers physically defective and toria, there having been only one strike of also to minors, which would permit the payany seriousness in an industry under a "Spe-ment of a lower rate of wage than the mini-

The proposed legislation in the matter of wage scales is based on the simple economic The ever-increasing immigration to America proposition that "the least wage consistent renders our wage situation much more diffi- with sound theories of social and economic cult to regulate. It would seem, however, progress is the necessary cost of the worker's

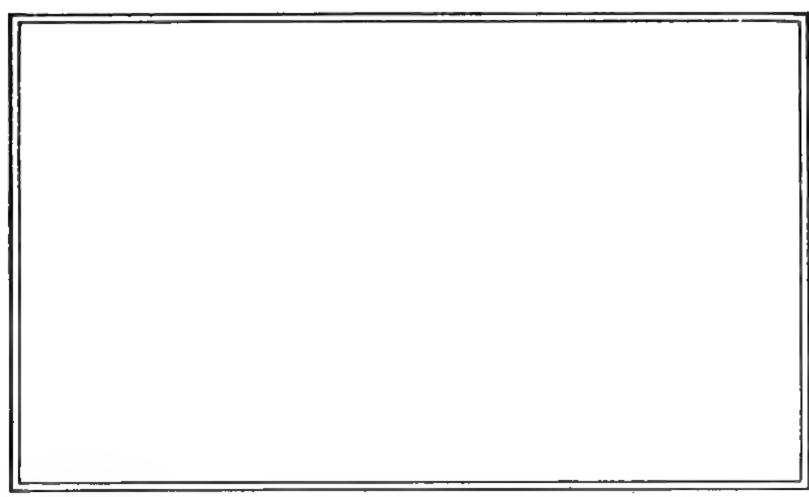
# A LEADER IN THE MINIMUM WAGE. MOVEMENT

SINCE she was chosen by Governor Foss as the woman representative on the Massachusetts Wage Commission last July, Mrs. Glendower Evans has worked with unremitting zeal personally investigating the industrial conditions of certain trades and employing experts to probe into matters beyond her actual personal reach.

Mrs. Evans is a talented Boston woman, a descendant of Puritan stock. In 1882 she married Glendower Evans, of Philadelphia, and together they planned a life to be devoted to the ideals of public service. Soon after his untimely death in 1886 Mrs. Evans, undaunted by her loneliness and sorrow, went on with their jointly planned work and was made a trustee of the Massachusetts State Reform Schools and has served there continuously ever since. The Massachusetts Woman's Trade Union League has known her helpfulness and her sympathy with working people aroused her to action which led to the settlement of the Roxbury carpet-workers' strike of 1911.



MRS. GLENDOWER EVANS OF BOSTON



Photographs by Anschutz, Keckuk PUSHING THE GREAT DAM ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI FROM THE ILLINOIS SHORE TO KEOKUK ON THE IOWA SHORE

(The monolithic dam being cast of concrete in steel forms with cantilever traveler crane served by a three-track railroad on the top of the structure, all the machinery moving out as the dam progresses across the Mississippi. This is a view of the down-stream face of the dam, looking toward Illinois)

# HARNESSING THE MISSISSIPPI TO ELECTRIC GENERATORS

THE POWER ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CENTURY

# BY G. WALTER BARR

So quietly that even the newspapers hardly power for manufacturing in America. This know about it, even after it is half fine evolution has been somewhat of a return to ished, there is being built in the Mississippi, the type in this nation of great natural rein the most violent stretch of the great river, sources: First, there were water wheels in at the foot of its impassable rapids, the New England and other streams with mills on greatest power dam in the world, creating the banks; then came the era of coal, which the largest water-power plant in the world, built up Pennsylvania; now the movement is to energize the largest single electrical instal- toward turbine water wheels turning dynalation in the world; and this is being done in mos which make power in a form that may be the very center of the agricultural area of the transmitted easily to machines hundreds of the economic chessboard the dominant pro- has occurred industrially: In the first era, duction of the first farming States in the the raw materials were taken to the power, tured products.

that when it is completed, early in 1913, it fuel was cheaper than the carriage of the raw United States and greatly change the map of source of supply of the latter; now, power industrialism in this country.

know about it, even after it is half fin- evolution has been somewhat of a return to United States to change with one move on miles away from the river. A similar change Union from corn and chickens to manufac- because the power could not be moved from the overshot wheels; in the era of coal, there So large is this water-power development came a time when the transportation of the will shift the manufacturing center of the materials, and some industries moved to the makes such a large part of factory cost that It is a long step forward in the evolution of the movement is of factories to the power, as

days so much as on account of the cost of maintaining transmission lines and the necessity of buying right of way for these lines as wide as a railroad requires. St. Louis, 135 miles distant by air line, has contracted for 60.000 horse power for ninety-nine years. The current will be taken there by a transmission line now building which will carry 110,000 volts, the highest electric pressure ever used to transmit power. A better comprehension can be gained of the magnitude of this new hydro-electric development in the agricultural center of this country by some comparisons. The power developed at Keokuk is about

# BEGINNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONE WALL OF THE LOCK WITH GATES LARGER THAN ANY AT PANAMA

three times that now used in manufactur- and Missouri, at the junction of which is ing in the State of Iowa, more than is located this Keokuk installation, used in now used in the State of Missouri; and manufacturing only 983,211 horse power in one-third that now used in the State of Illi- 1905, the date of the latest census data on nois, including Chicago and its environs. It this subject, and this is only a little over three is one-fifth of all the water power now har- times the output of the electric generators nessed in the entire United States, which was going in where these three States meet in the 1,647,909 horse power by the last census middle of the Mississippi. Figures for 1911, figures. The three States of Iowa, Illinois, made by careful factoring of percentages of

gain before and after 1905, show a large increase in Illinois to about 1,150,000 horse power now used for manufacturing in that State, as against 651,578 borse power in use in 1905, when that census was taken.

As regards the more immediate vicinity of this new and great power development, statistics of the zone with 150-mile radius are as follows: Within this zone is a population (1910) of 4,-205,919; factories in thirty cities to the number of 11,-994, capitalized at \$590,085,-000, and turning out annually products worth at the factory \$712,437,000; the population within the zone includes from 45 to 47 per cent, of the population of the States segmented, excluding Chicago, and includes nearly half the coun-

# TUBES TO CARRY THE WATER FROM THE TURBINES TO THE TAIL RACE BELOW EACH OF THE THIRTY POWER UNITS OF 7,500 KILOWATTS CAPACITY

(Draft tubes at top are circles 18 feet in diameter, at bottom are 40 feet 2 inches in horizontal diameter, and 22 feet 8 inches in vertical diameter. Outlets are not ellipses, but two semicircles joined by straight lines)

water-power installation from another angle of view.

Analysis of several hundred water-power developments all over the world shows that in every case the population within the zone of use of the power rises to five times the horse power developed—the variation is a small decimal. Applying that factor to the Keokuk development, and remembering that it is hoped to sell that power to factories to move near the power, and subtracting the power sold to St. Louis, gives 1,200,000 as the population to be added to the vicinity of the big dam -say within fifty miles.

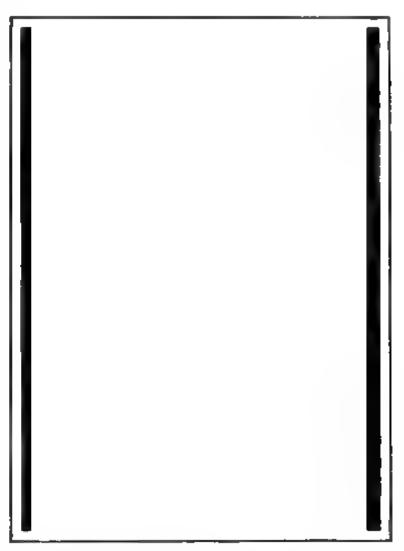
This, however, is a very small portion of the population of that great area of consumption, the Mississippi valley, in the center of which this water power is being developed, and in which is almost exactly half the population of the continental United States. Locating this great producing force in the center of consumption meets with the approbation of economists, albeit the location was by compulsion of natural conditions. The coordination of the location with raw materials is also excellent, as may be seen by a glance at the map with some knowledge of the places where cotton and wool, leather, iron and what-not are indigenous.

shapes all commercial ends. The Mississippi Illinois, made one of the principal addresses River is considered by some very good people at the Rivers and Harbors Congress held to be even a better regulator of freight rates in Washington last December, which was of the War Department work on the upper all proper measures to increase their manuject which graphically shows the effect of the ing increasingly imperative as the time apriver on railroad rates. One typical instance proaches for the opening of the new trade

velopment works will utilize at least four ment of the heart of our country.' great railroad systems, all dominated, as to rates, by the Mississippi River.

# RELATIONS TO THE PANAMA CANAL

Mississippi expect large benefits from the tion by the largest construction works in the opening of the Panama Canal and the result- world to-day. It will be finished shortly being short-line, all-water route from St. Paul fore the Panama Canal. The power will be and the intermediate landings to the Orient. sold at a lower price than that now paid for Dr. David Kinley, director of the courses in the power developed at Niagara.



BUGH L. COOPER, ENGINEER OF THE KEOKUK POWER IMPROVEMENT, NEXT TO PANAMA THE GREATEST ENGINEERING WORK OF THE TIMES

And yet, transportation's the thing that business administration in the University of than the Interstate Commerce Commission. widely quoted by the newspapers, in which he Major C. McD. Townsend, United States argued that the States along the Mississippi Army, Corps of Engineers, formerly in charge River must make strenuous efforts and adopt Mississippi, has written a paper on the sub-factures; and that "this necessity is becomis that a given bit of freight is carried by rail route between our country and the west from St. Louis to Burlington, Iowa, 222 coast of South America and the Orient." He miles, for the same charge that is exacted opined that when the Panama Canal is comfor carrying the same box sixty-one miles pleted, and deep water, like that being prowestward from the same St. Louis freight vided above Keokuk, is maintained in the house. Burlington is on the Mississippi Mississippi, "we cannot even guess at the above Keokuk. This new water-power de- impetus that would be given to the develop-

Aside from the Isthmian Canal itself, a large part of this impetus is being given by the water-power development at Keokuk, where three great States meet, where, Panama aside, the greatest engineering work of Rightly or wrongly, the people along the the century is rapidly approaching comple-

GIRLS LEARNING TO COOK IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL

# VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

# BY MARY JOSEPHINE MAYER

"HE end of education," some one has doing. In the past fifty years the world has ment to the social environment, in order to recently, have shown little recognition of control it or to make use of it."

utilitarian doubtless it is, if applied to the to boys and girls who, as helpers in the vast field covered by the word education, house or on the farm, were in daily contact But if we limit the field to that small portion with industrial processes; the schools suppleis fairly adequate. Our public schools But when, one by one, home industries were selves to, and make use of, their social en- whatever on the industrial occupations of vironment,—in other words, the schools the community. Consequently, our boys should give some sort of preparation for and girls have been turned out into life with upon the community an army of children practical activities. And let it be borne in with about as much knowledge of economic mind that 80 per cent. of the American

Yet this is precisely what our much-

said," is to secure the power of adjust- been made over, but the schools, until very the fact. Formerly, they did their required This definition may seem partial and work in giving the needed academic training covered by our public schools the definition mented the practical training of the home. should send out their pupils with a measure relegated to factories, the schools proceeded of power, be it ever so small, to adjust them- in an academic training that had no bearing making a living. They should not throw a minimum of preparation for any of its and industrial conditions as a litter of blind people earn their living by some form of hand work.

The misfortune was not so great when the vaunted public school system has been apprenticeship system flourished. But the

the school.

# THE LOSS OF GOOD HUMAN MATERIAL

That so many of our children leave school quire something more than an academic of that mythical being, the average child, and

minute subdivision of manufacturing proc- course to hold their interest. They begin to esses has made adequate industrial training feel the many-sided appeal of life, and they by means of apprenticeship a thing of the are eager to leave school, which does not inpast. With the failure, then, of the home terest them, and go out into the world. and the shop to fit our boys and girls for a Once out of school, the temptation to earn vocation, the burden falls heavily upon money without delay is too strong to be resisted, and there is always a demand for Now, in so far as the elementary school errand and messenger boys, cash girls, and has only prepared for the high school, and unskilled factory workers. So these children this in turn for the college, our schools have of fourteen drift into occupations of no edushirked their burden. They should be for cational value, without possibility of advancethe masses—and statisticians tell us that but ment. Those performing routine work in one out of eight of our school children com- factories become either listless and stupid, or plete the high-school course. This one-eighth dissatisfied, in which case they go from place alone gets the full value of the school system. to place in search of more interesting work. For the needs of the other seven-eighths, Errand boys, cash girls, and the like are who leave the elementary school to become pushed out of their places by the constantly wage-earners, almost no provision is made, renewed supply of younger children. So these unskilled workers drift into the ranks of occasional labor, or join the army of the unemployed.

With a change in our school curriculum as soon as the age limit of compulsory educa- much of this waste of good material might be tion is reached is, of course, largely a matter avoided; and until the course of study is of economic pressure; their wages are needed made to bear more directly upon the vocaby their families. But that a large number of tions our schools must expect to lose their those who drop out early could remain longer pupils early. But, above all, the course of is beyond dispute. The fact is, that these study must be made to fit the individual child. children and their parents feel that the school who has too long been stretched on the Prodoes not give the needed training for life. crustean bed of a school system. We have Most growing, vigorous boys and girls re- arranged courses of study to meet the needs

# SCHOOLBOY APPRENTICES AT BOOKBINDING

have signally failed to provide for the varying a self-elected vocation, and acquire an intelligent applitudes of the individual. Until each understanding of the duties of good citizenship. aptitudes of the individual. Until each child's peculiar gift is discovered and trained, our public school system has failed to prepare him adequately for life.

# THE DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

led to a widespread demand for vocational training in our public schools. In this connection, the attitude of the trade unions is this system of training the youth will advance significant; they are beginning to understand that an increase in skill and in the number of skilled workmen is conducive to stability of wages and to the general good of the wageearner. At its twenty-ninth annual convention, in 1908, the American Federation of Labor appointed a special committee to investigate methods of industrial education in this country and abroad; among the conclusions to meet new conditions, or decline. A disreached are the following:

largely depends on the industrial training of our workers. The boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and

Such an opportunity is not now within reach of the great majority of the children of the wage workers. The present system is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Owing to past methods and false views, an absurd notion possesses the minds of too many of our youths which causes them to shun work at the trades and to seek the office or store as much more Dissatisfaction with existing conditions has genteel and fitting. This silly notion has been done widespread demand for vocational shaken by the healthy influence of unions and will be entirely eradicated if industrial training becomes a part of our school system; and in consequence of greatly in general intelligence, as well as in technical skill, and in mental and moral worth; he will be a better citizen and a better man.

In response to the new demand our schools have entered a transition stage—in other words, they show that they are alive. For a school system can no more stand still than can a human being; it must either advance tinct advance has been made along several lines,—in the establishment of technical, It is believed that the future welfare of America mechanic arts, and manual-training high schools; and in the effort to introduce industrial subjects into the elementary schools. brains, such as may enable them to carn a living in Manual training, which was first taken up by

# TRAINING FOR LIFE-WORK

courses in domestic science may also be re- school in Albany trains both boys and girls. garded as vocational.

In addition to the introduction of these courses into existing schools, the last few years have seen the creation all over the

the high schools, soon pushed its way down widespread attention. Some of the subjects into the elementary schools. In 1909 more offered are carpentry, cabinet-making, woodthan one-half of the cities of the United turning, forging, plumbing, electric wiring, States of 4000 in population and over reprinting, bookbinding, mechanical drawing, ported manual training in their schools.

and industrial design. Those boys who have decided upon their trade are permitted to begin the study of it on entering; those who are undecided are required to take several A high-school education need no longer be lines of trade work; the instructors can then a preparation for college. It may bear more guide the boys to a wise choice. The length directly on the vocations. Side by side with of the course is elastic, depending upon the academic courses, our boys and girls may individual progress made. This school has take typewriting and stenography, book- its complement in the Manhattan Trade keeping, dress-making, millinery, applied arts, School for Girls, founded by private enterand so on. And since home-making is the prise and recently taken over by the city. vocation of the greater number of girls, the The new and highly successful vocational

# CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

That this movement toward the practical country of a large number of high schools in our day schools is bound to keep more exclusively vocational in their aims—a few children in them longer than would otherwise examples of which are, the Polytechnic High be the case, can hardly be denied. But it is School, San Francisco; the two Technical equally true that, under present economic High Schools of Chicago; the High School of conditions, a large number will still be Practical Arts of Boston; and in New York driven out into the world at the age of four-City the Stuyvesant High School and the teen. It is these children in the critical High School of Commerce. New York has period, from fourteen to sixteen—before recently established a vocational school for they can be reckoned upon as industrial boys of fourteen and over, that is attracting factors—whose education must be continued.

# A SEWING CLASS IN THE TRADE SCHOOL OF THE WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK

opportunity for further education and train- go to a continuation school for from two to lag so far behind the countries of Continental mentary schooling vary in different localities Europe. France, Belgium, and Switzerland —from four to six in the afternoon, or two have made tremendous investments in indus-mornings a week, or one day a week, as the trial training, but in this movement Germany case may be; but the boy must go to school, leads the world. Her present prosperity and and it is the duty of his employer to see that supremacy in the world markets are a result of the does so. If he attends an evening school, a conscious determination to make educated the employer is compelled to allow him a cerbrains take the place of poor natural resources. tain number of hours each day away from his cornerstone of Germany's great commercial the most important factor in the training not and industrial progress.

# GERMANY POINTS THE WAY

shall reach the entire working class. Far- tutions of learning and our admirable schools the working man. In Germany vocational than our own. One of our great national

The present existing means to this end is training is compulsory; for, although the boy the continuation school—by which is meant may leave the regular school at fourteen, he is any type of school that offers to wage-earners compelled, in most of the German states, to ing. And it is precisely at this point that we four years longer. The hours for this supple-"The schoolmaster," it has been said, "is the work. These continuation schools, although only of boys, but of men and women, for their vocations, are only one ramification of an unperalleled system of industrial education.

Here in America we have directed our Instead of establishing a few expensive efforts toward the perfecting of machinery, trade and technical schools, as we have done leaving the human being, the most important in America, Germany has endeavored to and costly factor in production, to pick up his create a widespread industrial education that training as best he might. Our higher instisighted German statesmen and economists of technology turn out trained and efficient have realized the fact that a state is bound to organizers of labor; but these generals have decline if it educates only the men at the top to deal with a raw and undisciplined army. and neglects the masses. Germany spends Meanwhile, from all parts of our country as much, if not more, than we do on higher comes a demand for skilled labor that is not education; but it lays an equal stress upon met by the supply; and we import European the scientific training of the average man - workmen trained to a higher standard of skill too, must educate our workers.

# COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

school; and the recent Wisconsin Commission troduction of trade and technical instruction. for the Extension of Industrial and Agriculinstitutions

# PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS

and seems destined to remain for a long time teachers are rare in our evening schools. The

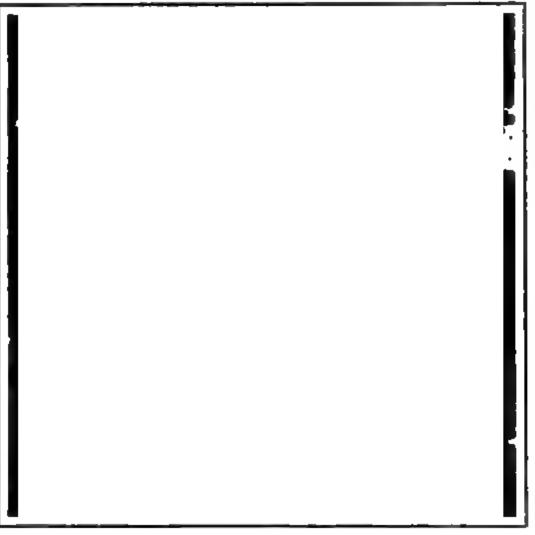
failures is a lack of thoroughness—and the to come, the chief means of education for the time is fast coming when, if we mean to hold working people. Public evening schools, our own, we can no longer be slipshod. We, originally founded to give instruction in the "three R's" to those who had missed the opportunities of the day schools, have, through a rapid development in the past twenty-five years, come to occupy a distinct As we have seen, such further education is place in the educational system. The most compulsory in Germany; the Scotch law significant phase of their development has compels the attendance of boys and girls to been the increasing effort to minister more sixteen years of age at some continuation directly to the needs of the people by the in-

But, although the evening schools are doing tural Training urges the adoption in Wiscon- an increasingly important work, in reality sin of the Scotch law. Here, as a rule, there they reach but a small fraction of the illiteris no compulsion in the matter. Now the ate, and of the great army of wage-carners in average boy or girl does not attend school need of further training. Beside the continuwithout compulsion, nor does the average tion schools of Germany, and even of Engemployer interest himself in such attendance land, they make a poor showing. But even unless compelled to do so by law. The fact when pushed to its highest point of efficiency, that large numbers of our working folk, of all any system of evening instruction will always ages from fourteen to sixty, do attend the have inherent difficulties to contend with. continuation schools points to the future that. One of these is lack of regular attendance. awaits the further development of these Only the more ambitious and determined will, after working all day, resist the natural desire for diversion, to devote night after night to further study. Then a large number of pupils come to their evening work tired, and With us, as in England, the state-controlled are, consequently, listless and apathetic. continuation school resolves itself practically. Under such conditions only the best of teachinto the public evening school. It is to-day, ers can make work interesting—and such

> majority teach during the day, and the methods of the day school will not apply to the evening school. It is now recognized that for this specialized work there must be specially trained teachers. Another drawback is shortness of time; in most of the schools the hours are two an evening for four evenings a week, and twenty weeks a vear, making a total of but 100 hours all together; and the average pupil has no time to study out of school hours. It will thus readily be seen that educational opportunities for our young people who are at work are as yet but meager.

# REQUIRED CORRELATION

It is true that many such opportunities exist outside our public-school system.



NEW YORK TRADE-SCHOOL PUPILS FRAMING A HOUSE

# ELECTRICAL WIRING AND INSTALLATION AS PRACTISED BY TRADE-SCHOOL PUPILS

The numerous trade and industrial schools, failure—we cannot build up the prosperity of the classes of the Young Men's and Young the nation without building up the health of Women's Christian Associations, Cooper the average man and woman, and training Union, the Pratt Institute, the Mechanics' them in the principles of good citizenship. Institute of New York, the Drexel Institute Such education is seldom omitted in the best of Philadelphia, the Armour Institute of continuation schools abroad; and in Munich, Technology of Chicago, to mention only a famous for its schools of this kind, a boy has few out of many, are all offering training to to take one hour a week for four years in working people. And a number of our rail- the subjects of citizenship, hygiene, deportroads and manufacturing concerns are carry-ment, and social legislation. ing on excellent schools for apprentices. But such schools and classes, however good, are sporadic, and do not reach the masses.

To systematize in some way the present scattered opportunities; to adapt them more into our system of public education a vocaclosely to the needs of the people; to regulate tional training that, by correlation with other industrial conditions so that his daily toil studies, shall the better fulfill its function. shall leave the worker some remnant of men- The old idea that vocational education is tal and physical vigor to bring to his further somehow opposed to culture should be done training -this must be the work of the imme- away with. The so-called cultural studies, diate future.

# VOCATIONAL TRAINING NOT OPPOSED TO CULTURE

It seems evident, then, that we must infuse frequently forced upon the uninterested But industrial training must go hand in pupil, contribute little or nothing to his hand with all that makes for citizenship— mental growth. But a group of studies rewith training in civics, in hygiene and sanita- lated to and grouped around a central vocation, and in morals. That education which tional aim may, by fully arousing the interturns out only efficient industrial units is a lest, lead to the pursuit of a wider knowledge.

a living.

"What is the most pressing need in legisla- said to be truly democratic.

But, even if this were not so, the first aim of tion?" says Canon Barnett, the founder of our schools should be to fit our boys and girls Toynbee Hall. "It is that a way may be for life—in other words, to give them some opened for an alliance between knowledge special knowledge by which they can make and industry, between the universities and the Labor party. It is a sign of the times But following this first and indispensable that the trade unions send relays of men to step must come the opportunity for further study at Ruskin College in Oxford, and that education for our workers, both young and an association of trade unionists and cooperaold. Public continuation schools, free lec- tors has been formed for the higher education tures, social centers—all must give to the of working men." It is quite as important individual the special training he requires, for America as for England to build upon the either along vocational or purely cultural vocations this broader outlook for the wagelines. And the better the workman, the earner; for not until public education meets more likely is he to broaden his horizon, the widest needs of all the people can it be

HOW BOYS LEARN PATTERN-MAKING-IN ONE OF THE NEW YORK CITY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN INSTRUCTS THESE BOYS IN THE FACTORY WHERE THEY WORK

(The factory management has improvised this class-room and is giving the time of the artisan students for class work supplementing correspondence study, the university supplying an instructor)

# A UNIVERSITY THAT GOES TO THE PEOPLE

# BY MARY BURCHARD ORVIS

INTISCONSIN'S University Extension Di- capital; of taking to their doors the advice create in all the people a realization of their servation, and forestry; of making available educational need and to satisfy that need, the knowledge of the public-service and tax Education by "extension" does not mean commissions. that the laboring man is taught Greek and The United States is noted for its public Chaucer, regardless of his individual want. schools, and it is generally supposed that by It does not mean that knowledge is ground means of them a good education is open to out to him by a soulless machine, but that all. Yet this is to a large extent a delusion. he is stimulated to live, in the true sense of Statistics show that, while the country offers the word. Whether the means of that stim- to all the same opportunities for an educaulation be vocational or cultural education, tion, less than 1 per cent. of the school enrollthe end sought is the same. President Van ment ever finish a college course, less than Hise defines it as finding a "way for every 4 per cent. graduate from high school, and man and woman in the State, who otherwise less than 19 per cent, complete the elemenwould not have an opportunity, to gain an tary course up through eighth grade. The education."

The Extension Division was created with are without a full elementary education! the express idea of extending to the people The relation of these figures to university not only the resources of the university, but extension is obvious the 81 per cent. of of the several libraries grouped at the State uneducated youth constitute its field of

vision has two fundamental aims,—to of the various State bureaus of labor, con-

same schools are open to all, yet 81 per cent.

pecial endeavor, but not its whole field, business problems it gave him "has already of great truth, and the college graduate who he expects to double his income within a s far from his alma mater can still make use short time. of her many facilities by means of the varied ectivities of extension.

per, 1907, and has demonstrated over and end of the university year in June will make

over again his rare executive ability, as well as his broad numan sympathy.

The correspondence lepartment is the only one that deals primurily with individials. Therefore it. nore than any other, iffords concrete eximples of the way in which people are being relped to make the sest of their abilities. Contrary to popular pinion, this work is, ibove all else, perional. Prof. William H. Lighty, who is in harge of it, has had rears of "settlement" experience that is in-/aluable to one dealng constantly with all lasses and all naionalities of people. A neter inspector writes of "the world of good" ie has obtained from a

PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (A vigorous exponent of democracy in education)

Ie declares that the practical knowledge of loss in wages. This feature, which is at

One is never too old to learn" is an adage been converted into dollars," and adds that

The growth of the correspondence work is shown in the statistics as of January 1, 1912: In Wisconsin, the seemingly impossible Total number of registrations, 7088; total ask of making the University a personal number of students (some register for several riend of every one in the State is attempted courses), 6451; active students (some have by means of a well-developed organization, graduated), 4209. There were over 300 new neaded by Dr. Louis E. Reber, who has been students added in the month of October, 1911. iean of the Extension Division since Novem- A conservative estimate of 200 a month to the

> the total of active students in the correspondence department 5500. These totals are made up of all kinds of people, having various degrees of knowledge. They include non-residents working for university degrees, graduates who want higher degrees, and shop men and boys fitting themselves for more efficient daily work. Courses are so graded as to be of value both to the day laborer and to the advanced graduate student, and the list of studies includes the whole gamut of university courses from the ancient languages to bacteriology, and business administration.

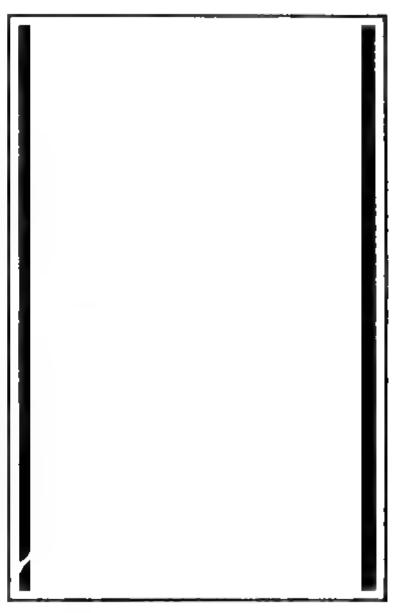
> The work among shop men is especially

ourse which taught him the action of an elec- valuable; at least it affords the best opporric current on the meter. An apprenticed phartunity for direct practical results. Moreover, nacist tells how much more benefit he has re- the greatest number of enrollments is eived from an extension course than from one among men and boys who take up extension n a private technical school. An apprentice courses primarily in order to improve themrrites from the shop that he can now figure out selves in their especial line of work. The or himself things about his machine which State and the employer cooperate in the reviously made the assistance of the foreman following manner to make that improvement necessary. So it goes, in all walks of life, from possible: The employer allows time for inhe clerk to the general manager of a depart- struction in the shop during working hours, nent store, who credits correspondence work thus furnishing an opportunity to the uniwith his promotion to a \$3000 position. An versity teacher to demonstrate his theme in mergency came; he was able to step in and a practical laboratory. The time allowed make good," for he had been taking one of varies from one hour in two weeks to half he extension courses in business management. a day each week, and is accompanied by no

least unusual, has been most successful from all points of view, even from that of the employer. After three years' trial the various employers have come to realize that it pays in increased efficiency. Proof of this statement lies in the fact that none has abandoned it while the majority have increased the number of hours allowed for instruction. Nearly all who have tried the plan seem to feel that it increases the interest of the employee in his work. He learns how and why, and thus becomes an intelligent being, rather than a human machine with the one thought of putting in time and drawing pay.

# RESULTS OF CORRESPONDENCE WORK

The gain to the employee is self-evident. Yet no one can realize, unless he has had the experience himself, just what this opportunity means to the ignorant yet ambitious workman. Possibly the reason the Extension Division has succeeded so well in reaching those who most need it, is that the teachers themselves have all served time in the different vocations which they teach. Norris, for instance, who has charge of texts used in shop courses, has "gone through the mill" and appreciates the difficulties that beset the path of the correspondence student. Yet those difficulties are reduced to a minimum by the system which employs men to give personal instruction in shop classes and but that time is shortened to two, generally, supplements that instruction by correspondence work from the university proper, university courses. The average apprenticeship is four years,

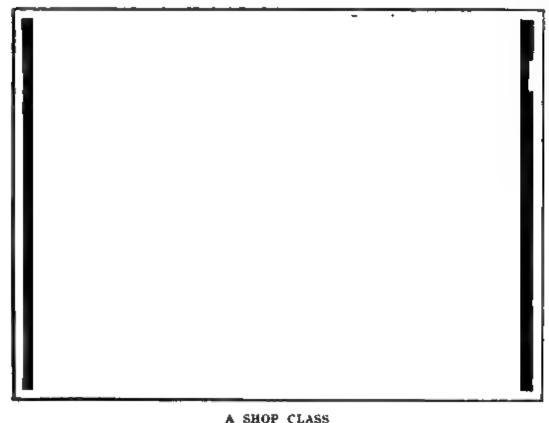


DEAN LOUIS E. REBER (An engineer by profession, who is making a striking success of the Wisconsin system of university extension)

when the student takes advantage of the

The time required for completion of a

given course is determined mainly by the individual, his ability, his previous training, and his ambition. students finish in four months work for which others require two years. Needless to say, success here depends, after all, upon the individual - just as it does in all walks of life. And the individual is treated as such; he is looked upon as a possibility. While no entrance examinations are held, the abilities and limitations of the newlyregistered student are carefully considered, so that he may be set in the right path. All possible encouragement is given him to broaden out and do the work for which he is best fitted, though very



(These factory lads have left their places of work, on the arrival of the traveling instructor, for an hour on 'company time' to receive instruction in their correspondence-study work in a corner of the factory)

# A HALF-DAY APPRENTICE CLASS

(A factory class-room presided over by a traveling university instructor)

While nearly all these students start with sion, the need that existed for some means of shop mathematics, 56 per cent. of them ask getting to the people proper material for for further material. Needless to say, such public discussion of important problems. requests are readily granted. The enthusiasm Therefore he is rightly called "the father of and gratitude of these ambitious men, some Wisconsin's traveling libraries." As Presiof them fifty years old, make one think dent Van Hise says, "The American youth guiltily of neglected opportunities of college everywhere wishes to debate," and it is far days. Given a glimpse of fields of learning better to give him a fair presentation of beyond, the extension student is almost both sides of controverted questions than to certain to ask for "more."

# THE "PACKAGE LIBRARY"

let him come to a conclusion that is founded on fallacy.

These little libraries of the Extension Division are made up of four kinds of material— Another fascinating side of extension work newspaper clippings, pamphlets, typewritten is that which is directly concerned with the articles, and magazine articles; and are sent education of the public mind. Debating in response to any call, with the only condiand public discussion are activities that tions that the recipient pay return postage influence the voter vitally; therefore the and that a time limit of three weeks be obwork which presents for that discussion the served. There are absolutely no charges best material to be found on both sides is a to citizens of the State and no requests are direct step toward the establishment of an refused. If a library has not been prepared enlightened public opinion. The means on the subject called for, one is at once made adopted for this end are the humble little up to fill the new need. Just now calls are "package library" and the university bulle- coming in for material on the Chinese uptin, which make clear to the lay mind the rising. The Department of Debating and mysteries of scientific research. Mr. Frank Public Discussion is not allowed to become Hutchins, head of this department, realized, mossy; it must keep up with the times, long before there was any Extension Divi- though its only source of information be the

(1910- motives are not financial but educational. work: The bureau run privately on a money basis seeks to give the people what they will pay 12700 the most for; the one run by the State Uni-1925 versity seeks to give them what they need 77000 for their best development. The one caters

to popular taste, the other educates it. Mr. J. J. Pettijohn is secretary of this 250 548 department and works from a knowledge based on a thorough investigation of the needs orary" of the people in the way of lectures and enternot an tainments. He has visited nearly all the es are districts which he supplies, and is able to pinion carry on his work with rare insight into local which conditions. The virgin hamlet of one hunficant, dred souls is not going to appreciate as popu- its first lecturer the professor of esthetics! 1909- "The House Fly as a Carrier of Disease" will prove far more attractive and useful to the average rural audience.

By undertaking the work of impresario, the university saves thousands of dollars both 102 for consumers and producers of lecture ma-84 terial. "Professionals" can be secured at 57 half their customary price, with financial 53 gain to themselves, by this system, which 52 dispenses with the middleman. University 51 professors also can be made doubly useful 47 as field lecturers, guided by the department 44 whose duty it is to get the right man for a 41 given club, society, or board in any locality 33 from the largest city to the country district.

This work is a logical function of the uniis and versity in that it is a means of getting the chools best educational attractions to the people. ypical Its staff of organizers and field workers meets ichers, individuals and clubs interested and acts pening as a means of stimulating them to further "The effort. It prevents old clubs dying a natural rocity death from stagnation. It encourages the adding formation of new organizations of all sorts. I what To quote Mr. Pettijohn, "These lecture e spice courses, given as they are, by members of ife, as the faculty and by professional talent, aproused pealing as they do to all classes of people, 'What people of all ages and of all grades of educaisiness tion, become a great avenue through which on? I popular education and social progress are

promoted."

Attendance of lectures averages 150, and the department estimates that it reached in its public lectures last year over 100,000 ctures, persons, besides those attending commencenainly ment exercises, in which the attendance h with averages from 400 to 1000. What an opporrested tunity for influencing popular taste! What st and a chance to counteract the debasing influence s field of the average cheap theater (to say nothing gh its of the higher-priced comic opera). The field

# AN HOUR OUT OF FACTORY TIME FOR INSTRUCTION

(These shop students have come directly from their work to meet the traveling instructor for help in difficulties or guidance in advance work)

of this department is, like that of the moving- into bureaus: Municipal Reference and Civic picture show, unlimited.

# DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL INFORMATION AND WELFARE

The Department of General Information and Welfare, as its name signifies, likewise information on municipal subjects, with the has a practically unlimited field. Among its two functions of meeting inquiries and carwell-developed activities are municipal ref- rying on expert investigations. It makes use erence work, social and civic-center promo- of the resources of the State and nation in tion, institute and demonstration manage- serving cities. It is to the municipality ment, vocational guidance, and the editing what the Legislative Reference Library is to and distribution of reports of the achieve- the legislature; it means cities that are better ments of research. Its scope extends through and more economically run. Very few cities the whole field of betterment, including can afford municipal reference bureaus, charities and correction, tuberculosis exhibits, moreover, the State is best fitted to carry on sanitation, economics, conservation, and tech-the work which is so vitally important. nical questions of all descriptions. In the Ford H. MacGregor, in charge, compiles achievement of its ends, exhibits, institutes, information and prepares bulletins on subjects lectures, correspondence courses, and the of civic importance. In addition, when answering of all reasonable questions are uti- questions come in on subjects requiring techlized. The institutions vary in duration from nical information along scientific subjects, the Baker's Institute of three days to the he puts in touch with each other the people Service, which lasted six months. These last needing it. He is able to save municipalities activities were partly self-supporting, but the thousands of dollars, by bringing together the great majority of its undertakings are carried university expert on sewage and the city on at the expense of the Extension Division engineer who needs his advice. He has preand are without fees

and Social Center Development.

# MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BUREAU

This bureau serves as a clearing-house for

Milwaukee Institute of Municipal and Social who have that knowledge and the cities pared bulletins on the following subjects: Two branches of this work are organized "Commission Government," "Oiling of and "Home Rule." He has under way bulle- extension proper is greatly facilitated. tins on "City Planning," "Municipal Fire Mr. Ward compares his work with that of

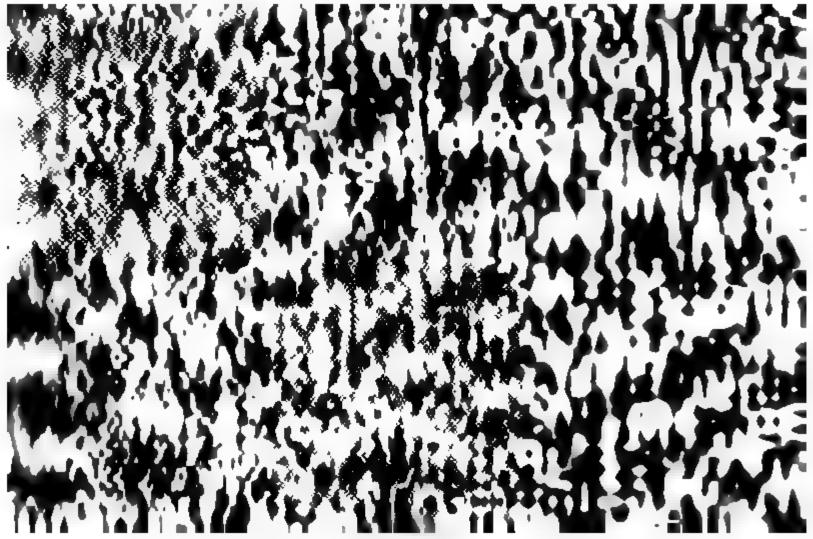
the other departments of the Extension Divis- and makes them into one great group. ion, the Municipal Bureau deals with groups is, therefore, enormous.

# CIVIC AND SOCIAL CENTER DEVELOPMENT

Streets," "Municipal Garbage Collection," people thus organized, the work of university

Insurance," "Municipal Legislation Affecting the other departments by saying that the Tuberculosis," "Paving," "Wheel Tax Or- correspondence department deals with indidinances," and "Municipal Cost Accounting." viduals, the debating and lecture depart-This is pioneer work, which is rapidly being ments with already organized groups of a copied by other States. Cities all over the land more or less "high-brow" character; but write for information and receive it. In return his work deals with communities as a whole, the bureau gains their cooperation in compil- and everybody "who is alive" belongs. It ing its reports and bulletins. Like nearly all takes the organized and the unorganized

The foregoing account of the activities —the largest group of all, the city. The extent of university extension in Wisconsin merely of its influence within and without the State illustrates. To form any real idea of its scope and its methods, one must see it. Yet to see it would be to visit every village and city in the State, for its students are the people of Wisconsin. Probably it owes its success So much has been said and done all over the in reaching them to its field work. Extension country in the way of social and civic center work has been advocated and carried on for agitation that any explanation of this work is decades, in the United States and abroad, but unnecessary. Its recent incorporation as a Wisconsin alone found an adequate means department of the Extension Division, with for carrying out its ideals, for making the Mr. E. J. Ward as adviser, was due to the fact work personal. That means its organizathat it could perform a definite task for the tion into districts, each branch office having university. That task is the organization its superintendent, organizers, and teachers, of centers in every district, city and rural, its class rooms and library facilities. Thus which can be used for extension purposes, direct inspiration is furnished citizens liv-It gets people together, through the "com- ing hundreds of miles from the university mon ground," the school house. With the proper. This plan is best shown by a map



AN EVENING DRAWING CLASS AT A DISTRICT EXTENSION HEADQUARTERS (Giving a sustable environment for doing the correspondence work and affording teachers' assistance close at hand)

of the State, indicating the centers of university influence with their surrounding districts. Think what this means to the farmer's family, or to the residents of Greenville! A miniature university exists, near enough to be available to all who care to use their opportunities; a university willing to

go more than half-way.

Wisconsin's Agricultural Extension Department is too large a subject to be properly discussed in this article. Moreover, it has had an entirely different development from the work of the Extension Division proper and is carried on separately, with its own special appropriation. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1910-11, its 136 farmers' institutes and 41 cooking schools were attended by about 118,000 farmers and their wives; that in the same year 1900 farmers attended the ten days' farmers' course at the university, and 8500 the courses given in different places about the State.

students, nearly 6500 in number, who, with became \$40,000, and has increased steadily total about 12,000. of the State University.

# EXPENSE AND APPROPRIATION

one-fourth the actual cost of such instruction League. to the university. The question arises, Do sary expenditure. Prior to 1908 the annual opinion which it creates. It is democracy.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, SHOWING THE DISTRICTS AND CENTERS IN TOUCH WITH THE UNIVERSITY AT MADISON

Thus the university reaches its extramural appropriation was \$20,000. In that year it those in attendance at Madison, make the until in 1911 it is \$100,000, besides \$50,000 Add to these 12,000 for an Extension Building! For 1912 it is registered individuals the members of groups \$125,000, making the total appropriation for benefited by the work of the departments of two years \$275,000, exclusive of agricultural Lecture Instruction, Debating, and General extension, which has a separate appropria-Information, and you get some conception of tion. When you compare this with the largest the number of people enjoying the privileges sum granted for similar work the current year in any other State, \$40,000 (Ohio), this becomes phenomenal.

Evidently the people of the State appreciate the work of the Extension Division, for A fee of fifty cents is charged for each they are going deep down into their pockets assignment, or lesson, including the correct to support it. The farmer who has learned tion of papers and lectures by the field in- scientific farming, his wife who belongs to the structor, if there be one. Since it takes the District Woman's Club, and his son who deaverage shop hand two years to complete a bates in the village school, constitute a united course of forty assignments, it can readily be family when the work of the university is seen that the total cost to the student is very under discussion. The man in the shop and small—\$20 for instruction that enables him, his daughter who "clerks" have a common in many cases, to double his wages. In- bond with the General Superintendent and come from fees, however, amounts to only his daughter who heads the Equal Suffrage

University extension means increased efresults justify the enormous outlay on the ficiency and earning power; it makes the part of the State? The steady increase in individual a more social being and lowers class appropriations speaks in no uncertain tones of barriers. There is a distinct benefit to the the commonwealth's approval of the neces- State and nation in the enlightened public

# )F WASTE AND INEFFI-**ICY IN NATIONAL** GOVERNMENT

# REDERICK A. CLEVELAND

2 President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency)

hen he takes the each hungry for tunity to demonstify his position executive of the n army of agents he said:

for government

en amused at the ficiaries of this trust, the American people, to win an inheri- are increasingly exacting in their demands; hat he must first they are not only demanding fidelity, but spend a million efficiency and economy,—efficiency premised is without being on exact information as to what is going on; The President economy in the expenditure of funds provided

. Brewster's task for welfare purposes,

President Cleveland was particularly forceof an inheritance ful in his description of the trust character of would win repu- his office. President Roosevelt brought new the approval of vigor to public service in his insistence on s reminded that efficiency as a qualification for government it on ability to employment. In his recent message, Presithousand million dent Taft has pictured his responsibility as rs, without being that of chief executive of a "corporation or, what is quite whose functions are almost as varied as those duty as trustee. of the entire business world-whose organizaat the President tion and undertakings are continental in ed to his task, scope, and whose activities touch the interday he is made ests of every person living within the juriswho are willing diction of the United States." But the handilucted into office cap under which a conscientious executive nearly four hun- labors has never been adequately described.

# LACK OF INFORMATION

In a special message to Congress (subids in the horde mitted on March 3, 1911) President Taft claim attention pointed to some of the difficulties under which itions. Further- the nation's executive is required to labor. dvisers and ad- Notwithstanding these varied responsibilities

There have been no adequate means provided opportunity to whereby either the President or his advisers may news which have act with intelligence on current business before the promotion of them; there has been no means for getting prompt, accurate and correct information as to results obtained; estimates of departmental needs have NG THE NATION'S not been the subject of thorough analysis and review before submissions; budgets of receipts and disbursements have been prepared and presented for the consideration of Congress in an unscientific ok for the Presi- and unsystematic manner; appropriation bills have y be considered been without uniformity or common principle nt of reputation governing them; there have been practically no sibility is for the accounts showing what the government owns and st trust that the only a partial representation of what it owes; st trust that the appropriations have been overencumbered without ived. The bene- the facts being known; officers of government

have had no regular or systematic method of having brought to their attention the costs of governmental administration, operation and maintenance, and therefore could not judge as to the economy or waste; there has been inadequate means whereby those who served with fidelity and efficiency might make a record of accomplishment and be distinguished from those who were inefficient and wasteful; functions and establishments have been duplicated, even multiplied, causing conflict and unnecessary expense; lack of full information has made intelligent direction impossible and cooperation between different branches of the service difficult.

of bringing to the attention of Congress the native to a "cheese-paring" policy; to the unconditions with which each administration is intelligent use of the surgeon's knife; to the cutconfronted. The message carried with it a re- ting of "red tape" without regard for results; quest that an appropriation be made to enable to the amputation without diagnosis of what the President to inquire more effectively into at first sight might seem to be excrescences. the methods of transacting the public business of the government with a view to inaugurating new and changing old methods so as to attain greater economy and efficiency.

such an inquiry was urged with more than man of the Appropriation Committee of the usual understanding of the magnitude of the House startled the nation by calling attention executive task, the vastness of the organizato the fact that public expenditures were tion, and the complexity of the activities to increasing at a rate unparalleled "except in which official responsibility is attached; it time of war." Following this Mr. Henry was made with full knowledge that one execu- Jones Ford in his "Cost of Our National Govtive after another had been required to go ernment" called attention to the fact that the blindly to his work. Whatever might be the appropriations as finally enacted were \$50,-President's concept of opportunity before 000,000 above the amount reported from the inauguration he has soon been made to realize House. In 1910, Mr. Aldrich made a statethat not a living man knew, or had the means ment which was taken more seriously than of readily ascertaining, what the government any which had ever before escaped his lips, of the United States is, how it is organized, one which was tantamount to charging the what it is doing, what methods are employed, federal government with wasting enough each what results are being obtained.

Power the President has in full measure; of the Mississippi. heads of departments he may appoint and remove at pleasure; by authority of law each recitals it was commonly assumed that no officer may be held to strict account; each mistake could be made if only expenditures employee may be disciplined and removed for were reduced. Nor were the dangers to the inefficiency; each process may be molded to service and the difficulties incident to making better adapt it to the business in hand. But changes realized. By many it was assumed to exercise these powers, to become effective that the government could be completely rewith respect to any branch of the business, formed within a few months. This was not the executive must have prompt, exact, and the view of those who were asked to initiate complete information. This is lacking. The the inquiry. Notwithstanding the urgent chief executive finds himself without the need for making changes in organization, means of obtaining information which is method, and procedure, the character of the needed as a basis for judgment and for the undertaking was accepted as one which reexercise of central direction and control.

In response to request Congress provided funds for an executive inquiry,—the first fund tion was that the President would either issue of the kind which has ever been requested. specific orders himself or would make specific

something of the kind in organizing the Keep Commission without special funds, but he had been promptly stopped by legislation. This grant added nothing to the legal powers of the President. It did provide opportunity,—the opportunity which had been effectively taken away. It provided the funds for obtaining information as a basis for the exercise of executive powers. The purpose of the appropriation was to enable the President to organize an expert staff; to enable him to become efficient in the exercise of his REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR EXECUTIVE INQUIRY constitutional functions through knowledge of facts before executive orders were issued or This statement was made for the purpose legislation recommended. This was the alter-

#### NEED FOR CAUTION

In a measure, "a cheese-paring policy" was The request for funds with which to make demanded. In 1909, Mr. Tawney as chairyear to meet the expenses of every State west

> As a result of these and other dramatic quired careful planning.

The theory carried by the act of appropria-President Roosevelt had attempted to do recommendations to Congress with respect 11

installed to take their place.

From the simple plan which had been estabtechnique. Any action taken by the execu- facts were necessary to a complete study. tive or by Congress, therefore, which was not based on a full understanding of the subject CONCLUSIONS REACHED AS A RESULT OF A in hand, might result disastrously. considered action might reduce cost at one economy with which work is to be done.

### A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEGUN

begin?" It was then decided that a prelimi- more intensive study: nary investigation should be made before the inquiry should be definitely organized. This WASTE DUE TO LACK OF A DEFINITE PROGRAM preliminary investigation was placed under the direction of Mr. Charles D. Norton, Secretary to the President. On September 27, at waste is inadequate provision for getting bethe first meeting of the cabinet after the fore Congress a definite budget. That is to summer vacation, the policy of the President say: the government of the United States is was announced and each head of department without a plan; it is financed each year withwas asked to appoint a committee of depart- out a definite scheme of work to be carried ment experts to cooperate.

to the many technical details of the business proposals or changes of method to be recomof the government. Size alone suggested the mended should be founded on full knowledge need for more than ordinary care. But fur- of the following facts: (1) The administrather than this, with each order issued and tive problem (work) before each department. each recommendation, the President must bureau or division head; (2) the organization assume responsibility for changing technical or equipment provided for dealing with the processes and working relations which, though problem; (3) the methods and procedure emnecessarily complicated and expensive, were ployed by those in charge of the work; (4) nevertheless essential to public service, until results obtained; (5) expert opinion as to some better methods had been devised and what is the matter with the present organization, equipment, methods and results."

Having in mind obtaining these data at lished by Alexander Hamilton, the business the least possible cost to the government and of the government had grown; the service also the conditions necessary to the highest had become more and more complex. Each success of the whole inquiry, it was thought year the difficulties to be encountered in that the department committees or techmaking changes had increased. Not only nical men of the service should be enlisted. had custom become a formidable factor, one A series of reports was therefore outlined with to be considered in attempting to make definite instructions. These were sent out changes in method and procedure, but as one "by order of the President." Through these department, bureau, subdivision, after an- reports much valuable information was obother had been added the head of each ad-tained. They served the purpose both of a ministrative unit had come to exercise a preliminary survey of the field and to indimonopoly over data pertaining to details and cate very concretely what supplementary

# PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

In many respects the data submitted were point, but it might more than correspond- necessarily incomplete and the results uningly increase cost at another. To give orders satisfactory. Nevertheless they served either or to recommend laws the effect of which to confirm or to controvert the views enterwould be to change the manner of doing busi- tained at the time this inquiry was inauguness or disturb the customary working rela- rated. They also gave to those in charge of tions of branches technical in character would the preliminary investigation a basis in fact result in permanent loss of the efficiency and and in opinion for recommendations looking toward the more effective organization of the work. From the data thus submitted and the opinions expressed in conference, conclusion was reached that the investigation From the beginning of the fiscal year should proceed along the lines of the chief (July 1, 1910) until September consideration causes of waste, and that for this purpose the was given to the question: "How shall I following might be accepted as a basis for the

# OF PUBLIC BUSINESS

One of the most conspicuous causes of on; there is no means employed for giving Describing the general plan and purpose of consistency to action and for enabling the the inquiry, an interim report was submitted Congress each year to act intelligently about by Secretary Norton as of December 31, in questions of general policy. Although to which it was stated that "it was assumed as Congress is given the power to determine a working principle that any constructive what work is to be done, what organization

(<u>)</u>

1; 11

and equipment shall be provided, and what are largely controlled for political patronfunds shall be granted, the law governing apage. This unnecessarily costs the governpropriations and estimates does not provide ment many millions of dollars. In the Posfor the submission of such information as will tal Service, the Customs Service, the Internal enable Congress or any member thereof to Revenue Service, the Land Offices, and other consider administrative proposals in terms of field services of the government there is not general welfare.

for no better reason than that similar appro- on Congress and on the executive for "placepriations were made the year before; funds men"; wherever the spoils system is still in are provided in response to local demands and effect inefficiency must continue. The moas a result of representations made by persons tive of a man must necessarily be, "pull" who are interested in special undertakings; rather than "push." His tenure and his large expenditures are authorized for new opportunity depends not on a "record of acprojects, appropriations are continued with complishment" but on his standing at politlittle regard to the needs of the people, ical headquarters. Both laws and executive While it is difficult to estimate the amount orders governing the selection of government of money which had been wasted in the past employees are defective in many respects. on account of action taken in response to

#### LOSS DUE TO BAD ORGANIZATION

promotion of racing under a chief of police private employment. as to seek to enforce the pure-food law under a department whose primary purpose is to FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE EQUIPpromote the very industries thus placed under restraint. There are many instances similar cation and irresponsibility.

#### LOSS DUE TO INEFFICIENT PERSONNEL

inefficiency is failure to provide adequately to employ experts who will be continuously for an efficient personnel. It is an accepted on the watch for new devices by means of fact that the local offices of the government which labor and material may be more

only duplication and waste but useless ex-Many appropriations are made annually penditure due to the pressure which is brought

Another element of loss which private local and special demands under this method establishments have come to recognize as of appropriation, the conclusion is well sup- highly important is found in the government ported that waste must continue so long as a —namely, inadequate provision for considersystem prevails which does not get before Coning adaptability and fitness of persons applygress, the executive, and the people what the ing for appointment. In Civil Service regugovernment is doing, and what it proposes to do lations the question of fitness of particular —which does not make possible the considera-persons for special work to be done is in a tion of proposals in terms of public policy, measure ignored; inadequate consideration is given to inducements offered to employees to make a record for themselves in the service; there is practically no system of salaries and A second conspicuous cause of waste and grades in the classified or the unclassified inefficiency is lack of adaptation of organiza- service. While no question is raised with tion to the work which is to be done. From respect to the zeal of the men who are striving lack of means for considering, in perspective, to render efficient service (in point of fact work done and work to be done and from many persons are performing public service lack of information with respect to the with splendid results at a salary far below organization which is best fitted to carry on what they could command in private emeach activity, in many cases work is assigned ployment), until a definite basis for the conto departments which is diverse in character sideration of adaptability, of efficiency, of and conflicting in interest. The Wiley con-personnel, is established, the percentage of troversy may be cited as one of the results waste to the government for the service as of inconsiderate assignment of conflicting a whole must continue to be quite as large duties. As well place both the regulation and as it would be under similar conditions in

A fourth conspicuous cause of waste and in kind. Inevitably such lack of considera- inefficiency in the government service is tion of adaptation of organization to work is found in failure to provide adequate equiplack of cooperation, lack of discipline, dupli-ment. In many instances it is found that government employees are required to work with equipment which makes impossible a high efficiency. This is so important a factor that in private businesses where competition A third conspicuous cause of waste and is sharp it is often found to be advantageous

WASTE DUE TO INEFFECTIVE USE MADE OF EQUIPMENT PROVIDED

A fifth conspicuous cause of waste and inefficiency is found in failure to provide for Losses in contracting and purchasing adequate consideration of the use made of properties and equipment. By reason of the character of information submitted with inefficiency is to be found in contracting and estimates, no intelligent conclusion can be purchasing. Although a central contracting reached by Congress with respect to proper- agency has been established which has been ties and equipment needed; practically no doing excellent work considering its opporinformation is available indicating economy tunities, it has not been effectively organized or waste in use; no standards are established or adequately supported. Before this inas a basis for considering efficiency of man-quiry was begun there had been no classificaagement in the use of properties and equip- tion of materials, supplies, and equipment ment. In one office, space may be used to attempted as a basis for considering questions only 50 per cent. of its effective working of standardization of articles to be purchased capacity. In another office files and archives and for the recording of purchasing results may occupy valuable space. Expensive in such a manner that they might be conmechanical equipment may be used only a sidered for the service as a whole. Practismall percentage of the possible effective time. cally no provision was made for reporting on While this character of expenditure repre- prices as a means of executive and legislative sents a relatively small percentage of the review and no common standard was availtotal annual cost to the government, yet in able for use as a basis for judgment with the aggregate it means much.

#### WASTE DUE TO BAD METHODS

efficiency is lack of consideration given to no reason to conclude that methods which business of the government has expanded, cannot be applied with as good results to the as its methods have become more complex, government. as the organization has grown, one process after another has been added with little LOSS DUE TO LACK OF CENTRAL DIRECTION regard to adaptation. The institution being without a continuing administrative head, its of its accustomed environment.

increase in efficiency which might result, that increased from 50 to 100 per cent. For those

effectively utilized and the cost of production could not have the united support of both the correspondingly reduced. In government President and Congress was doomed to failservice competition has been lacking,—the ure; its proponent was not only doomed to motive to improve has been almost entirely disappointment, but placed himself in perabsent. In fact, in certain branches, efforts sonal jeopardy which too often has proved to install up-to-date equipment have been fatal. It has long been a conclusion generally openly resisted on the theory that if utilized accepted that all individual efforts to improve the better device would decrease the number of methods are worse than wasted. It is quite places to which appointments might be made. as generally accepted that present methods are wasteful; that the government is many years behind private establishments in the making of adaptations of methods to work.

A seventh conspicuous cause of waste and · respect to efficiency of management for making purchases. Under similar conditions large private corporations have found that they can save from 10 to 30 per cent. on the A sixth conspicuous cause of waste and in- cost of things bought, and there seems to be methods employed for doing work. As the have proved successful with private concerns

AND CONTROL

Another conspicuous cause of waste and organization has become highly bureau-inefficiency is found in lack of provision for cratic; thousands of local jurisdictions have administrative planning and supervision of been established, each of which has become a the details of work. The two main principles center within itself. Each custom has not in the creed of the "Scientific Management" only the force of a fast-increasing institutional school of engineers are: planning and obtainmomentum, but private business, personal ing exact information as a basis for planning. and partisan interests, have so far adjusted In government work both of these elements themselves to the present order that the are sadly lacking. Even in a well systemagovernment is fastened to all of the anchorage tized business it has been found that by the introduction of a system of central office Under such circumstances any effort to "planning" which is based on "scientific make a change, whatever the economy and data" the efficiency of the personnel has been

who assume responsibility for changes in to process or technique alone runs as high as government methods here is a virgin field,— 75 per cent. one that has scarcely been touched. The public demands that the government shall that the commission can out-Aldrich Aldrich, insist on the economic management of trans- but that there is large opportunity for obtainportation and other public-service corpora- ing better service and at a lower cost. The tions as a necessary element of rate regula- readjustment of organization to work, the tion. This same demand must ultimately introduction of new methods in an institution extend to the service rendered by the govern- such as the government of the United States, ment, which the public pays for direct. in such manner as not to disturb or impair its Until this is done those who are charged with present working efficiency, however, must responsibility for the management of the necessarily be the work of years. In fact, it trust estate which is placed in their care and is a work that should be carried on continukeeping,—the federal officers,—cannot hope ously, for all time, by some agency which is to escape impeachment for gross incom- properly adapted to doing such work. What petence or breach of trust.

#### THE DEPENDENT SEQUENCE

saving in the management of public affairs must have back of it an intelligent press and this further fact is to be noted, namely, that an intelligent public. Unless both Congress the foregoing causes of waste and inefficiency and the President have behind them those are not alternatives but are cumulative. Not in whose service the government is employed, each but all of these causes are operative on no greater consistency can be given to the each of the undertakings of the government; work of reorganization and reform of methods neither the present waste nor the possible than has in the past been given to government economy which may accrue through a more business. Unless public opinion is organized, intelligent handling of the business of the efforts toward greater efficiency must be spasgovernment can be determined except that modic and interrupted, and efforts to improve all of these causes are considered. In other must be a continuing cause of annoyance,—a ducted by the President or by Congress, those who are striving to give the public the must necessarily proceed along lines which best that there is in them. take cognizance of what the efficiency engineer calls the "dependent sequence." To illustrate, let us assume that 10 per cent. is wasted on account of each of the causes above enumerated. The result would not be 90 what economy means to the people. As was If there is 10 per cent. of loss due to lack "A reduction in the total of the annual aporganization, 10 per cent. of loss due to the omy, since it is often accompanied by a deelement of political patronage and inefficiency crease in efficiency. . . . The popular dein personnel, 10 per cent. of loss due to failure mand for economy has been to obtain the best loss due to failure to use properties and equip- given cost. We want economy and efficiency; loss due to inefficiency of management of We want to save money to enable the Governpurchases and contracts, the total efficiency ment to go into some of the beneficial projects in a dependent sequence having seven factors which we are debarred from taking up now

From this the conclusion is not to be drawn ten years of continuous effort on the part of an executive who is properly equipped for doing such work may bring forth cannot be estimated. This further fact must be held When considering the opportunities for in mind: That such an effort, to be successful words, the economy work, whether con-serious disturbance rather than a help to

#### WHAT ECONOMY MEANS TO THE PEOPLE

Above all there must be an appreciation of per cent., but about 50 per cent. of efficiency. stated by the President in his recent message, of planning, to per cent. of loss due to bad propriations is not in itself a proof of econto provide adequate equipment, 10 per cent. service—the largest possible results for a ment with greatest efficiency, 10 per cent. we want saving, and saving for a purpose. would be only about 47.8 per cent. With because we cannot increase our expenditures. eight factors the percentage of efficiency Projects affecting the public health, new pubwould be reduced to 43 per cent. This further lic works, and other beneficial activities of the may be said,—that in every subject into Government can be furthered if we are able to which detailed inquiry has been made waste get a dollar of value for every dollar of the has been found and in some the waste due Government's money which we expend."

# THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ELECTORATE

# BY WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL

(Professor emeritus, University of Minnesota)

vilege, rather than as a duty.

not enough, and their operation is remote initiative to individual electors.

n the Catholic Church, which enrolls and exercising the franchise. rders its millions of individual souls bughout the world into a system of ascendjurisdictions. How trifling would their sence be but for organization!

THAT THE DIRECT PRIMARY PAILS TO DO

is a matter of common knowledge that sultation or united action. The State having some large proportion of American voters neglected to organize the electorate constituindifferent to public affairs, and are con- tionally, that elementary requisite of governt to regard the suffrage as a negligible ment has been left to private interests; and those interests have given us the machine. low to make the elector more conscious It was the machine or literal anarchy. Dishis public representative character, how gusted with the machine in its monopoly of inspire him to do his part in municipal, initiative in government, some of our States te, and national affairs, is a problem are experimenting with primary elections. he first importance. The slow operation But the primary election finds the electors the general and civic education, the increase same isolated, sporadic political unit-cells social consciousness, the better apprecia- they were before. It has put the machine 1 of what government can do for the out of business, but it has not organized the eral good, and the development of ra- electorate, and it has taken from them such hal patriotism—all these will contribute to opportunity for deliberation as the caucus sire and dignify the electorate. But these and convention afforded. It has relegated

l casual. Something more specific and A conspicuous result is the spectacle of amnediately effective is needed: and that bitious, not to say presumptuous young men tething, it is submitted, is the constitu- parading themselves as aspirants for office. ial organization of the electorate: organi- And a sorry spectacle it is to see fledgling on for public deliberation, organization lawyers patrolling the streets of cities, handinitiative, organization for united action. ing out cards and photographs, and personive thousand men scattered over a field ally begging electors to support them for not form a brigade. Till some kind of judgeships, memberships of State and national uping and coordination are established legislatures, mayoralties and other positions. y are a mere neutral mass of human be- The most undesirable candidate named by a s, inert and helpless. It can act only in political convention had a certain prestige way; a shouted catchword and a frenzied and dignity because ostensibly proposed by ler may convert that mass into a howling, an assemblage of electors. Under the priperate rabble bent on rapine or murder. mary system the aspirant is forced to parade hout organization you have no action or himself as an "office-seeker." Many of the action. Take those 5000 men; enroll best citizens will not do this, and they have m in companies, group those into regi- their opinion of the less scrupulous spirits who its, and array the regiments together and will. The primary election, therefore, operhave a brigade capable of orderly and ates to discourage men of merit and ability, lated action. Perhaps a better example who possess the modesty which accompanies he effect of organization may be drawn those qualities, from aspiring to office and

HOW SHALL THE ELECTORS BE ORGANIZED?

The burden of this article is, that if democracy is to survive and provide good government it must become organic, constitutionally organic. Electors must be visibly low, our American electors have no legiti- and physically associated, and possess an e organization; form no society; have no apparatus by means of which they can coed times and places of assemblage for con- operate effectively. Without descending to

details, which had better be worked out as circumstances suggest, it will be in order here to propose a few leading postulates of electoral organization.

studied subdivision of territory into precincts, mere opportunity of orderly assemblage in a each containing, say, 300 voters, with pro- place set apart for the transaction of public vision for repartition as required.

enrollment of electors, and not merely a church-going gives dignity to religion. Freparticular registration on the eve of an elec- quent, stated and solemn assemblage is intion. No person should be permitted to vote sisted on by every teacher of every religion. unless he has been enrolled at least ninety Why should not patriotism have its congredays before election, and is known to be a gations of guardians of the public welfare? bona-fide resident of his precinct. There Assemblage for consultation and cooperashould be stated times for the enrollment of tive action will naturally impress electors with new electors, whether of residents reaching their representative capacity. Government majority, or of persons moving into precincts, by the people must be representative. If bringing proper transfer certificates.

mission of young men to active citizenship, larger and higher jurisdictions be controlled and a commission might be delivered to each, through representation. Precincts will be investing him with the electoral franchise.

body corporate, clothed with all powers necessary to electoral functions.

In each precinct should be provided a suitable place of assemblage, and in that place the assembled electors.

or printed ballot, previously prepared.

group has the right, power, or privilege to good of the state? organize the caucus, convention, or legislature ducement to attend.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF ASSEMBLAGE

The constitutional association of electors ought to operate toward the self and social In the first place, there must be a carefully education of electors in public affairs. The business would naturally give importance and In the next place, there will be a permanent solemnity to such business; very much as

the precinct is to be governed by constitu-A decent ceremony should attend the ad-tional representatives, much more must all federated into ward or town associations, and The electors of each precinct would form a these into city, county and State delegacies.

#### THE VOTER'S INCREASING RESPONSIBILITIES

The organization of the electorate assumes should be transacted all electoral business in a new and greater importance in view of the public. Of course, all voting will take place recent increasing demands made upon our in the precinct house and in the presence of democracy. Jane Addams has put it that the cure for the evils of democracy is "more All nominations for local offices and dele- democracy," and toward that position we gates should be made in open meeting of seem to be rapidly drifting. The referendum, electors duly called, and it should be a punish- long applied to the ratification of constituable offense to introduce any sort of written tions and constitutional amendments, is being extended to a variety of mere legislative The primary effect of such a constitutional matters. Electors are asked to act directly organization of electors should be to make on measures which we used to think could the elector conscious of his political character, only be handled by statesmen. The initiative to impart dignity to the franchise, and in legislation and the recall of elected officials awaken a sense of responsibility for its exer- are under trial in many States and cities, and cise. The voter would have a forum for the the fashion will probably spread. Might we discharge of his high duty, and for consulta- not expect that in the congregations of the tion with fellow electors on an equal footing. organized electors, under circumstances fav-The point of vantage in all government orable to deliberation, the democracy would is the initiative. The Greeks had the same act both the more intelligently and conservaword for the two. Whatever individual, or tively, and employ these institutions to the

Present indications point to the extension has the better of all others who attend with- of the elective franchise to women throughout out a formulated scheme, and a spokesman. the Union. It may be suggested that the The man who calls to order gains a point for stated, solemn convocations of the electors himself or group. The possession of the would furnish an appropriate forum for the initiative gives monarchy its capital advan- exercise of their influence in public affairs, tage. So long as a political machine has the and assist in their political enlightenment. It privilege of organizing any meeting of elec- is time for the communal element in politics, tors, the ordinary plain citizen has little in- heretofore almost wholly suppressed, to be given the larger scope it deserves.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

# POLITICS AND ECONOMICS IN THE BRITISH **MAGAZINES**

sion in the reviews of Great Britain and her is of comparatively recent growth. dependencies. The problems of empire and the thorny questions that press for settlement in the United Kingdom itself may always be nothing in nature. Nature—physical natureexpected to furnish the topics for more than reviews. Besides those phases of general political alignment and the wide subject of party government itself, the British governing class has to consider peculiar situations arising from the empire's relations to its world-wide governmental structure and the heterogeneous character of the populations that owe allegiance to the Union Tack.

There is not wanting in the current British magazines evidence that Britons are beginning to have grave doubts not only of the efficacy of their political methods, but of the soundness of the very principles upon which they

The unrest that characterizes the presentday Britain is simply a phase of modern life all over the world,—for unrest is "the watchword of the twentieth century." Mr. Frederic Harrison, now in his eightieth year, shows extraordinary vitality in an article on this phase of modern life which appears in the Nineteenth Century and After. He says:

Journalism, Politics, Literature, and Art ring with one cry—"All change here!" Not that it is often change for any definite gain. It is "change for the sake of change," the thirst to get out of our old life, habits, thoughts, and pleasures, to get into new lives, new selves. It runs round England, Europe, America, Asia, and the world, like the dancing mania in the Middle Ages. We are all whirled along, thrust onward by the vast restless crowd, ever calling out for "something fresh"—
"something up-to-date"—for the "last thing out!" Poetry, Romance, Drama, Painting, Sculpture, popular taste.

## The "Failure" of Party Government in England

with pressing subjects of imperial British permitted to pass without an attempt being politics. Dr. Theodore Baty recites "The made by the opposite party to damage the History of Majority Rule." This writer be- reputation of its opponent. Organized ob-

HE larger issues of imperial and domestic lieves that the notion that the "mere mapolitics are a favorite theme of discus- jority should control a considerable minority"

Except within narrow limits, it corresponds with gives to opposing forces the accurate effect of their expected to furnish the topics for more than resultant. It is the depth of political imbecility fifty per cent. of the articles in the serious to ascribe an omnipotence to the odd man which does not belong to the odd ounce. Yet the maxim of deferring to majorities, true and useful within narrow limits, is carelessly accepted as the last word of obvious political wisdom.

> Dr. Baty refers respectfully to the theories of the American statesman, John C. Calhoun, regarding "the superiority of common consent to the will of the majority." He then traces the idea of the majority rule in England, and ascribes its triumphs largely to what he calls the exigencies of party practice. He believes that nothing will save Great Britain from the "tyranny of the majority" except the "impartiality of the Crown." "The justice of the King is the sole safeguard of the minority in the coming days when a permanent majority of strikers seems a probable feature of British politics."

"The House of Commons is a perfect farce." "There is wholesale bribery by those in power." "Log rolling in England is a political science." "Party strife in Britain is sterile and blighting." These are a few of the characterizations which abound in an article on party government in Great Britain contributed to the Westminster Review by Dudley S. A. Cosby. This writer admits that "Britain has done her best in the past under the party system—which gave both sides an alternate inning, but its usefulness is no longer apparent when it is seen to have developed into a system of wholesale bribery by Music, Manners, even Dress, are now recast to suit those in power in order to retain that power for an indefinite period." Blind allegiance to party has "dragged the business of the House of Commons into a hopeless state of impasse and confusion"; and so rigid and unscrupu-Most of the thirteen serious and closely lous is party discipline, that "even questions woven articles in the Quarterly Review deal upon which both sides are agreed cannot be

struction is in full swing; and bills have to be forced through the House without proper amendment and consideration."

The House of Commons, continues this writer, no longer represents the electorate, nor is it in a position to carry out the wishes of that electorate, for

over all its work there floats the blighting influences of a sterile party strife—which relegate the business of the country to a quite secondary place. This ancient House can now only be said to reflect the will of a cabinet clique; private members being no longer free agents, while their duty is merely to march mechanically and as expeditiously as possible through the division lobbies to record the will of the cabinet.

The immediate result of party worship in Britain is "unbridled and unblushing bribery, and class legislation, in which one class is robbed and taxed in the interests of another class, who happen to have the vote, and could use it against the party if they chose. Why statesmen like John Bright, Palmerston, Gladstone, Chamberlain, Lord Morley, the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Arthur Balfour, and Lord Lansdowne seem to stand shoulders high above hundreds of other equally able statesmen, is because they are, though in a sense all party men, of varying opinions, statesmen first, and party is "strictly and simply without meaning." men afterward.'

"always that which is believed by the wirepullers to be best calculated to gain, or at least not to lose, the party votes at the next election. Numbers of bills are sacrificed at the end of the session because party government is incapable of even considering them." This is how party government is carried on to-day, "while a helpless country looks on House of Commons really representative of the whole country; and this can only be done through a redistribution and proportional representation bill." Party government "has had its day," the country is sick of it, and would gladly welcome a government that would tackle the great questions of the day in a spirit of fair play to all classes alike.

For many years, says Lord Willoughby de Broke, "both parties in Great Britain have owed their victories in general elections not to their own excellencies, but to the unpopularity of their opponents." This writer, in an article in the National Review, maintains that the House of Commons is as much in need of reform as the House of Lords. What England constitution."

It would be the height of impertinence to try to describe the British Constitution in a sentence, but it is not extravagant to say that the object of parliamentary government, as we have understood it since the party system received definite shape, is that the majority in the House of Commons for the time being should enjoy the legislative power and control the executive. The rights of the minority should be preserved by all legislation running the gantlet of free debate in the House of Commons, and of safe passage through the House of Lords before receiving the royal assent. This is the means by which Draconianism, so distaster to Britishers, has in the main been avoided the absence of any guaranty that power always reside in the hands of the and the benevolent, most people consciously desire, and most us anking people subconsciously desire, both these safeguards. radical cabinet has destroyed them both.

## War and the World's Community of Interests

Lord Haldane's statement, made in the course of the announcement of his purpose in visiting Berlin, that we must always regard international affairs "from the point of view of the world at large, from the standpoint of humanity," forms the text of an article in the International Journal of Ethics by Mr. R. M. MacIver, of the faculty of the University of Aberdeen. The progress of the world, says this writer, has brought on an age in which war

The social conditions out of which war arose The line taken by the government is have been transformed into social conditions which leave no place for war. . . . "War," say the publicists, "is a relation between state and state." True, and there was a time when war had a very clear meaning as the hostile relation of states. At that time states were not only independent but separate, and separation makes hostility possible. At that time it was not merely states but communities that were separate and independent; and state and community were one. The state was the to-day, "while a helpless country looks on community. When the state went to war the comin disgust." The remedy is, "to make the munity went to war. It was the people, the tribe, the city, the nation, and not merely the state that entered into war. But can we say to-day that the state is the people or the nation? Are the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the rest, states and nothing more? We speak as if they were and thereby show our blindness to one of the most remarkable and far-reaching movements of modern civilization. Let us remember that war is the breaking down of all community, and ask what right the state has to carry on warfare, when, as is now the case, the state is not coextensive with society. Men are beginning to see that there is something more ultimate even than the state, that the state is not the whole expression, or the widest expression of the common will of man, that it is one fundamental institution created by society-in a word, that society is greater than the state.

An exceedingly luminous article appears needs, he declares, is a "restoration of the anonymously in the Round Table on the credit system of the world, and how it would cted by war. The article is entitled and Street and War." The writer, splays an unusual knowledge of the gs of the money market and the forces vern it, after referring to the "infinite r of strands which bind all the great to one another . . . all radiating ie great nerve centers of credit," says:

must be always available somewhere. And rays available, but only from one place in ld. London, alone among the great finanters, has undertaken the task of meeting gitimate demand in gold at all times and amount. No other banking nation has I to face the risk of meeting not only the s of its own depositors, but of the world If Germany has to pay gold to Turkey a newly granted, she gets it from London; York wants gold, she gets it from London; rgentine or Egypt or India have had good and want gold, they get it from London. at, then, is likely to happen on the outa war? Suppose, for instance, Germany their engagements. Money would dry up, bank rate would be forced to a high figure. ame time there would be a tremendous fall of all accurities on the Stock Exchange, so fall that the Stock Exchange might even be closed. Banks would have to "carry" stomers who had borrowed against securi-I would find a large part of their assets able. The discount market—i. e., the bill -would be no better off.

in finances Germany by means of acceptthe extent probably of about £70,000,ling at any one time. This means that g houses in London will have made themsponsible during the two or three months eoutbreak of war for the payment, mainly oint Stock Banks, of £70,000,000, against wn on German account, which these banks ers will have bought in the discount marit the accepting houses would only be in on to pay the whole of this large sum if eive, as they would in the ordinary course s, the same amount from their German to finance whose business the bills were ot or could not pay. Everything would on the action of our foreign clients as a If they took fright and demanded immeshutters as a free gold market, simply condition of the whole commonwealth. lack of time to save herself by the realizaome of her immense assets abroad. Lonht never regain her place.

tion of armament.

# Discussion of the Liberal Policies

The exposition and defense of the social policy of the present Liberal government, being the substance of a paper read before the Institute of Sociology at Brussels in February by Mr. A. G. Gardiner, appears in the Contemporary for March. The specific social legislation for the past six years, says this writer, as successfully carried out by the Liberal government, may be classified under six heads as follows: (1) The treatment of the aged poor; (2) protective measures for the working population; (3) the treatment of the child; (4) public health; (5) social betterment and the administration of justice; (6) finance. Much yet remains to be done, he admits, but:

In spite of the large increase in the national expenditure, the poor and the middle classes are war against us. A crisis in the money paying less relatively than they did six years ago, would be at once precipitated. Everybody The taxation on food which presses so heavily on e seeking to place themselves in a position the poorest has been lightened, and the differentiation between the tax on earned and unearned incomes has brought relief to the middle classes. Practically the whole of the charge for the social policy of the government is borne by the monopolies and the very rich. In six years a new foundation has been laid to society. The morass of poverty has been drained. The area of pauperism has shrunk. The state has entered definitely upon the task of caring for the child, safeguarding the interests of the worker, and preserving the liberty and independence of the aged poor. The cumulative effect of these changes cannot yet be estimated; but that it will be profound and beneficent can hardly be doubted. Much yet remains to be done. The housing problem needs drastic handling, the Poor Law must be dealt with, and the pressure of the rating system calls for serious readjustment, and for the transfer of the burden from industry to land values. When these things are attended to, we shall have a social system which will challenge comparison with anything in history—a system which will give opportunity and a fair start to the child, security and a reasonable reward to the worker, independence to the aged, decent It is quite probable that these clients homes to the poor, access to the land to the laborer, and relief to the struggling middle class from the crushing burden of the rates. These beneficial consequences will react upon the state, for in imyment in gold, London might have to put proving the lot of the parts we shall improve the

Sandwiched in among its more or less special articles on subjects dealing with the noral of this is, according to the writer, military and naval professions, the United he British fleet is the best protector Service Magazine, edited in London by don's gold reserve." To vary the Lieutenant-Colonel Alsager Pollock, a well-"Lombard Street floats in the British known writer on British military subjects, and the nerve center of the world publishes a brief analysis of the National s for its safety upon the maintenance Insurance bill recently engineered through standard of two keels to one." In the House of Commons by Chancellor Lloydords, Lombard Street cannot permit George. The writer criticizes the bill for making any reference whatever to soldiers. The

[2] Br

I; H

1 9 1

need of insurance against employment while in the army. What he does need is insurance against unemployment after service.

The conspicuous fault of the bill, so far as the army's interests are concerned, lies in its failure to ameliorate the acute problem of the unemployment of soldiers (for at least some months in the majority of cases), immediately following their discharge; in this important respect the old Deferred Pay scheme was immeasurably superior; and, in view of recent investigations proving that some 70 per cent. of our recruits are "out-of-works," some serious damage to recruiting in the future is to be anticipated from a scheme that promises the worker a bigger weekly payment when unemployed than the infantry soldier receives for his exacting toil during the first two years of his service—and simultaneously with a distinct diminution in the latter's financial position!

The trend of articles in the Westminster Review is always strongly sociological. This magazine has been devoting a good deal of attention, during recent months, to the discussion of the reform of legal procedure in England and the "demolition" of British Rule finance appears without signature in officialdom. "Modern political progress is the Quarterly Review. The entire constituattuned to the key of social reform." This is tional fiscal relation of the three sections of the opening sentence of the first article in the United Kingdom is considered by the current issue, by H. J. Darnton-Fraser. The writer of this article, from the time of the rise of the radical movement in England is Act of Union in 1816, soon after which came attributed by Ronald C. Davison to the so- the "Amalgamation of the Exchequers," until called revolt against officialdom. There is an the present day. By long process of close article on Henry George's teaching, which reasoning and apparently authoritative sta-Alexander Mackendrick commends to the tistics the article arrives at this conclusion: thoughtful attention of all Britons. "Ignotus," who wields one of the most trenchant been hitherto interdependent. They have had a pens in British review writing to-day, insists common purse since the union, and more than a that the British people must free themselves from what he calls legalism—the "Brahminic caste of the lawyer." "Ignotus" denounces the technical formalism which characterizes legal procedure in the United States, and commends Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on the subject of "recalling" court decisions.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, who has, apparently, been finding it very difficult to fill Mr. Balfour's shoes as leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, in an unsparing attack upon the government, late in February called especial attention to the fact that the government had not kept its promise to the country in bringing forward a comprehensive reform measure for the House of Lords, having apparently satisfied itself with taking away from that body the power of veto. Commenting on this speech, the London men that the only way to permanently settle Spectator, one of the most influential of the Irish government question is to adopt the Conservative weeklies, says:

We believe that the people of Britain are very rapidly realizing what the uncontrolled power of of the United Kingdom. On this point Mr.

military man, says the writer, stands in no the House of Commons means. The Insurance act has opened many eyes. Here was a measure, never mentioned at the last election, vitally affecting every worker in the country, carried hurriedly and confusedly behind the people's backs. No doubt the House of Lords in passing it put themselves in an illogical position, but the ordinary man is less concerned at their passing it than at the fact that under the Parliament act the government had the power of forcing it through. He is beginning to wonder how this state of affairs is to be reconciled with any kind of popular government. He looks to the Unionist party, not so much to change the composition of the second chamber as to give it the power of referring a measure back to him. Sir John Simon declares confidently that the right of unlimited veto will never be restored—but it depends on what is meant by the unlimited veto. The pre-Parliament act status will not be restored; that is certain. Mr. Bonar Law spoke for every member of the party when he said that he would not repeal the Parliament act without undertaking at the same time the reform of the second chamber.

### The Home Rule Problem

A long and exhaustive analysis of Home

The credit of England, Ireland, and Scotland has century of mutual commitments. No colony and no dependency ever stood in such a relation to the United Kingdom as that in which each member of the United Kingdom stands to the other. The failure of Ireland to meet her obligations voluntarily or involuntarily will involve loss to every individual Englishman or Scotsman who holds an investment in any of the three kingdoms. If England goes to war when Ireland has Home Rule, the Irish executive may, without arming a man, bring England to humiliation by stopping the payment of the land annuities, and shaking down the credit of Guaranteed Land Stock, and with it that of all other government securities. War is carried on by credit. Home Rule Ireland has only to threaten to stop payment, and British credit falls and a blow is dealt vaster in its effects than a great disaster on the field of battle. Once the imperial Parliament gives up the executive control of Ireland and of Irish finance, it betrays not only Irish Unionists but the whole people of Great Britain.

It has long been believed by British statesso-called principle of "devolution," that is, to grant autonomy to each of the divisions Asquith, in a noteworthy article in Nash's tradition, in character, and in sympathy; it is in Magazine, says:

no sense an "alien" church. Ireland, as every one

The constitutional problem—the greatest of all the constitutional problems in the immediate future—is to set free the imperial Parliament for imperial affairs, and in matters which are purely local to rely more and more upon local opinion and knowledge. Ireland is by far the most urgent case. The goal is inevitable. Are we to go on, generation after generation, treading with blind steps the same old, well-worn, hopeless track which zigzags between coercion and conciliation, but always returning to the point at which we started? Or and this is the only alternative—shall the British people be brought to a higher and wider point of view, and recognize that in Ireland, as elsewhere, it is in the union of imperial supremacy with local autonomy that the secret and the safeguard of our empire are to be found?

# Disestablishing the Welsh Church

The announcement by the Liberal government of its intention to force through the House of Commons this year a bill disestablishing the Church of Wales has given rise to some vigorous comment in the Contemporary Review. The Bishop of St. David's reproaches the government for minimizing the importance of the issue in their election addresses and announcements. The bishop contends that "the Welsh Disestablishment bill, being a far-reaching and irrevocable measure of great gravity, ought to be referred empire. to the poll of the people of England and Wales." The disestablishment of the Church in Wales, he asserts, must carry with it the whole question of the existence of a national church. It will have a baneful effect on secular education in England, the bishop believes, upon philanthropy and charity, as well as upon foreign missions.

The cultured, thoughtful peoples of India, China, and Japan have hitherto looked upon England as a great Christian state. They do not understand our "unhappy religious divisions." . . . It cannot but be a question of the greatest gravity to all Christian believers whether the nations of the Far East would not regard Christianity as unnecessary for the highest civilization if England should appear to them, through disestablishment, to repudiate the national profession of Christianity as the historic foundation of its national strength.

In the same issue of the *Contemporary*, Mr. Llewelyn Williams has a strong article in favor of disestablishment. The Church in Wales, he insists, is an "alien" church, and "Wales is the only country in Christendom which still has an alien church established by law."

The Established Church of Scotland, whatever Britain. Mrs. Fawcett regards Sir Edward be its faults and defects, is Scotch in origin, in Grey, Lord Haldane and Chancellor Lloyd-

no sense an "alien" church. Ireland, as every one now concedes, had an alien form of religion established by law until the year 1869. The disestablishment of the Church in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone was a great act of justice and conciliation. Irish Episcopalians to-day acknowledge that, by reconciling the Church to the nation, Mr. Gladstone proved a benefactor to the Church. . . . The Church of Ireland is sounder, purer, and stronger to-day than ever it was before. In England the Established Church is an accurate reflection of the English genius. . . . The Anglican establishment, with all its defects, is racy of the soil, and to a considerable extent it represents the nation in its religious aspect. That cannot be said of the Church of England in Wales. . . . The English Church is an exotic, an alien growth, in Welsh soil.

He concluded by insisting that it is non-conformity, not the Church, that has built up the nation.

Wales owes her all to dissent—the preservation of her language, the revival of her literature, the awakening of her spirituality, the development of her education. . . . Nonconformity found Wales derelict; it has reared up a new nation. It found Wales pagan; it has made it one of the most religious countries in the world. It found Wales ignorant; it has so stimulated its energies that today Welshmen, largely by their own self-sacrifice, have provided for themselves the most complete educational system of Europe. . . One of her sons—a characteristic product of Welsh nonconformity, unaided by the culture of the schools—is the second man in the government of the empire.

## "Votes for Women"

British comment on the latest outbreak of the militant suffragettes in London ranges from the bitter denunciation of the daily press echoed in such reactionary reviews as the National, and weeklies such as the Spectator, to the exultant satisfaction of the women's journals and labor press, which say in substance: "Now John Bull will sit up and take notice. Force has been used." More restrained and probably, therefore, more representative of the opinion of the great mass of British women is the editorial opinion expressed in The Englishwoman, the object of which is "to reach the cultured British public and bring before it, in convincing and modern form, the case for the enfranchisement of women." In the March number of this monthly Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett, one of the best-known leaders of the movement in England for woman suffrage, states editorially that Premier Asquith is responsible for the unsatisfactory attitude of the cabinet on the question that interests the women of Great Britain. Mrs. Fawcett regards Sir Edward

George as the women's friend in the cabinet. fields is able to stand upon its own legs. Profits in She also compliments the British Labor party, which she says is "fully prepared to make a real sacrifice for the sake of justice to women." An anonymous correspondent, in the same ceeds were equitably divided, would be able to issue of the magazine, argues that giving the pay a high minimum wage to the miners as well vote to women would not disturb the balance of parties in England. In the first place, he why it should not be made to do so; and if we were says, the average woman voter will have no more influence than the average man voter at the present time; in the second place, she or perish! will form her political views on the same ground as men form theirs; and finally, even though women may come to look at things in a different way from men, they will not act differently.

They often arrive at their conclusions with perplexing rapidity; men see more difficulties and get there more slowly. But when a woman goes into business, she acts as men act. If she succeeds, she succeeds in the same way as a man succeeds. she fails, she fails from the same causes that make men fail. The conclusion is that the grant of the franchise to women will make no appreciable difference to our political system or methods of government. Nor will it be of much benefit to women as women until they learn to combine. How hard it is to make women combine is well known to those who have tried to organize female labor.

# Import of the Coal Strike

The numbers of most of the British monthlies and weeklies available at the time this "round up" was prepared were issued before the beginning of the great coal strike, which, last month, had brought to a state of virtual paralysis all the industrial life of Great Britain. A sentence in the current Fortnightly Review, in an article by Mr. Cecil Battine, seems almost prophetic in this connection.

It seems not altogether unlikely that the severest strife which our people will be absorbed in in the near future may be the internecine struggle of industrial quarrels, brought about in a large degree by the hard fate of the least successful in the pitiless economic struggle of daily life in the peaceful shires of England and Wales.

The New Age, a monthly of socialistic tendencies, had published, at about the time the strike was declared, as an editorial, an article in defense of the minimum wage principle. The writer points out that if the tion of what shall be done with the depressed minds and wills of the workers of the world were released from their burdens by such a wage, their power of work would be greatly increased. He says on this point:

Our argument for the present occasion does not depend upon the probability of increased producdepend upon the probability of increased production. The case for a minimum wage in the coal-condemn drinking." Dr. K. M. Munshi

this industry are enormous from the royalty owner, through the colliery companies and the railways. to the coal merchants who bring it to our doors. At its present yield the coal industry, if its proas sufficiently thumping profits to the owners and carriers and vendors. There is not the least reason a million miners having a million wives and two million children dependent upon us, our battle cry would be a minimum wage for the lot of us,

The National Review sees in the strike impending, as this issue went to press, an argument in favor of a change from free trade to protection. Why, he asks editorially, is Great Britain above all other nations "afflicted by this continuous epidemic of unparalleled strikes"?

Are these among the blessed fruits of Free Trade, which used to be represented as a bulwark against Socialism and industrial anarchy, and yet nowadays we never seem to be out of the wood. The railway strike was largely a protest against low wages, but the miners have had an uncommonly prosperous time, and many of them, if not a majority of them, receive substantially more than any suggested minimum wage. The employers, we understand, are prepared to pay a fair wage for a fair day's work. Many collieries cannot afford to pay a minimum wage unless guaranteed a minimum of work, and herein lies the crux of the controversy.

#### The Problems of India

The Indian reviews consider the topics of particular interest to their own race and land, in temperate, liberal fashion. They also print many articles on subjects of imperial and world concern. The January and February numbers of the Hindustan Review, published in Allahabad, contain articles by native and Occidental writers. Mr. E. B. Havell, in a long article on "Indian Builders and Public Works," reproaches his country for letting so many of its public works buildings be constructed by European architects, and calls upon the "Indian master builder" to reassert his "artistic preëminence." Mr. S. M. Rauf Lai, a barrister of Calcutta, sets forth the scheme for the proposed Moslem University. Mr. J. L. Chatterji raises the quesclasses of India. He believes that the reform of the caste system is in the hands of the Brahmins themselves. Professor Samaddar sets forth data which show that "the educated classes throughout the length and fostered by education and foreign travel, views for Australasia (Melbourne), thus de-"the principal Hindu vice, a strange sort of ment in New Zealand: apathy for public affairs."

In the Modern Review (London) Bhai Parmanand points out the extent and significance of immigration from India to different parts of the world; to Africa, the West Indies, South America and Canada. A universal Hindu consciousness has come about, says this writer.

Greater India has arisen without noise of drum or trumpet, under the palm trees of tropical America and on the snow-girt plains of Canada. time to take stock of our position and think in terms of a universal Hindu consciousness. The children of these colonists should be educated along national lines.

The Indian Review and East and West have special Durbar numbers. The success of the coronation in India, says Mr. H. P. Mody in the latter magazine, is largely due to the personality of the King-Emperor.

King George may not yet enjoy that general personal popularity which his late father commanded in such a large measure. There is a wide difference in their habits and temperament. But King George has shown, during the brief period which has elapsed since his accession to the throne, that he possesses in a remarkable degree the purpose and capacity that make a ruler of men.

Sir William Wedderburn, in a long article in the Contemporary Review, traces the development of what he calls the two most important political factors in India, the people the vicissitudes of twenty-five centuries of history, and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. "These two great powers are at grips, and they both make appeal to the British people." There tiveness of Russia? Is another crime as bad as can be no doubt, says Sir William, that the British King and the British people will, in the end, decide against the bureaucracy.

## Prohibition in New Zealand

Problems connected with railway construction, with labor legislation and banking expansion, are those that chiefly concern the parties and voters of the commonwealth of Australia. The Labor party has been victorious for many years in the commonwealth. The trend in New Zealand, the neighboring British dominion in the South Seas, is di-The Conservative forces rectly opposite. have generally come to the fore in New Zea- to be an ally in Europe, she may reasonably insist land. Perhaps the most significant issue fought out at the last election campaign in involved. It is not for us to play the part of knight New Zealand in December was the question errant, nor are our resources equal to the role.

finds that there is a noticeable growth of the of how to deal with the liquor trade. Mr. democratic spirit in India. This has been W. H. Judkins, editor of the Review of Rewhich are beginning successfully to combat scribes the gains made by prohibition senti-

> New Zealand has done magnificently in her recent contest with the liquor trade. At the poll the Prohibition party polled 55.93 per cent., while all of the twelve No-license districts maintained their posi-The result must surely make the trade gasp. tion. Only the barest fraction over 4 per cent. was necessary to wipe the trade out of the dominion, and the Temperance party may look forward with the greatest confidence to winning at the next poll three years hence. It is noteworthy that the Roman Catholic Church issued throughout all its churches a direction to its people to vote against prohibition. Had that not been done, it is certain that the issue would have been carried. The result more than ever proves that the people of the dominion have been unfairly handicapped by the imposition of the 60 per cent. majority necessary to carry the issue. Here is a result which would be counted a fine victory in any political conflict, but in this fight the losers win, although in numbers they are far behind. It is certain that the party will do its utmost to secure an amendment of the law in the direction of getting the handicap removed.

# Britain in Persia and Egypt

Two opposing views of Britain's much discussed policy in Persia are presented in the Fortnightly. Mr. Sidney Lowe, addressing "the most Christian powers," takes a very gloomy view of British and Russian policy in Persia. He says, in conclusion:

Is the existing Persian nation, which through all and under all its conquests, has contrived to maintain its unity and its identity, to be finally sacrificed to the indolence of Britain and the acquisithe partition of Poland to be consummated in this year of arbitration, treaties, and pacificist speeches? One hopes not, but it seems very likely to occur.

Captain Battine, in the same issue of this review, presents the other side of the shield. He points out how impossible it would be for England to maintain a policy of antagonism to both Germany and Russia at the same time, and says:

Great as the temptation may be in England to regard Russian ambitions with jealousy and distrust, the fact remains that we must come to a decision as to what powers we can regard as friendly, and so shape our policy toward them as to eliminate friction and suspicion. If Russia is that British policy shall not injure Russian inter-

# HAVE WE A REAL ARMY?

N the form of an interview given to George Kibbe Turner, of McClure's Magazine, General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, makes a striking and significant statement regarding the unsatisfactory condition of our present military establishment, and shows how plans already perfected, if favorably acted upon by Congress, will result in the complete reorganization of our military forces, substituting efficiency for inefficiency and waste without materially increasing present expenditures.

Although the United States spends over \$100,000,000 a year on the army, it cannot be said that the organization is as strong to-day as it was years ago, when much less was appropriated for it. So much of the army as is not required for service in the Philippines and in other distant possessions is split up into detachments averaging 600 men, which occupy the fifty military posts constructed at great expense in Western reservations. The care of the villages and parks into which the military posts have largely been transformed absorbs the energies of the troops to a great extent, and the army has really been, as General Wood puts it, "split up into companies of walk-cleaners, battalions of lawnmowers, and regiments of patrolmen." "From the commander of a post to the last common soldier the thousand petty details of housekeeping and landscape gardening crowded out, and still crowds out, the work of training Copyright by Pach Bros. for war."

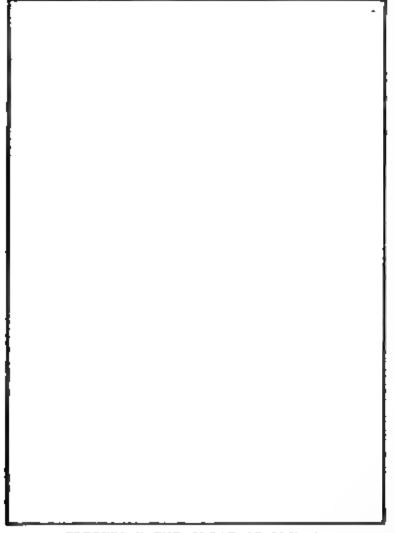
very difficult.

experience, entirely untrained."

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

General Wood calls attention to the fact ods, and offering inducement for reënlistment that the peace strength of one of our com- so as to keep a man continuously in the army, panies is only sixty-five men, and out of is a most wasteful system. Suppose, for inthese, very frequently, only twenty-five or stance, the full term of thirty years' service thirty men are available for instruction, is rounded out. At that time you would have, Under such conditions effective instruction is according to the existing cost figures, over \$30,000 invested in a man who is too old for General Wood concludes, therefore, that war. The European method, on the other our army is not organized as an army, and hand, is to train as many members of the under the present scattered location of posts, population as possible to the use of arms just there is no way to organize it. "Individually as they are entering manhood, at the age we have, perhaps, the best officers and en- when the training will create the least possilisted men in the world -a fine body of men ble interference with their economic career. largely diverted from their ordinary military. From the regular service the soldiers pass into training by their duties as landscape garden- a reserve of trained men subject to a recall in ers and caretakers of so-called military posts, case of war. It has been computed that by which we maintain not because of military the adoption of such a policy and the employefficiency, but as the inheritance of a vicious ment of the militia, this country could be system. In the larger movements of an provided with a possible army of 460,000 army they are, from the standpoint of actual men, and that the cost of this army could be kept down so that the total expenditures for General Wood maintains that our present our military establishment need not exceed system of enlisting men for three-year peri- what they have been during recent years.

# WHAT FREDERICK THE GREAT DID FOR "ALL GERMANY"



FREDERICK THE GREAT OF PRUSSIA

into the hereditary prince caste. Frederick's work as political economist.

Like Bismarck in the political sphere, in the economic Frederick accomplished a task of completing and perfecting rather than of creating and establishing. He believed with the English theorists of the seventeenth cen- erick in the German reviews. His claims to tury that national prosperity would be on a be known as a historian are considered by high level as soon as a country's export balance Elizabeth von Moellen, in an article in the outvalued the import. From this standpoint Deutsche Rundschau. the founding of factories and encouragement through rewards, money advances and loans to be twice as voluminous as those of Goethe, was advisable. All of the iron, steel, paper, and they were all written in French, for the velvet, wool and cotton manufactories as well King, with his contempt for German, could as the sugar refineries and the Berlin Porce- hardly speak, and certainly could not write, lain Works have shown that they were in no his own language. In Preuss's edition, pubway dependent on stimulus from the State.

foundry and mining industries were destined to development beyond even his conception. The regulation of the iron trade and the free trade stipulation in 1779 for Silesian iron, the incorporation of the mining and foundry department in the government and the Silesian mining law have all contributed to this great development. But as with Colbert, Frederick's economic labors extended to agriculture as well as to commerce. He accomplished marvels in turning barren stretches into fertile fields in Lithuania, and in Prussia, in the Kurmark and in Oderbruch. And though he cared for the preservation of the great estates of the landed nobility by the creation of credit institutes and government mortgage bureaus to guard against usury, such as the Berlin Loan and Exchange Bank, founded in 1765, still he was interested in the great social question of that day—the peasant caste. The hereditary allegiance to their overlords he abolished in East Prussia, Lithuania, and West Prussia. The most complete exposition of Frederick's policy is his Prussian Law book that appeared after his death. In a genuine mercantile spirit these laws favored the increase of population in an N January 24 Germany celebrated the under-populated country, divorce was made two hundredth anniversary of Frederick more easy, feudal serfdom abolished, and pri-II's birth. Through him she recalls that vate property considerably limited in the pub-Prussia's fame belongs to German annals, licinterest. And in the second part he rose to Bavaria's very existence was assured and the the height of declaring it the duty of the State first seed sown for the Empire of to-day by to care for the citizens who were unable to Frederick's introduction of the duty principle care for themselves and to supply work to all In the those who lacked opportunity proportional to Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipsic) Professor Theo their strength and talents. A hundred years Sommerlad, of Halle University, reviews later Bismarck added to this article the great Civil Law of the new German Empire.

# Frederick as Historian

There are many heavier articles on Fred-

The works of Frederick the Great are said lished under the auspices of the Berlin Acad-Frederick's endeavors to introduce silk emy of Sciences, 1846-7, the King's writings factories were doomed to failure. But the run to thirty volumes. These include his

famous history of the three Silesian Wars, the most in use in Europe at the time. Like Cæsar, he third war being now better known as the writes in the third person, and refers to himself as "the King." Seven Years' War (1756-1763). It may here be remarked that Frederick did not use the spent on the history, but the bulk of it was probadesignation "Seven Years' War"; that title bly written in the last seven or eight months of was invented twenty years after the war by 1763. Though said to have been finished in De-G. F. von Tempelhoff, in his history, made popular by Archenholtz, another historian.

was never subjected to revision, like the previous histories, and many errors, rather trifling it may-be admitted, have crept in.

Various causes are given for the inaccuracies. The King complained of his bad memory, but more probably the chief causes were the haste in which the history was written and his "sovereign care-lessness." The work was taken up as a kind of recreation after the day's work. He did not approve of that painful accuracy which seeks to avoid a mistake even in the smallest detail; it seemed to him pedantic and lacking in intelligence. "Our historians," he thought, "have always made the mistake of not distinguishing between chief and sec-ondary things." He despised details which diverted attention from the main point. According to one critic, never did a King speak so impartially about his own deeds, or, as a statesman or general, so frankly about his motives or his mistakes. Frederick never emphasizes his own great deeds; he merely states facts. He apologizes for his use of the French language. He had considered the difficulties for a German, but, on the whole, he thought One must always choose the lesser of two French the most precise, as it was also the language evils."

It is not possible to say how much time he cember of that year, the preface is signed March 3rd, 1764. On February 16 he wrote to Maréchal d'Ecosse—"I am at work writing down my po-Frederick's history of the Seven Years' War litical and military follies"; and on April 7 he wrote:-"The memoirs just completed convince me more than ever that the writing of history is making a collection of human follies and chance experiences."

> The two chief objects he had in view in writing his own account of the war were, he said, first, to prove to posterity that it was not possible for him to avoid the war, and that the honor and welfare of the State prevented him from making any other terms than those agreed upon; and, secondly, to explain his military operations. The history was thus a "justification," military and political. At the outbreak of the war, as we know, he took the aggressive, but he explains:— "The real aggressor is undoubtedly he who compels another to arm and undertake a less serious war to avoid a more dangerous one.

# "CONSERVATION" IN THE GERMAN COLONIES

ALL the world knows how our conservationists hold Germany up to us as a East Africa, not many years ago one of the water-powers and forests, and to the colonies preservation. instead of to the home-country.

there at a frightful rate.

model for the conservation of natural re-richest spots in large game to be found in the sources, but it will be news to most of us that entire world, possessing, according to Prothe Germans are returning the compliment, fessor Schillings, the astonishing number of by holding us up as a model for themselves. 160 species, of which twenty-four were Such, however, is the fact, to judge by a prominent members of the fauna. Within series of articles recently appearing in the recent years this wealth of wild animals has Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift. To be been shot off and otherwise destroyed at a sure, their case is somewhat different from rate that threatens its early annihilation, if ours, as it relates to wild game, instead of to immediate steps are not taken looking to its

The responsibility for this state of affairs Singularly enough, while our colonies have is laid at the doors of the Colonial Office, and been admirably administered in this respect, particularly at that of the colonial governors, in contrast to regulations at home, with the of whom the present Governor Baron von Germans the reverse is the case. It seems Rechenberg is named as the chief offender. that, to judge by the statements of the writers, Not content with permitting the slaughter among whom is Prof. C. G. Schillings, one of of game and exploitation of spoils by all comers the leading German authorities on the sub- ad libitum, this official is accused of having ject, that game-laws in the German African himself helped on the slaughter by decreeing colonies are practically non-existent, or that the utter annihilation of all large game over such as exist are disregarded, and that the a strip fifty kilometers wide and 400 long slaughter of large game has been going on (about 7700 square miles), with the alleged object of preventing the rinderpest from

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

f troops, and helped on by native barbarism. and 600,000 cartridges were shot

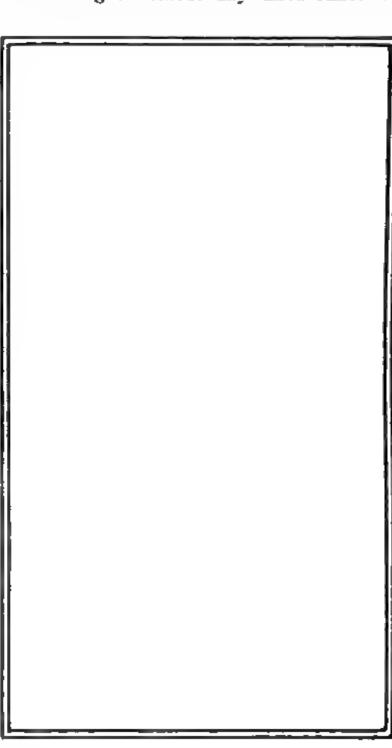
as all over, the official discovery was nat no rinderpest existed in the district!

t-hunters from other countries are onsible for any serious injury to the is the Boers imported from South who are now repeating in the new devastation which they long since about at the Cape. These Boers nigrants of the least desirable They are ignorant, unprogressive, jothing and care nothing about eservation, and live like negroes in h, on practically nothing, moving e place to another, and slaughterне game they can find for such spoils and it worth while to carry away to est port. "As pioneers of civilizaemarks one writer, "they are an The Boer cultivates nothing but a ld, two months in the year, just , to permit him to pass as a settler, rest of the time he is pursuing his devastation, far from the haunts of ns, and hidden from official eyes. e Boers who have made game so n the African steppes that it now **xe** found by visiting hunters except g marches.

riters complain that while the Colfice might remedy this state of it pays no attention to repreis and will do nothing. By way ast, the excellent game-protection I their rigid enforcement in the g British colony are referred to. also our game-protection laws in t and in Alaska. Professor Schills the authority of Theodore Rooseyou with all my knowledge and been established.

g from the adjoining British colony. experience." The present official indifferloit was undertaken with three com- ence, Professor Schillings terms a relic of

It is not proposed by the writers to preports tell of the slaughter of 30,000 vent all kinds of hunting of wild game, but game, and 16,000 skulls are said to institute and rigidly enforce such a license been piled up in the single station system as now exists in British East Africa, which without in any wise endangering the t a demoralizing effect," remarks one game, is a source of great profit to the colony. riters, "such a procedure must have whereas under the present lack of system the natives and black soldiers, to there is not only little profit, but there soon ame shooting is strictly forbidden, will be none at all. It is shown that of a who knows the nature of the negro hundred million hectares only one million is ly conceive." The remedy, needless in cultivation, and that at least one or several was far worse than the disease, but million might without any disturbance to



CARL HAGENBECK THE ANIMAL TRAINER (Who demands protection for African game)

ong others, and quotes Carl Hagen- immigration be set apart for a game-park, saying to him, "Do what you instead of, as Governor von Rechenberg is I do it quickly, for if this goes on said to have done, removing the restrictions ill be nothing left; I will stand from a small game reserve that had already

# DENMARK'S LIFE PROBLEM

DURING the negotiations between France their significance as protection against Norway, and Germany over Morocco, it was by no Sweden, and all sorts of contingencies.
Shall Copenhagen be a fortified town? Nobody leading Danish papers frankly discussed Denark's feeling toward "Germanism," and land at Esbjerg, in order to invade Schleswigassumed either an enthusiastic tone or, at least a mild and friendly and the government entertaining toward. Nobody doubts that such defense would mean protection against Germany alone. If the English were to land at Esbjerg, in order to invade Schleswigand the government entertaining toward. least, a mild and friendly one. That portion of the Danish nation that controls its foreign as a matter of form. The Danes are ardent to the general question of war and peace. their existence as a people may be involved in the foreign policies of Germany. While popular sentiment was, undoubtedly, at heart to unequivocal action? In 1870-71 the Danish pro-French, there was also a strong feeling troops were in marching order, ready to regain in favor of Germany. This apparent con- "South Jutland" in case of German defeat—which in favor of Germany. This apparent contradiction, as well as a full discussion of other serious problems that confront Denmark, is Gegenwart (Berlin).

eign policy: the North-Schleswig question and the tand defense of Copenhagen; ministry upon ministry has fallen on account of the latter. The less openly agitated. In Copenhagen the people point is: Shall Copenhagen, the head and front of disclaim any knowledge about it. "We do not think the little realm, be protected against maritime at- of such a thing," has been the emphatic assurance tack by batteries, mines, etc., only toward the the last weeks. But who has questioned them? landward as well? The old land fortifications are looks suspicious. Officially, of course, they wish to absolutely inadequate. Even the radicals admit ignore it otherwise there would be a direct clash, this, but they claim that an armed defense of the But if, for example, Germany were to be defeated in capital would mean a positive danger-and they a war with France and England, and Schleswig were are right. For a neutral state is spared. A coun-offered to the Danes, would they reject it? If they try that arms in defense experiences, in case of were wise—yes. But as far as we know them, they defeat, the fate of a foc. This might be said about do not seem wise enough for that. Even should the coast fortifications likewise, but these have the government hesitate, the people with their

and the government, entertaining pretty much the same sentiments, would, at the utmost "protest," policies was intensely interested in the Ger- friends of England, and apprehend no danger from man negotiations, not as to the guaranties, or that quarter. By far the greatest part of Danish imports and exports are interchanged with England. as to the amount of "compensation," but as On the other hand, the Germans are their heredito the general question of war and peace. tary, warmly hated enemies, whose discomfiture For, confessed or not, the Danes know that would please them greatly. But suppose if the Germans were to divine this, and, forestalling the English, would occupy Jutland, prevent the entrance of the English fleet, and force the Danes was fully expected. But at the news of the German victories they silently retreated to their homes. Doubtful neighbors these, the Germans treated—from the German viewpoint—in the feel, for such things cling to the memory. How, then, does the case stand: strict neutrality or not?

That is the fateful question that has again con-Two great problems enter into Denmark's for- fronted Denmark with the Morocco affair making war seem a likely contingency. In North-Schleswig reunion with the "Kingdom" is more or Baltic, or shall it entrench itself, on modern lines. This seemingly motiveless excuse and assurance

Thus the problems of defense and of Northgrounds, regard any attempts at fortifying Copen- 1870-71, may seal the country's doom.

reap evil results. If she is to lend credence to the loyal and zealous assurances that the question of regaining North-Schleswig is closed for all time, they must be complemented by a declaration, backed by facts, of absolute neutrality. In that the rest, the Danes have probably lost both the case it were superfluous to fortify Copenhagen. For it never enters any one's mind in Germany to inflict the slightest injury upon neutral Denmark. Should the Danes be unable to prevent a landing of English troops by diplomatic means, they should protest" as much against their invasion as against the Germans' repelling them from Danish soil or a loyal attitude on the part of Denmark at a single critical juncture would at one blow remove all suspicions from the relations of the two countries and Schleswig are most intimately allied. And hence open up possibilities of future benefit to Denmark. it is that Germany must, upon precautionary An equivocal line of action, on the other hand, as in

### A PHILOSOPHICAL, RELIGIOUS REVIEW THAT **PAYS**

THE most notable achievement in the domain of serious periodical literature that has occurred in the last twenty years, says Mr. W. T. Stead, writing in his English Review of Reviews, has been the creation of the Hibbert Journal, the English quarterly review of religious, ethical, philosophical and metaphysical topics.

In its way, he continues, it is one of the landmarks of literary history.

It ranks with the creation of the Edinburgh Review and the founding of the Revue des Deux Mondes. If any one had asked me or any other editor of periodical literature in the year 1899 whether it was possible to secure a paying circulation for a half-crown quarterly devoted to religion, theology, and philosophy, the answer would have been emphatically in the negative. At that time the public seemed to have lost its appetite for serious reading. High thinking had gone out of fashion in the days immediately preceding the Boer War. The public mind which was not absorbed in the acquisition of territory and the exploiting of gold mines was intent upon the reform of the material conditions of the life of the poor. It was a materialistic age, which abhorred metaphysics, and regarded theological speculation with the same pitying contempt that we look upon the ingenious calculations of medieval schoolmen as to how many angels could stand on the point of a needle.

It was at this time, nevertheless, that certain men, of whom L. P. Jacks was one, arose and conceived the daring idea that there might be a remnant of thinkers who would. if the opportunity were offered, support a journal exclusively devoted to the high matters of the mind.

This daring optimist lives in Oxford of all places in the world. His name, even to this day, is hardly known to the multitude, although he has successfully accomplished one of the miracles of the time. This man, then only forty years of age, is a professor in Mansfield College, Oxford. When full of his great idea he went to the Hibbert trustees and asked for their support in his novel venture. The trustees listened to him with sympathy for his ideal, but with a not unnatural doubt born of their mature experience. After he had finished setting forth his conception of what a Hibbert Journal ought to be and what a Hibbert Journal might accomplish, a trustee asked him how many copies of such a high-class, religious, metaphysical, philosophical journal, published at half a crown a quarter, did he think he would be able to sell? The promoter of the scheme, taking his courage in both hands, boldly replied that if he were fortunate he expected he would have a sale of seven hundred copies per quarter! "Seven hundred!" exclaimed the Man of Experienced Wisdom. "Seven hundred! You will be lucky, indeed, if you can sell three hundred." Nevertheless the trustees showed their courage and foresight by generously backing up the enterprise.

Under these discouraging circumstances, the Hibbert Journal was born.

To the amazement of every one it was discovered that, to use the cant phrase, it filled a long-felt want. There was a public for a metaphysical, philosophical, religious review that was counted not by hundreds but by thousands. It was a success, and a paying success, from the first. When at the close of last year the decennial number was issued it had secured a circulation of about 10,000 copies. The decennial number went up to 12,000 and the Hibbert Journal is still going strong.

So phenomenal a success is due, Mr. Stead maintains, to the editor who first of all divined the fact that even in the midst of this materialistic generation there was "a faithful remnant which had not bowed the knee to Baal, and who had the courage, the persistence, and the skill to carry out without flinching his own conception of what the Hibbert Journal ought to be."

In his hands the Hibbert Journal became the arena in which all the doughty gladiators of modorn thought were free to do battle in their own way for their own ideas. There was nothing topical about the Hibbert Journal. Anything less "palpitating with actuality" could hardly be conceived. It was to the bookstall purchaser simply "too dry for anything, heavy, unreadable, an altogether impossible publication." Yet the editor has found his public, and the Hibbert Journal circulates 10,000 copies.

How can the success be explained? It certainly is not due, as is the success of some magazines, to the all-pervading personality of the editor.

Never was there a more impersonal editor. So far as the reader is concerned, the identity of the editor is hidden behind an impenetrable shroud of thick darkness. His name does not appear on the title-page, and his occasional contributions rank simply side by side with those of other contributors. Yet his brain has created the journal. His power of selection, perhaps still more his instinctive genius for rejection, is perceptible in every side the editor ranges himself. He is concerned number. He is an ideal keeper of the ring. No solely about two things: Has the man a thought, one can tell from the choice of essayist on whose and can he express it?

EDITOR JACKS OF THE "HIBBERT JOURNAL"

# THE LATEST FRENCH IMMORTAL: HENRI DE RÉGNIER

de Mun into the Académie Française. M. naiads, centaurs, noble Venetians, comedians, Régnier, if one can use such a positive term breathes from all these tales with an airy mys-

chards not far from a château, charming as in

N the 18th of January the poet Henri de lent deeds, sometimes quaint and singular Régnier was received by M. C. Comte and often laughable. There are dryads and André Chaumeil in the Revue Hebdomadaire lovers, soldiers and merry women, and the (Paris) reviews the achievements of M. de shadow of the Roi Soleil. But the past for the elusive, graceful tales that are his tery and poetic charm. Pleasure, laughter, most valuable contribution to French letters. and tragedy have the softened tones of old Henri de Régnier has the passion for old engravings and take on the seeming serenity provincial gardens, blossoming apple or- of things that are laid aside in an old cabinet.

Through this aspect of his art, a mellow a Watteau background. His secret bent is dignity is lent to the indulgent melancholy not the mountain or the deserted somber that may be regarded as M. de Régnier's saliheath, but for groves, avenues with the per- ent note. At a time when his countrymen were spective of a façade richly ornamented with singularly lacking in idealism, grace, and faith, the nymphs of Diana de Poitiers. And he has not undertaken to preach to them, but everywhere, side by side with the smiling in spite of innovations and the fashion of the Nature of parks and orchards, he has sung hour, he has told the glory of Versailles and precious stuffs, ivories, and bronzes a world the Grand Monarque, the calm of the cloister of dazzling form and color-that has become and the splendor of the gods of the Renaisby work of painter, sculptor, or craftsman sance. In "Couleur de Temps," which was of a sacred deposit for a fleeting image of beauty. the blue of Maeterlinck's imagery, the atmos-In this world there occur sumptuous and vio- phere is of a fresh and dewy May morning

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

ned by ominous clouds. In my magic lantern show," said M. de Régnier ic," the poet has mirrored the in the preface, and because these silhouettes provincial town with herb- bear themselves with such robust gallantry its and gardens with fruit- and a moral insouciance as gracious as in a ragrant with pinks and box pagan pastoral, this past which seemed so r day M. de Régnier meets on inert and moss-grown is quick in our own those individualists that the veins, our tastes, our desires. With M. try called libertines. There is Chaumeil we could believe that all the fairies has so astonishingly rendered of old France—elf of grove and fountain, ately reverences and rich bro-dame-fairy of palaces and noble speech, uble Maîtresse." We do not sparkling cobweb of rapier and seductive arrangement serving to evoke Vivien of fine adventure—have flitted by the hat epoch itself, colored, de- poet and entreated him to guard intact the "I have only sought to memory of their grace and splendor for those idows à la française through who still may have fancy's eye to see.

# DECADENCE OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE

TISM occupies an anoma- by little. And yet in many places where wise the greater number of patriots. ouncilors; the physician, the he public men and the richest vn are Protestant. "But," isime Reclus in La Revue at glitters is not gold: when a business point of view. strikes the glass of a castle e may see the windows more dungeon." He recalls one us twenty leagues around for , its wealth, and which was stant "from the justice of the an who with beat of drum

a in France. The proportion according to their numbers, the Protestants to the total number of in-should have an infinitesimal place in the :60; and yet one often hears machinery of the state they are almost the on is three-fourths, four-fifths, chief factor. Formerly there was reason for 'atholic where the Protestant the superiority of the Protestants over the gligible. Or a town is stated Catholics. Fifty to sixty-five years ago the . which is Protestant in repu- former were really the élite of the nation, The deputy, a native, is a because they were better educated and more mayor and his assistant are noble-minded than their Catholic com-

From the first, the Gospel was read to them in tice of the peace, the tax- the vulgar tongue; the Psalms were chanted in rincipal grocer, the leading French instead of in the Latin of the plain song. ... The paternal or maternal home served to inspire serious thoughts. The occupants of such homes were brought to believe in the seriousness of life, that probity was better than deceit, even from

> As illustrating the reputation for honesty attained by Protestants, M. Reclus relates the following anecdote:

One day five or six young men, poor Huguenots of the Southwest, presented themselves at a pension where the living was good but dear. They were an who with beat of drum not prepossessing in appearance; but when the price of bread," whereas the landlady learned that they were Calvinists, she holic by 20 to 1. Times have welcomed them with the following: "Gentlemen. I will receive you without hesitation. You may pay me when you please; in twenty years if you like. No Protestant has ever robbed me of a sou.

This was but one example in a thousand. One chief reason for the decline of Protestantism is held, by the writer in La Revue, to be the very large number of sects into which it is split up; and in this connection he cites the case of Canada whose last census gave more than sixty different denominations or ceptional case: in many an- bodies, ranging from "The Church of the Protestantism decreased little World to Come" to "Reincarnationists."

, or, to be exact, the Calvinist appeared. One sees only some ien at the Sunday morning seren, eighteen persons assist at the e-days perhaps there are eight or f the faithful sleep in their pews the cemetery; and so much has that it is not certain that they surrection from the dead as didre them.

In France itself the divisions of the Protestants number a dozen or so, from the Salvation Army to Darbyists. And these sects, at least some of them, are irreconcilable in regard to doctrine. The orthodox believe the common formula, that "Christ is God crucified for our sins and resurrected for our justification." The Liberals "regard the so-called Son of God as an ordinary man, but exceptionally good, 'popular,' and fraternal."

Before the Franco-Prussian War there were in France about 800,000 Protestants; in 1903, 650,000. The Lutherans had decreased from 281,000 to 80,000. This is explained by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. In Paris the proportion of Protestants to the total inhabitants is 1:54; in the whole country, as stated above, it is 1:60. They have thus become but a mere leaven. But "where the dough does not rise, the leaven dries up." The Protestants, says M. Reclus, "will continue silently and by degrees to disappear." In one parish known to him, in which in 1820 the Protestants numbered 1820, at the beginning of the present century not 600 were to be The decrease was due "to mixed marriages, religious nonchalance, increasing indifference to religion, and, above all, to voluntary sterility." The Calvinists in par- with; for they have been the instruments of ticular are brought under the last-mentioned their own decay. Their own Book says 'One The Hou. "The Lave 100 rich." The Protes- cannot serve God and Mammon': they have the practice of theosophy it is clear that there is although a ...

system.

modern thought upon India has been felt cult of the Indian. most since it has been under British influence, and the tendency has been to evolve a sort of good in the past, he scathingly attacks the

### PASTOR CHARLES WAGNER, A REPRESENTATIVE FRENCH PROTESTANT

much that is merely an outcome of primitive religious conceptions. The technical term for the main idea of the practice is "tapas." By tapas is influx of Indian thought is doing in Europe meant self-inflicted punishments, and constant self- influx of Indian thought is doing in Europe abnegation, and a species of persistent asceticism. and America is another matter. The writer holds that no doubt the pantheism of Spinoza The writer then goes on to examine the existed outside that conception in Indian essentials of Sankhya, the philosophy of thought, and he does not assume Spinoza Vedanta, and Buddhism. From this exami-knew of it even, but he is not so sure that it nation he is led to say that the Indian phi- has not had tremendous effect upon the losophy of to-day is the outcome of the influ-modern thinkers, who favor a pantheistic ence, on the one hand, of the most primitive cum materialistic system of philosophy. religious practice, with the highest possible Calderon's idea that "Life is a dream" must form of devotion to God, and the God idea, be very sensibly near to the Indian philosoon the other. For a Western man the system pher, and therein it is not dissimilar to the is still very quaint, but it has been imported materialistic philosophy of Schopenhauer. both to England and America by devotees Thus does the writer clearly show his main of "Theosophy" who have undoubtedly de- thesis, that Indian "Theosophy" is not withrived their inspiration from this Indian out its significance in encouraging the prevailing materialistic tendency of the times. He Proceeding Mr. Huet examines the effect makes this more clear by asserting that of European thought upon Indian, and of Eduard von Hartmann, whom he calls Indian thought upon Western, as a result of Schopenhauer's disciple, and who is of course higher education on the one side, and an the very high priest of the materialistic cult, acquired interest on the other. The effect of is undoubtedly obsessed by the fascinating

Praising Buddhism for much that was

York, but did not become interested in Florida until his maturer years, when he had planned a virtual retirement and sought a winter home there. Then he saw, better than any other, the possibilities of growth in that peninsula. His large fortune, accumulated during his activities with the Standard Oil Company, gave him the power to do, and with that he developed the city of St. Augustine, the upper portion of the Florida East Coast Railway, and the chain of hotels stretching along the coast as far south as Palm Beach and Miami. But his strength of character, together with his trained imagination, led him at once to the perception of the essential value of the railway, if extended in this unique manner along the keys to the tip of the State. With the inspiration of this idea he began what may be called a new career, and for twenty-five years he has worked toward this single end—the completion of the railway.

For some years a line had been in operation from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, a distance of thirty-seven miles. As southward travel increased, this line was continued to Palm Beach, a stretch of 263 miles. Further augmentation of travel and agricultural development resulted in the extension of the road to Miami, sixty-six miles farther; and, finally, it was decided to carry the line to Key West, 156 miles away to the south.

The schedule time for the journey from Washington, D. C., to Havana, as now advertised, is forty-six hours; but it is proposed to transfer the trains bodily to large steamers of high speed, and thus to convey both passengers and freight through to Cuba without any change between New York and Havana. Perishable fruit from Cuba will Key West being the nearest port in the now be at Boston, New York, or Washing- United States to Panama, with the opening ton hours, and perhaps days, ahead of the of the Canal a vast amount of traffic will be present ocean transport system. Moreover, drawn toward the Florida East Coast Railway.

THE PLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY, WHICH JOINS KEY WEST TO THE MAINLAND

# EGYPT, TURKEY, AND ENGLAND IN THE TRIPOLITAN WAR

Crescent," and for defraying the general war ammunitions have been sent over. expenses. Volunteers by the thousands have But much more important are

SINCE the beginning of the war the Egyp- the contributors to the funds are the Khetians have done their utmost to help, dive, the princes, the ladies of the court, and morally, industrially and in every other the rich Egyptian landowners as well as the possible way, the fighting Moslems in Tripoli. poorest inhabitants, Bedouins or Fellaheen. Committees have been organized to raise More than £1,000,000 have been subscribed, funds for the Ottoman navy, for the "Red and priceless stores of provisions and war

But much more important are the four crossed the closely guarded frontier into or five "Red Crescent" missions sent by the Cyrenaica, with arms, munitions, camels and central organization in Cairo to help the horses. In short, Egypt has, in the words of wounded. These expeditions are perfectly many Turkish journals, done more to help organized and complete according to the the war than has Turkey herself. At the latest scientific discoveries. A full continhead of these various committees are promi- gent of volunteers, doctors, apothecaries, nent Egyptian pashas, princes, and among nurses, etc., accompanies each expedition,

lul, some of these parades finished by and fights, which the Egyptian press is the Italian inhabitants of having I, as was the case in Alexandria. The I boycott against Italy, Italian manues, and Italians has found in Egypt I large field, so much so that the Italian natic representative has repeatedly ted against it.

greatest demonstration of all was the recent visit to Egypt of Ziaeddin Effendi, the eldest son of the present Sultan of Turkey, Mehmed V., to greet, in the name of his father and the suzerain of Egypt, King George of England, on his way to India, to be crowned there as Emperor. The importance of this visit at the time was great. It was a good diplomatic stroke of old Saīd Pasha, as it was calculated to greet a friendly sovereign passing through Ottoman "territory" and water, to thank the Egyptians for their patriotism and fidelity to the Sultan and Caliph and to stimulate them more, to show to England and the rest of the worldespecially the Moslem powers—the influence of the Sultan over the 300,occ.coo Moslems of the world, and how easy it was for Turkey to influence the behavior of Egyptians, and possibly also the fidelity of the Moslems in India to their new Emperor. Egyptian press attached great importo these two visits, and as these journals long the best known in the entire Moslem their opinions are respected. Some of the sh journals had their special correspondhere for the occasion. This is what the pondent of the Jeune-Ture had to say:

visit was a masterpiece of diplomacy of the Vizier, because from the Ottoman and interil point of view it will have a considerable . . It is an historical event of first order. he Egyptian press has acclaimed the arrival prince and has discussed his interview with ng at Port Saïd in such a manner that one rished to find this press so well aware of the s of the country and the Ottoman Empire. he receptions to the prince and his suite of dvisers to his father by the people, the he Khedive and Lord Kitchener were great patriotism and enthusiasm of the Egypere worthy of their renown. . . . The sentiof loyalty and attachment shown by the nding thirty years of British occupation, revelation for many. . . . All Egypt was and the valley of the Nile felt the patriotic nts of Ottomanism, so much that if ever should abandon Egypt, the latter will bandon Turkey.

# MOROCCO AND THE AWAKENING OF NATIONALISM IN SPAIN

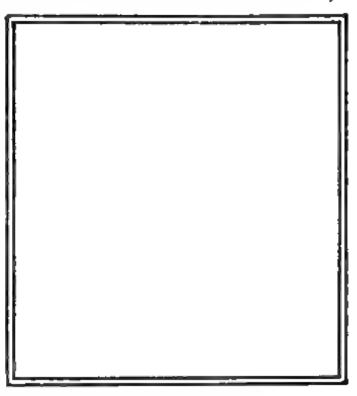
PISHOP CREIGHTON once wrote to being that while French aspirations received series of works which should give a résumé Great Britain was strengthened. of the political history and the constitution of the principal European states, it being, to remind his readers of these events, the in his judgment, "highly important that public men should know what they were talking about when speaking of France or of Russia." "My observations convince me," he added, "that our ignorance of the events of the past sixty years is simply colossal."

An anonymous writer in the Correspondant (Paris), who cites the foregoing in the introduction to his article on "France, Spain, and England in Morocco," facetiously observes that England is not the only country in which such a series is indispensable. He begins by reminding his readers that England, after having held Tangier from 1661 to 1684, evacuated it in the latter year, "and since then has never ceased to regret having done so." In 1859, a few days before war was declared between Spain and Morocco, Lord Palmerston wrote to Lord John Russell: "It is evident that France aims, by means of Spain, to obtain on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar fortified points which, on one side and England on the other, would by cross-fires render the passage of the Straits very difficult and very dangerous, and would virtually close the Mediterranean to us." He advised that the Emperor of Morocco should be requested to ask England to occupy Tangier in his name during hostilities. By the peace of Tetuan certain portions of Moor- August, 1907, ish territory were ceded to Spain.

Rivalry between France and Great Britain continued till 1904, in which year an agreement was entered into whereby England, in exchange for the recognition of the status quo in Egypt and various other concessions, assented to France's proposal that she should establish order in Morocco and introduce certain military, financial, and administrative reforms. Early in 1905 France sent a mission to Morocco seeking to extend French influence in that country, but Germany, which had not been consulted in the matter, suddenly took a hand in affairs; the German Emperor visited Tangier and announced his says: determination to allow no power to receive preference at the hands of Morocco to the detriment of German interests. The Con-

Gladstone advising the publication of a a setback, the entente between France and

The Correspondant writer deems it wise



SPAIN COMING OUT OF THE MOROCCAN TROUBLE IN THE USUAL WAY

better to delineate the course of conduct in case of a war between Spain and France pursued by Spain the while. It has been charged by certain malcontents that Spain was willing, owing to her losses in the Antilles and the Philippines, and troubled as she was by internal discords, to submit to "the yoke of France," and to follow in the footsteps of that country with regard to Moroccan affairs. But, as Senor Maura stated in

> Spain will not take the offensive in Morocco, unless the aggression of the latter shall be of such a nature that to ignore it would entail great shame. . . . We shall remain simple spectators of the internal struggles which will distract Morocco and France should the troops of the latter country penetrate the interior of Moorish territory. In that case we, for the defense of our national ideals, should spare no efforts, nor should we shirk any sacrifice.

> The noteworthy feature in this connection is the manifestation of a resurrection of nationalism throughout Spain. A writer in the Nuestro Tiempo of September, 1911,

The elements of Spanish national life in all their purity, found in the army and in the clergy, faithful to their historic traditions, are found also in ference at Algerians followed, the net results the people, who by instinct are conservative in

their hatred of France. At the side of the people, the clergy, the army, are also the men who represent most truly contemporary Spanish mensolemnly resolved. . . In all that concerns the Moroccan policy, the conjunction of Spanish mentality, the people, the army, will so cooperate as to gain the victory. The clergy will wash their hands, so to speak, in order to hold the sword. This by no means excludes the Liberals, who, while they are Liberals, are also Spaniards, and who will renounce the ideas of radicalism imported from France for the ideals of our people and our nation.

The Correspondant writer warns Frenchmen that it is a great mistake to assume that Spain is "dominated by France," and to ignore the grand movement toward nationalism which to-day animates all classes of the Spanish people. He quotes M. Thiers, who, remarking that he considered that the war with Spain was the cause of the downfall of the great Emperor, added: "The chief interest of France is to be on such terms with Spain that she shall be certain never to find in the latter an enemy."

## WHY AMERICAN MUSIC STUDENTS SHOULD STUDY IN AMERICA ·

THE Shakespearian dictum, "Home-keep-morals and habits of thought for what they thought ing youth have ever homely wite" does was the "French point of view." As a matter of ing youth have ever homely wits," does not, in the opinion of Miss Louise Llewellyn, apply to young American students of music. Writing in Musical America, that lady concedes the advantages to be derived from foreign travel by American artists. But, if the artist is in search of "atmosphere," he cal acclimation rarely takes place in less than a need not go abroad for it.

Every country has its own peculiar atmosphere. America is no exception. The atmosphere of America is not the same in kind, of course, as that of the Latin countries, for instance, but it is one, nevertheless, of infinite value to the development of an artist and of a man. An atmosphere of youth, vigor, enthusiasm, hope, is one that should produce profound and enduring qualities in art and in character; for all great art is analogous to life itself. They are almost interchangeable terms. True art helps one to live. True living helps one

If the young student has only a limited time for study, and is obliged to choose between Europe and his native land for his work, Miss Llewellyn advises him (in ninetynine cases out of a hundred) to stay at home, for "if he be serious, he will find his opportunities and make his atmosphere." She advances seven reasons for giving this advice:

In the first place, there are just as good teachers in America as there are in Europe, and no doubt more of them.

Second, this country is mentally healthier for young people, just as surely as a bright sunny conservatory filled with the rarest flowers.

Third, transplanting is always an experiment. Any sensitive organism when he loses contact with old associations may lose also his alertness of judgment, his normal sense of values. . . . I have Americans of good families who have gone to relations which aid him in the advantageous plac-Paris, settled down in the "quarter" and ended by ing of his pupils. Then there are the immense exchanging entirely their own code of manners, benefits of the ensemble music.

fact, the point of view with which they come into contact there among the minor poets and salon painters and sidewalk diners is not the "French point of view" any more than that of Broadway, the Casino, the Herald Square and the Bijou Theater is the American point of view.

Fourth, mental influences aside, complete physi-

year of time.

Fifth, studious concentration must be interrupted by the attention required by the difference in material conditions and foreign customs of various

Sixth, by lack of familiarity with these conditions, students are sometimes led into errors during their first year of study abroad, the results of which affect their entire careers.

Seventh, the difference in the attitude toward life of the foreign teacher and his American pupil. The heritage and training of the Continental are so essentially different from that of the American that there cannot exist between them the temperamental understanding that exists between people of the same race.

Turning from negative to positive reasons, there are many advantages to be gained by an American music student from studying in an institution at home.

The institutions of Europe, being essentially for native talent, for the most part subsidized by the government, are able to admit only a very limited number of Americans, whose chances for advancement, even then, are not likely to equal those of their comrades. Consider, then, some of the opportunities, little enough appreciated by the people who cry down America from the art standpoint, garden is a better playground for a child than a of a student in an American institution. His course is extremely broad, if he be regularly enrolled, including numerous subjects, both theoretical and applied, so that, if he be talented and industrious, he has the chance of winning the respect and personal interest not only of one, but of all of his known a number of sane, well-educated young professors, each of whom has his own personal

## AUGUST STRINDBERG, THE MAN

in the whole world, is the way Edwin Björk-

man characterizes August Strindberg.

Writing in the Forum of Strindberg and the main facts of his life, Mr. Björkman tells us that "no artist was ever more personal in his choice of material, and none more impersonal in his treatment of that material. Thus his life and his art are, to an exceptional degree, rendered inseparable." Strindberg had a very unhappy childhood.

The leitmotif of his childhood was built of two jarring notes: misunderstanding and isolation. He was an unwelcome child. Throughout life he has remained unwelcome, misunderstood and isolated. And if at times we find in his work a note of bitterness bordering on hatred, we must recall not only the sad beginnings, but also the subsequent stress and struggle through which he has had to force his way to the point where he stands to-day.

Coming up through grinding poverty and the most antipathetic surroundings, "young Strindberg's story is the same one told by one man of genius after another."

They are all fitted for some particular taskand until they find that task they are helpless. Rousseau, Balzac, Wagner, Ibsen, Shaw, are among those that may be mentioned in illustration. And it is to be well noted that during the period in question Strindberg was firmly convinced of his own inability to write. He had tried, and—"nothing would come." His family regarded him as a good-for-nothing. And he himself was, on the whole, fearful that their judgment might prove correct.

Then, suddenly, he discovered that he had in him the fine gift of poetical creation.

It was as if some frozen fountain had thawed out and sent a flood of inspiration through his whole being. In a couple of months he produced several to this day it remains distinctly readable. A one-act verse play was accepted and played at the Royal Theater. Strindberg was then twenty. A little later another small play, "The Outcast"—an historical prose study undoubtedly suggested by Björnson's "Between the Battles"—won him the attention of King Charles XV and a stipped from the monaceth'. comedies and a five-act tragedy in verse on a classical theme. This he named "Hermione," and from the monarch's private purse.

· His first masterpiece, "Master Olaf," an historical prose drama grouped around the Luther of the Swedish Reformation, was completed in 1872

Forty years of shifting literary fashions have failed to sap its strength or dim its charm. But while it still seems great to-day, even when com- these pages at the time.

THE greatest living writer in the Scandinarian pared with the epoch-making works of universal literature, it stood unique in Swedish literature at the time of its completion and landmark are at the time of its completion—a landmark proclaiming the inception of a new era. That play was rejected—scornfully and sneeringly rejected—by the literary arbiters of the Royal Theater, then the only stage available for the production of such a work. No publisher could be found for it. Nor until five years later was it placed before the public in book form, and then in altered shape, after its author had rewritten it five times in compliance with the edict of the critics that verse alone was suitable to the historical drama.

> Strindberg was most unfortunate and unhappy in his matrimonial experiences. He was married three times, always seeking and never finding peace and happiness in the marital relation. His second masterpiece, a novel entitled "The Red Room." established his reputation as a writer. It was written under the stimulus of the happiness that came with his first marriage. In a work subsequently published, in 1884, entitled "Marriage," he endeavored to present modern marriage as he saw it-"based not on ideal claims, but on economic conditions." It aroused the opposition of the government, and at the instigation of the Queen he was "criminally prosecuted," not for "immorality" but for "sacrilegious treatment of the established religion."

> The whole country was literally split in twain over the issues involved. It was the old and the new fighting for supremacy. The jury at last brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the author was acclaimed with a fervor rarely if ever displayed toward a literary man in Sweden. He was thereafter the acknowledged leader of the band of radical poets and artists who called them-selves "Young Sweden."

> As the years passed, "the relationship between him and his wife grew more pain-

> the present day, says Mr. Björkman, Strindberg has been keenly interested in every aspect of life not only as an artist but as a thinker also.

> Strindberg's hold upon his own people and his claims to be a world figure were attested last January in the celebration of his sixty-third birthday, which was recorded in

# THE GIGANTIC HAIL PROBLEM

TWO articles on the hail problem have Europe; but shortly after that date the recently appeared in the Country Gentle- vogue rapidly declined. proughout the world.

ne same end vied in popularity with the universal hailstorm insurance! cantations of the professional "tempes- The form of paragrêle nov ırii," or weather wizards.

an-viz., "Fighting the Hailstorm," and History has recently repeated itself. Hailstorm Insurance"—their raison d'être revival of "hail-shooting" began in the vine eing asserted by the author of both in the growing district of Windisch-Feistritz, Styrical allowing words: "The total damage done to in 1896; spread with amazing rapidity over ral industries the world over by hailstorms Southern and Central Europe; and is only verages not less than two hundred million now on the wane; while a modified form of the sllars a year." About the same time several paragrêle, introduced in France a few year rench journals,—notably La Nature of Jan- ago, is now attracting wide attention in the ary 6, and Cosmos of December 23,—pre-country. The new methods of bombardin inted descriptions of the latest of the devices the clouds include the use of a special variet or hail protection, now being tested on a of cannon, the muzzle of which is provide rge scale by the Government of France, with a sheet-iron funnel. The effect of th hese publications enable us to summarize attachment is to send a whirling, hissing rin question of vital concern to agriculture of smoke aloft, which widens as it ascend Although there is no projectile, the action of Mankind has attempted to solve the hail the discharge is violent enough to splint roblem in two ways: first, by devising some sticks and kill small birds several hundre rocess capable of preventing the fall of hail- feet away. Other devices are the hail rocke ones; second, by insuring the crops. At and the hail bomb; both designed to burn re present time the consensus of scientific within the clouds, and thus exercise a max pinion countenances only the latter of these mum effect where it is supposed to do the wo methods, though a few French savanis— most good. The process is wholly empirical otably M. Violle, of the Institute—believe no one has even attempted to explain why a nat the attempts at actual prevention should explosion of this kind should have an influ ot be discouraged. These have varied from ence upon the immensely powerful mechan ge to age. In antiquity it was the custom ism of a thunderstorm. Moreover, all meth shoot arrows or hurl javelins toward the ods of hail shooting received a severe sethac athering clouds, in the hope of frightening a few years ago, when they were officiall nem away. In the middle ages ecclesiasti- investigated by scientific commissions is il or occult agencies were invoked: "hail Austria and Italy, and pronounced absolutel osses" were erected (some of them are still worthless. Lastly, the fact has recently been lied upon in the Tyrol); the ringing of established in Germany that even if thes rurch bells was considered efficacious against processes were efficacious they would entain oth hail and lightning; special prayers to more expense upon the rural community that

The form of paragrele now in favor is France is essentially a very large lightning The custom of firing cannon at the clouds rod of pure copper, grounded by means of a avert hail began centuries ago in Styria broad copper conductor. Such rods have ad northern Italy, and it was well estab- been installed on lofty church steeples and shed in France before the Revolution. other edifices, including the Eiffel Tower oward the end of the eighteenth century, The French Government has been induced to owever, another method of hail protection appoint a "Comité de Défense contre la as introduced in France, whence it spread Grele," which is planning to install these ver the rest of Europe. This consisted in devices all over France, Algeria, and Tunis tting up tall metal-tipped poles, imitated while the municipal authorities in Paris an om lightning rods, but constructed with promoting a similar undertaking locally. The ttle regard to the scientific principles of the rods have been christened "electric Niag tter. It was supposed that these poles, aras," because of the belief that they draw hich were known as paragreles, would draw down veritable torrents of electricity from ie electric charge from the clouds and the clouds. Erected at intervals of about iereby (though no one could say why) six miles along a line transverse to the usual revent the formation of hailstones. By the path of hailstorm they are said to act as a ear 1827 upward of a million paragreles had dam or barrier, in passing over which the een installed in half a dozen countries of storm clouds become innocuous as to both hail and lightning. So far as hail is con- subsidies; while in one (Bavaria) the state cerned, this project rests on no scientific itself insures the agriculturist. An elaborate basis, and in practice it has conspicuously technique has been developed, and there is failed in several cases; but the enthusiasm of an extensive literature on the subject, mainly

solution of the hail problem regarding the basis. Accordingly the International Instiutility of which there can be no dispute. tute of Agriculture is now urging the various This institution has existed in Europe since governments to collect more complete inforthe eighteenth century, and is now repre- mation regarding the frequency, intensity, sented by scores of companies. In some and distribution of hailstorms and their countries the companies enjoy government effects on different kinds of crops.

its advocates does not appear to be dampened. in German. The institution suffers, however, Hailstorm insurance is, at present, the only from the lack of an adequate statistical

### AN EASTERN VIEW OF THE WESTERN WOMAN

THE modern feminist could scarcely wish for a more caustic, vigorous arraignment of man in his relation to woman than that given in a recent issue of the Modern Review by a Hindu writer, Har Dayal. There is not much for women to choose, this writer maintains, between East and West.

The fine talk of Europeans and Americans about the superior position of women in the West is, he says, simple falsehood. regards woman, man is the same gross, brutal egoist everywhere." Beneath all disguises peers forth "the same old figure of the unchivalrous, disdainful, indifferent man-brute the mire of modern commercialism; she must also and the stunted, weak, timid, dependent and ignorant slave, woman." The boasted higher position of woman in the West is a myth.

In the middle and upper classes, says the writer, the life of a woman between the age of fifteen and her death is one continual crucifixion. With the all-important question of marriage, the tragedy of woman's life begins. It is a sadder tragedy in the West than in Africa and Europe in this respect. the East, for in the East the duty of finding a breadwinner falls on the girl's parents. Education, accomplishments, deportment, are cludes the Hindu writer: all intended to fit the woman for the marriage market.

Marriage is secured by a woman in Europe by a hunt or by purchase:

No pen can describe the anguish of those women fail to bag some game in this hunt. They are stranded, and no one pities them. Their lot is one of terrible hardship in these upper classes. They become mere human wrecks, the refuse of the market, which the managers throw into the garbage box.

Is not the condition of the Oriental woman, who finds a husband, a home, and assured maintenance provided for her as soon as she reaches maturity, a hundred times better than that of these pitiable scramblers in the matrimonial market, where, to add to their troubles, the supply far exceeds the demand?

M. Letourneau pronounces true marriage by purchase to be more common in France than elsewhere. The economic emancipation of woman appears to the writer a confession of failure:

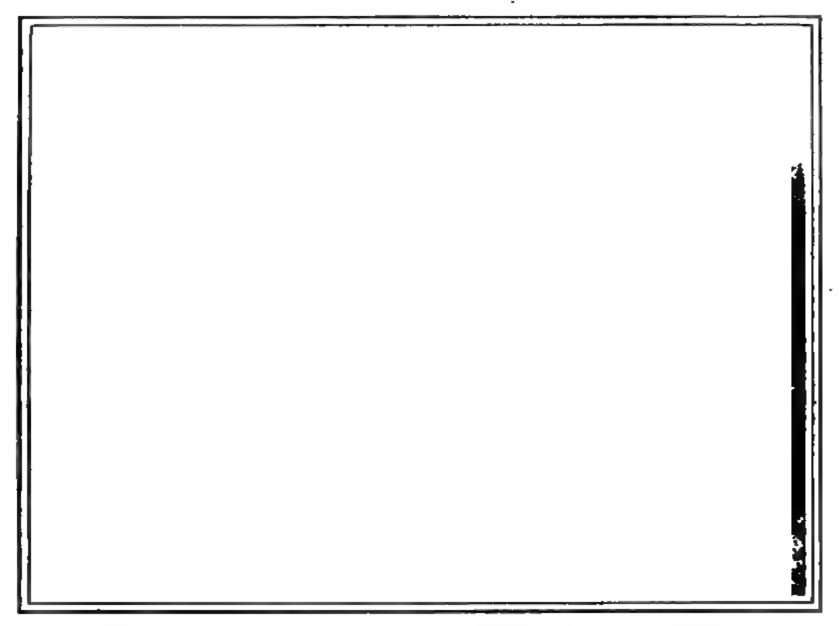
This advancing civilization must drag her in learn to lie and cheat, to haggle and calculate, to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. This is what this boasted emancipation of woman in the professions really means. But there are no traces of the immense superiority over the Turkish women that some people ascribe to the educated ladies of the West. They are all alike as yet. They all chatter trifles. They are all credulous and shallow-brained. There is no great difference between the East and the West, or even between

Working women suffer still more, con-

The life of the women of the working-classes is worse than that of helots. Girls of tender age are overworked in factories lilte beasts of burden. . . . No Turkish woman or Soudanese slave leads such a life of unremitting toil and brutish squalor. This is almost the nadir of human degradation, and who cannot find purchasers in the market or who it is found in the West, which is said to honor

> Perhaps, however, comments Mr. Dayal, it is another case of the darkest hour being before the dawn.





### HOW LAST YEAR'S TRADE CREDIT WAS EARNED-NEW YORK HARBOR

(Through the two ports of New York and New Orieans passed most of the steel and cotton, respectively, that made up the largest part of the American trade credit in 1911—the only one earned by any nation. Other countries could balance international books only by their "invisible" securities—loaning money, supplying insurance, entertaining tourists, carrying ocean (reight and so on)

cause folks to fall back upon the last re- York State is \$542 against \$530 a year ago sort—the savings bank—so generally as and \$523 in 1910.

It is important, also, to note from the table below how the net result of the flow of money in and out of the New York banks during the last three years compares with the flow during the years 1907 and 1908, which included a period of great financial stress throughout the entire country.

40 4	Balance
1911	+ \$19,626,210
1910	+ 6,208,354
1909	+ 33,921,584
1908	- 42,542,417
1907	- 31,608,852

The average amount credited to each of the 3,000,000 savings depositors in New

to	ĺ
W	ı
he	
ut	ı
IT-	
rs	ĺ
r-	ĺ
nd	
nd od	ĺ
SS	
re	
e	
10	
54	
17	
54 84 17 52	
li-	
00	

COTTON ON THE WHARVES AT NEW ORLEANS

From other localities comes the same cheer- International Harvester, ful news. Twenty savings banks in Boston report that during three months ended February 1, their combined deposits increased \$2,500,000. Grand total, \$252,815,000, a new high record. This increase is at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, better than the average rate for several years.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the gain in savings deposits since December 5, 1911, has been nearly \$5,000,000—the greatest in the city's

history for a similar period of time.

On the first of last month fifty-five State banks in Chicago reported deposits in their savings departments of \$209,654,925—a gain of over \$4,000,000 since December 6, and of nearly \$21,000,000 since March a year ago.

These are ever welcome signs to business enterprise. For, after all, it is upon the average citizen's ability to save more than he

### One Hundred Millions in Two Weeks

BIG businesses borrowed nearly \$100,000,000,000 during the first two weeks of last month.

It may have been something more than a mere coincidence. But it was while the reassuring savings bank returns were coming to hand, with other fresh evidences of the nation's latent investment resources, that bankers were found willing to take over this mass of new securities from important railroad, industrial and public service corporations.

The amount of "new capital" placed in the treasuries of the corporations since the first of the year was thus brought up to \$700,000,-000—about \$150,000,000 more than during

the same ten weeks of 1911.

The industrials alone this year have been accommodated with two new dollars, for expansion and development, for every one last year. This spells more business confidence. Then, the full tide of the spending of the money has not yet been reached; most financial students believe it will not be until politics is out of the way.

The Journal of Commerce figures add up as follows:

Bonds, stocks and notes sold by industrial and miscellaneous corporations (not including railroads), January 1 to March 1, 1912...... \$269,150,899 139,164,050

that obtained the new money:

Case Threshing Machine, Pennsylvania Steel, Pennsylvania Textile, Sherwin-Williams, Sealshipt Oyster System, Porto-Rican-American Tohacco.

F. W. Woolworth Co. Studebaker Company. Sulzberger Sons Briar Hill Steel. American Felt. Lowell Machine. Solvay Process. United Cigar Mfg.

Up to March 1, the railroads had received \$311,427,197 against \$301,954,000 during the same period last year. Like the industrials. they sold less bonds, more stock and short term notes. The recent demand has been largely for securities adapted to the investment of money unemployed in the channels of trade temporarily.

### Profit-Sharing and "Small Business"

AST month Alexander Smith & Sons, a carpet company in Yonkers, N. Y.—one spends that enterprise must count for the of those quiet concerns that rarely furnish "new capital" it requires from year to year. material for the chronicler of financial newssent checks for \$65,000 to employees.

The treasurer announced the event as the company's second semiannual distribution of profits. He explained that workers of ten years' standing were receiving amounts equal to ten per cent. of their earnings for the six months ended December 31, last; and that those of more than five years' standing but less than ten were receiving amounts equal to five per cent. of their earnings. In all, 2500 persons participated.

Profit-sharing has generally been looked upon as something to which a corporation's "bigness" was a condition precedent—something which might be practiced only by concerns equal in stature to the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, or to the Eastman Kodak Company. The last named figured conspicuously in last month's news, through its announcement of a plan to divide among its employees, all over the world, surplus earnings amounting to a half million dollars.

On March 12 the great Prudential Life Insurance Company gave out the news that it had inaugurated a pension system for its 5000 employees. Retiring, a man or woman gets one per cent. of the average annual earnings over ten years, multiplied by the number

of years of service.

It is generally assumed that such splendid acts of justice cannot be performed by smaller concerns. Various captains of industry, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, have suggested that Some representative industrial concerns such systems were possible only for the great widely owned "trusts."

before the same body:

"Wise business men are seeing that, if they as the result of last year's operations. want to get the best they can out of the men, the men must work for themselves. It must "tabled" by the overwhelming "proxy" vote be their business, and they must get all the of those in control. But many of the insurfruit of what is earned over a fair return on gents declared the fight only begun. They capital. Instead of profit-sharing being possi- acknowledged the experience of the manageble only for capitalistic institutions, we (in ment, but pointed to the old saying that "the

Massachusetts) have found by far the finest dwarf on the giant's shoulders sees the farther and best fruits of the system in small con- of the two." cerns; some of them family concerns, or concerns with a small number of partners, or account. This has always followed a method

veloping their business."

small manufacturing concern in New Eng- ting gross earnings, operating expenses, deland—the Dennison Manufacturing Com- preciation and everything before profit; it is pany,—which, after paying a liberal return a conclusion without the argument." on its capital, distributes each year to its employees, in proportion to their salaries, every value every year. With the spread of plain cent of the remaining surplus. Another ex-financial facts, more and more investors are ample was a grocery concern which pays learning to read, instead of merely filing, such 6 per cent. on its capital. It gives the remain-reports. And there is no doubt but that the ing profits, one half to its executive officers, guiding genius of the investment world—the and one half to its working force, in addition careful, conscientious banker—is demanding to their salaries and wages.

In England, profit-sharing has long been and more accountability." successfully practiced in many of the staple trades, as "a substitute for the old personal the stocks of an important corporation: "We bond between employer and employed." Over there they look upon the system as one because of the meager information given by practical means by which the small manufacturer and the small shopkeeper can perpetuate their business and compete on equal company are its annual reports—and these ground with their bigger brothers.

### **Insurgent Investors**

"TNSURGENCY," observes the Wall Street easily from politics to finance. There never strange that a similar policy is not pursued was such a time for minority stockholders to toward the stockholders, from whom essencome into their own as at present."

Some recent events have strikingly illus- constantly withheld." trated the point of this observation. One was the exciting meeting held by stockholders of tral Leather meeting, this news item apthe Central Leather Company on February peared: "Justice Kellogg in the Supreme 27, at which the directors were called angrily to Court at Gloversville, New York, on Febru-

the "insurgent minority." They wanted to cision compelling the directors to call a meetknow why, with a management of seven di- ing of shareholders to elect a board of direcrectors, each of whom last year held his ser- tors. The committee has been dissatisfied vices at \$30,000, satisfactory profits could with the management, and with the failure

In opposition, Louis D. Brandeis declared surprised, down to the most skeptical, by a deficit of more than \$2,000,000 just reported

Resolution after resolution was promptly

A good start would be to reform the income stockholders, who were expanding and de- which is conventional among industrial companies. As described by one financial critic, Mr. Brandeis instanced one comparatively it "begins with net earnings, or profits, omit-

> Such "arguments" are becoming of wider from all great corporations "more accounts

One such banker declared to inquiries about have felt that we could not recommend them the company about its affairs. The only statements of a financial nature made by the consist merely of a few pages of remarks by the president, a three-line balance sheet and an equally abbreviated profit and loss account. The company is making a bid for popularity by setting forth what it has done Journal, "seems to communicate itself in the developing of its business, and it seems tial information regarding their own affairs is

On the day following the tumultuous Cenaccount for their persistent refusal to furnish ary 28, in the suit brought in 1907, by a cominformation about the corporation's affairs. mittee of minority shareholders of the United Resolution after resolution was offered by States Express Company, handed down a denot be shown. They had been completely to hold a shareholders' meeting since 1862."

## ECONOMICS FOR THE LAYMAN

THE fact that Professor Taussig, of Harvard individual shop half open and half closed,—em-University, has elucidated "Principles of ploying half union men and half non-union. He be a matter of interest to the representative "man the other. in the street." Few "practical" men read books, we are told, and of that small number only a beggarly minority is likely to be impressed by a new treatise in the dismal science. Yet this saving remnant will find in Professor Taussig's twovolume work a most readable and essentially novel presentation, not of theories merely, but of important facts of human experience.

#### PRIVATE PROPERTY

To begin with one of the fundamentals, Professor Taussig recognizes the changing attitude of society toward the institution of private property. In his discussion of single tax on land values, he says:
"The dogma of an unrestricted right of property
and the belief in the expediency of the exercise of that right, without a jot or a tittle of abatement, have been shaken beyond repair. The rights of property must approve themselves on examination in each particular case, and must submit to modification where a balance of gain for the public can reasonably be expected." Yet he realizes that the movement for taxing the unearned increment on land must be a gradual one, and that many difficulties and complications in the actual method to be pursued are still to be solved. So with property in general. The essentials of private property will certainly remain for a long time to come, and with them there will continue to be inequality. But various methods of limiting and regulating the institution of private property will gradually be developed, and it is to these modifications of the practical workings of the capitalistic system that Professor Taussig devotes the greater part of his second volume.

#### THE CLOSED SHOP

Business men will be interested in the economist's conclusions regarding the closed shop. These are, briefly, that with the present temper and intelligence of the workingmen it is undesirable that they should have that degree of control which the universal closed shop would give. On the other hand, it is no less undesirable that the employers should have that degree of control which the universal open shop would give. In many American industries we now have partly open shops, partly closed shops, and this situation Professor Taussig regards as fairly satisfactory. "The existence of the open shop prevents the unions from carrying their policies to the point of harmful restriction; they must face the competition of the unfettered establishments. The existence of the closed shop prevents the employers from abusing the advantage which they have in dealing with unorganized workmen; they must face the problem of unionization." Professor Taussig finds serious difficulties, however, in the plan of keeping an

Economics" in 1100 printed pages may or may not thinks every shop should be either one thing or

#### CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS

In his study of railroad problems Professor Taussig has reached the conclusion that "public control of rates is indispensable under any circumstances, whether the monopoly power of a railway be qualified or absolute." He points out the inconsistency of those well-meaning conservatives who admit that railway rates should be "reasonable" and that "unreasonable" rates should be prohibited, and yet oppose the granting to any public body of authority to "fix" rates. In his view the difference is only one of words, at most one of method. To prohibit an unreasonable rate is the same thing as to fix a reasonable rate. For better or worse, he says, competition has ceased in great branches of industry. So far as it has ceased, public control of prices, by direct or indirect methods, is inevitable. He admits that the problem is a peculiarly complex one as to railroads, and that it should be taken in hand with great circumspection; but it must be taken in hand.

As to public ownership and public control of public utilities we still have much to learn. Professor Taussig will go no farther than to say that the ideal solution is that the great monopoly industries should be under efficient and progressive public management, but he does not believe that this ideal will be attained easily or quickly. He thinks that the experiment of public ownership and operation should be tried in some municipality of moderate size.

#### SOCIALISM

Professor Taussig welcomes the discussion of socialism because it centers attention "on the fundamental problems of society, on the basis of existing institutions, on the sources from which coming growths must proceed. It points to a goal that has had charm for some of the noblest of men. It deserves the respect of those to whom the goal is not attractive, or to whom it seems quite unattainable. But it affects in no serious degree present endeavors and aspirations. As to these there is a noteworthy accord of opinion. The course which society should take for the next generation or two is not obscure, and all men, socialists as well as social agnostics, can join in the effort to turn it in the direction admitted by almost all to be that of progress." A socialism might be built up, it is true, which would crush individuality. On the other hand, there might be developed a regulated and refined system of private property which would give individual liberty hardly attainable in any socialistic state. Professor Taussig himself is apparently in doubt as to which sort of social organization gives promise of the fullest development of personality. In the socialist state there would still be restrictions on individual freedom, as now.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Principles of Economics, By F. W. Taussig. Macmillan. 2 vols. 1120 pp. \$4.

# THE NEW BOOKS

### BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCE

THERE has been no lack of biographies of Cardinal Newman. The literature of comment upon his life and work has also been ex-Cardinal tensive. Until Mr. Wilfrid Ward's Newman new "Life" appeared, however, there was nothing comprehensive and adequate based on the private journals and correspondence of the churchman himself. The two-volume work is entitled "The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman," and there are a number of photographs. Mr. Ward's services to education and ecclesiastical polity in England, as well as his experience as editor of the Dublin Review, have been varied and extensive, and have given him a peculiarly useful equipment for handling a work of this sort. His other works on the Oxford Movement and the Catholic revival in England, as well as his "Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman," are already known to American readers. The life of Cardinal Newman, based on his correspondence, shows that whatever may be the agreement as to Mr. Ward's services to the Church or to religious development in England in his day and generation, history will remember him very largely, not as a theologian or a religious philosopher, but as a strong master of English prose whose writings belong (to use Dean Stanley's phrase), "not to provincial dogma, but to the literature of all time." After Newman's brilliant apprenticeship at Oxford, says the present biographer, "we see him from 1828 onwards undergoing a profound religious reaction which grew into a conviction that he had a definite mission in life." This was one of "relentless war against a liberalism in thought that was breaking up ancient institutions in Church and State, and would not cease from its work until it had destroyed religion." This work was to be done, "not by talking of unbelief before the world at large saw it coming, not by alarming the simple souls who were to be the soldiers of the truth; but by strengthening the English Church as the home of dogmatic religion; by imparting intellectual depth to its traditional theology and spiritual life to its institutions; by strengthening and renewing the almost broken links which bound the Church of England to the Church Catholic of the great ages—the Church of Augustine and Athanasius. And this was the object of the Oxford Movement of 1833.

About fifteen years ago the American public be-

yond the confines of Wall Street began to "take notice" of J. Pierpont Morgan.
There was just enough mystery about his personality to make the quest for the facts of his career fascinating and man to have his life written by an eminent German absorbing, but when the facts were not forthcoming the newspaper romancers resorted to fiction. So it came about that the accepted portrait of Mr. Morgan is a strange blending of stern reality and vain imaginings. The years have only added to the impressiveness of Mr. Morgan's stature in the world of finance. The formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901 and the important part played by Mr. Morgan in averting disaster during the panic of 1907 made him a national figure. He had been fifty y a s in "getting to the top" and

The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman. 2 vols. By, Walrid Ward. Longmans, Green & Co. 1281 pp., pors, \$9.

CARDINAL NEWMAN IN 1884 (From a crayon drawing by Emmeline Deane)

at the time of life when many men are retiring from business he had hardly reached the fullness of his powers. Not more than fifty men in the financial district of New York can to-day claim personal acquaintance with Mr. Morgan, it is said. Yet the things that he has accomplished are of record and they are of surpassing interest. In "The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan," Mr. Carl Hovey goes back to Mr. Morgan's early life and business beginnings and shows that while family influence was important in giving him his start the man him-self was solely responsible for the use that he made of opportunities in a career that has resulted in something more than individual profit or advantage. Mr. Morgan is respected by some and feared by others, not because of his personal millions, but because of the control that he exercises over countless other millions. Mr. Hovey's book goes far toward revealing the secret of this extraordinary power.

It is a rare tribute to a living American states-

Roosevelt as scholar, and it may be said, with no Seen from fear of exaggeration, that there is Germany \_ only one American of his time whose personality would be chosen for such an honor. Dr. Max Kullnick's entertaining biography of ex-President Roosevelt, entitled "From Rough Rider to President," is an exceptional book in more ways than one. As a German, Dr. Kullnick has recognized in Colonel Roosevelt qualities that, in

<sup>The Life Story of J. Pierpent Morgan. By Carl Hovey. Sturgis & Walton Co. 352 pp., por. \$2.50.
From Rough Rider to President. By Dr. Max Kullnick. A. C. McClurg & Co. 289 pp., por. \$1.50.</sup> 

his opinion, make his career extremely valuable to Germans as well as to Americans. With a view to placing Colonel Roosevelt as a model before the youth of Germany, Dr. Kullnick presents many details of Colonel Roosevelt's boyhood life and of the earlier part of his public career, and in this par-ticular the book is more complete than most of the published Roosevelt biographies.
"Kansas in the Sixties" is the title of a volume of

memoirs by the surviving war Governor of that

State, the Hon. Samuel J. Crawford. As an officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War, Governor Memories Crawford participated in the operations west of the Mississippi, and, as Governor, he had an important part in the Indian wars of the border.

Robert Louis Stevenson's sojourn in California in the years of 1879 and 1880 is described in a

bright little sketch by Katherine D. Stevenson in Osbourne.<sup>2</sup> The book contains in-California teresting quotations from Stevenson's letters and other writings, and is beautifully illustrated with photographs of California scenes with which Stevenson was especially familiar.

William Henry Wills, his sub-editor on the publica-

and edited by R. C. Lehman, the grand-nephew of Mr. Wills. We have learned a great deal about Dickens, the novelist, this centenary year; these letters reveal Dickens as the resolute and indefatigable editor. We are apt to lose the practical aspects of men of letters in our contemplation of their peculiar genius. In these letters to his sub-editor the great novelist poured out all manner of practical and necessary detail regarding the management and editing of his publications. He criticized his own books and the books of others; he reviewed articles, speeches, even the reports of his own public readings. He was uncertain about many things, but he was cocksure about all his life been brought into contact with eminent the business of editing. The letters move along with a quickness of style and crisp, idiomatic expression that render them distinctly fascinating. His method of criticizing the work of others may be judged from some of his letters. "My dear Wills," writes Dickens from Broadstairs, Kent, apropos of an accepted manuscript: "The enclosed will do. I have written to the author accepting it. It wants new paragraphs and the omission of a slang phrase here and there," etc.; and again he writes from Broadstairs some weeks later, in October, 1831, concerning a number of his magazine: "My dear Wills, I have gone carefully through the numberan awful one for the amount of correction required -and have made everything right. If my mind could have been materialized and drawn along on the tops of all the spikes outside the Queen's Bench Prison, it could not have been more agonized than by - -; which for imbecility, carelessness, slovenly composition, relatives without antecedents, universal chaos, and one absorbing whirlpool of jolterheadness, beats anything in print and paper I have ever gone at in my life." The volume is illustrated with four portraits in sepia of Dickens, Thackeray, Wilkie Collins and Mr. Wills.

"The House of Harper," the history of a century of publishing in Franklin Square, is offered in mem-Great Publish great publishing house they founded,

ing House and the authors and contributors their various enterprises drew together. The book carries us back to that early period of New York when gardens were not unknown in old Greenwich village and when there were still natural beauty and charm upon the island of Manhattan. To this old New York, came James Harper in December, 1810, and soon thereafter another brother, John Harper. John was apprenticed to a printer, and he it was who conceived the project of starting a printing office, which by their combined thrift and industry the brothers did shortly, under the name of J. & J. Harper, in a little building long since vanished in Dover Street. From this humble beginning rose the House of Harper, which published the writings of Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope, Wilkie Collins, and Macaulay. Harper's Magasine, which was started in 1850, has always been known for the excellence of its literature. The publication of istrated with photographs of Cambridge Science Countries and Science Countries of Charles Dickens, written by him to Harper's Weekly followed on January 3, 1857; The letters of Charles Dickens, written by him to Harper's Bazaar ten years afterward, in November, illiam Henry Wills, his sub-editor on the publications, Household Words and All The from greater and lesser literary persons are included in this volume. They throw many interestable to the strength of the strength o ing sidelights on the relation of publisher and author and give considerable detail about many of Harpers' finest publications. The material is arranged with taste and the text has been written by Mr. J. Henry Harper, with a restraint that gives a serious historical value to the work. It is illustrated with reproductions from old photographs.

An unusually entertaining volume of reminiscences is Mr. William H. Rideing's "Many Celebrities and a Few Others." Because of

Recollections his occupation as an editor and literary ambassador, Mr. Rideing has writers, both in America and in England. The charm of his memoirs, however, depends not entirely on the eminence of the authors who figure in the book. Some of the most interesting of Mr. Rideing's chapters are those that describe the semi-Bohemian literary and journalistic life of New York in the early seventies.

#### HISTORICAL WORKS

Some of us may have overlooked the fact that Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, was brevetted Brigadier-General of Vol-A Military unteers, near the close of the Civil Historian War, for gallant and meritorious services, but no one, after reading his "Studies, Military and Diplomatic," and particularly the military papers,—"The Battle of Bunker Hill," "Battle of Long Island," "Washington and Caval-""The Revolutionary Campaign of 1777." "The Battle of New Orleans,"—can doubt that quite apart from his own experience of the soldier's life this descendant of Presidents has studied the science of war to some purpose. As a writer, General Adams is never dull and never restrained by any fear of consequences from opposing the conventional and prevailing views of historical

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Kansas in the Sixties. By Samuel J. Crawford. A. C. McClurg & Co. 441 pp., ill. \$2.

Robert Louis Stevenson in California. By Katherine D. Osbourne. A. C. McClurg & Co. 113 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Charles Dickens as an Editor. 'Edited by R. C. Lehman. Sturgis & Walton Co. 404 pp. \$3.25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The House of Harper. By J. Henry Harper. & Bros. 690 pp. \$3.

Many Celebrities and a Few Others. By William H. Rideing. Doubleday, Page & Co. 335 pp., ill. \$2.50.

Studies, Military and Diplomatic. By Charles Francis Adams. Macmillan. 424 pp. \$2.50.

events or personages. When collision with these conventional ideas and preconceptions is threat-book on "The New Democracy" may be unhesiened, it is not the General's habit to dodge. In his attempt to appraise the military abilities of Washington, General Adams has run counter to a host of long-accepted and hitherto undisputed notions of Washington's generalship that have come down to us as inheritance, along with the many shiploads of furniture that was said,—and believed,—to have come over in the Mayflower. The figure that General Adams presents to us as that of the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Revolution is not a complete picture, but in so far as it ascribes human limitations and weaknesses to Washington it must be admitted that these are of the sort that might not unnaturally be looked for in a personality of Washington's period and environ-ment. In his essays on "The Ethics of Secession," "Some Phases of the Civil War," and "Lee's Centennial," General Adams is on surer ground because he is writing of matters that had come, to a greater or less extent, within the range of his personal knowledge, and the same may be said of the two diplomatic studies, - "An Historical Residuum" and "Queen Victoria and the Civil War," in both of which the writer draws upon the papers of his father, the American Minister to England.

One of the strongest believers among Englishmen in the qualities and great future of the Rus-An Optimistic Baring, for many years a member of the British diplomatic service, and correspondent in Manchuria of the London Morning Post during the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Baring has written a book on "The Russian People." The growth of the Russians toward real nationhood, he says, "reads like a fairy tale and contains the whole morality of fairy land, namely, that the weak gets the better of the strong." The undercurrents of Russian national life and the influence of physical and geographical conditions on Russian history are very well known to Mr. Baring, and these factors in Russia's progress he sets forth convincingly and comprehensively. The Russian revolution, not yet completed, he calls "a great exaggerated melodrama." The whys, hows, whats, and wherefores of this melodrama, as well as the scenes and actors, become vivid to the reader's view. Four maps accompany the text. Dr. Donald Macmillan has endeavored to do for

Scottish history what the late J. R. Green did for English—to portray in graphic and Scottish entertaining narrative the evolution a study of the Westward movement would be only of a nation. His book, "A Short superficial, and a large part of the history of the History History of the Scottish People,"2 deals largely with men, with strife among the great personalities, rather than with economic or political forces, the American economist to develop a system of rural author holding that human leaders of movements embody in themselves the character and scope of such movements.

#### SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

Writing of the unpopularity among American lawyers and judges, of such proposals as the income tax one of the best known of our American economists has recently remarked: "These [the lawyers and judges] are Democracy recruited from the well-to-do class, have its prejudices, and do not often rise above its ignorance of economic principles and experience." If this be

tatingly recommended to our lawyers and judges. In this volume Dr. Weyl describes, illustrates, and analyzes certain political and economic tendencies in the United States. He shows how the evolution of an American plutocracy has been related to our national growth from the beginning. In the second portion of his work he defines the new social spirit abroad in America, and shows how the development of classes among us acts and reacts upon American democracy. Any representative of the old American conservatism, who has been horrified by the nation-wide movement for the initiative, referendum, and recall in our political machinery, would do well to read Dr. Weyl's essay with much care. He will find in it a very sane and clear exposition of the underlying tendencies in our economic life, of which these political movements are the outward expression.

Meanwhile, the American who regards the social reforms now advocated in this country as in any degree radical would do well to

England's study Mr. Percy Alden's account of "Democratic England." Mr. Ald-Awakening en's experience as a settlement worker and a member of the British House of Commons entitles him to speak with authority concerning the social and economic problems of his country. Many of these problems, moreover, are, or soon will be, pressing for a solution in this country as well as in England.
Mr. Alden's chapters on "The Child and the
State," "The Problem of the Unemployed,"
"The Problem of Old Age," "The Problem of
Housing the Poor," and "Municipal Ownership" are full of suggestions to the American reformer. His study of the Lloyd-George insurance scheme shows what a tremendous advance has been made by the British Government in the direction of social reform within the past few years. A treatise on "The National Land System, 1785-

1820," by Dr. Payson Jackson Treat, of Stanford University, shows how the national Our Public public lands passed into private Lands ownership during the first great period of our land system. This was the era of the credit system, the operation of which is fully described by Dr. Treat. Whatever may be thought of the present interest in this subject, it is, as Dr. Treat points out, closely related to some of the most interesting phases of our national history. "Without some knowledge of the land system,

superficial, and a large part of the history of the West must be written in terms of the land. Until recently it would never have occurred to an

economics, just as the existence of Beconomies on anything like a rural problem in this country has been discovered, it may almost be said, within the past decade. The American people has been too busy fostering the growth of manufactures and the building up of big cities to direct its energies toward the solution of problems affecting what has always been acknowledged to be its greatest industry, viz., agriculture. Within the past few years, however, the agricultural colleges have begun offering courses on rural economics, and the latest evidence of the wide-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Russian People. By Maurice Baring. George H. Doran Co. 366 pp. \$3.50.

<sup>2</sup> A Short History of the Scottish People. By Donald Macmillan. George H. Doran Co. 484 pp. \$3.

<sup>1</sup> The New Democracy. By Walter E. Weyl. Macmillan. 370 pp. \$2.
4 Democratic England. By Percy Alden. Macmillan. 271 pp. \$1.50.
4 The National Land System, 1785–1820. By Payson Jackson Treat. E. B. Treat & Co. 426 pp. \$2.50.

a compact manual by Prof. Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard. In this work after giving an historical sketch of modern agriculture, Professor Carver proceeds to discuss factors of agricultural production, the distribution of the agricultural income, and the various problems of rural social life. He has purposely emphasized the public and social aspects of the subject rather than the purely business aspects.

Professor F. H. King, who died at Madison, Wis., in August last, had held the Chair of Agricultural Physics in the University of Farming in the Wisconsin, and had also been Chief Far Bast of Division of Soil Management in

of Division of Soil Management in the United States Department of Agriculture. As the author of "The Soil," "Irrigation and Drain-age," and other works of great practical benefit to the American farmer, Professor King had won for himself a place that will not easily be filled. At the time of his death he had just made ready for the press an account of his observations in China, Korea, and Japan, entitled "Farmers of Forty Centuries."2 This work has now been published by Professor King's widow. The lessons that may be learned by the Western farmer from the agricultural experience of the Far East relate chiefly to the various forms of intensive farming which have made possible the maintenance, in the Orient, of vast populations, and which display, in most respects, an efficiency that has never been attained by farmers in any other part of the world. Because our soil is fertile and comparatively new, while our population per acre is still relatively small, we are wont to boast unduly of the success of American agriculture. Yet it must be confessed that when it comes to the question of maintaining the fertility of the land we still have much to learn. While we are only beginning to study the conservation of natural resources, the dense populations of the Far East have had this problem before them for centuries. Whether or not we adopt their precise methods, we should at least be able to learn something from their experience. Professor King observed carefully and profitably because he went to the Orient with certain definite things in mind, and with questions already formulated. What he learned there cannot fail to be of the greatest usefulness to the American farmer.

Professor Walter Dill Scott, who has made important contributions to the psychology of adver-

tising, has turned his attention to Business the subject of business efficiency, Efficiency and the result is an interesting volume entitled "Increasing Human Efficiency in Business." As the various instrumentalities for increasing human efficiency, Professor Scott considers in successive chapters imitation, competition, loyalty, concentration, wages and pleasure.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell has written a defense of business, both big and little, particularly

from a Socialist point of view. Mr. Russell's chief effort in this Business Defended volume4 is to show that under Socialism all business would have freedom to develop for the common good, and that all motives for dishonesty in business would be eliminated. The facts in our recent history that are frequently cited to show the necessity of regulation and restriction

spread interest in this subject is the publication of become, under Mr. Russell's hands, so many arguments for the socialistic state. In short, as Mr. Russell puts it, we are continually condemning business for doing the very things that are necessary to society.

Dr. Scott Nearing's study of federal wage statistics goes to show that many American workingmen

are now unable to maintain an effi-Wages and cient standard of living. Figures Living seem to show that three-fourths of the adult males and nineteen-twentieths of the adult females employed east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the Mason and Dixon line are actually earning less than six hundred dollars a

"The Modern Railroad," by Edward Hungerford, is an intensely realistic and almost dramatic

portrayal of the many intricate proc-Railroading esses and details that are summed To-day up in the term railroad operation. This writer is very slightly concerned with the theories of railroading, or of railroad management, and questions of railroad finance and government control he leaves to other authorities. But his book is an excellent popular compendium of the approved railroad practice of to-day, including the building of tracks and bridges, the development of terminals, the handling of traffic, and, in general, a thousand and one matters that are continually passing under the eye of railroad officials, high and low, but only a portion of which come within the ken of the traveling public. The railroad man will find the book interesting, not merely for what it tells about his own special duties, but still more because of the information that it gives about other fields of railroad operation, with which he has a less familiar acquaintance.

A calm discussion of the constitutionality of some of the social reform measures now advocated in this and other countries is

The Constitution particularly helpful at this time.
Whatever may be thought of the desirability or expediency of these measures, it is most important that we should know definitely whether or not the Constitution as it stands is an obstacle to their adoption. Professor Frank J. Goodnow, in "Social Reform and the Constitution," examines those American court decisions which have a direct bearing on the political and social reforms that are now prominently before the country. He concludes that the recall, and probably the initiative and referendum as well, are constitutional from the point of view of the federal Constitution. Again, he finds in the Constitution no obstacle to a policy of government ownership on the part of either a State or the United States Government. So also regarding anti-trust legislation so-called. On the whole, one would infer from Professor Goodnow's analysis that the more important reforms now under discussion might be enacted into law without doing violence to the Constitution. He carefully refrains from passing judgment on the merits of these several propositions. A final chapter is devoted to "The Attitude of the Courts towards Measures of Social Reform.' this the author pleads for a persistent criticism of those decisions which "evince a tendency to regard the Constitution as a document to be given the same meaning at all times and under all conditions,

<sup>Principles of Rural Economics., By Thomas N. Carver. Ginn & Co. 386 pp. \$1.30.
Farmers of Forty Centuries. By F. H. King. Madison, Wisconsin: Mrs. F. H. King. 441 pp., ill. \$2.50.
Increasing Human Efficiency in Business. By Walter Dill Scott. Macmillan. 339 pp. \$1.26.
Business the Heart of the Nation. By Charles Edward Russell. John Lane Co. 291 pp. \$1.50.</sup> 

Wages in the United States, 1908–1910. By Scott Nearing. Macmillan. 220 pp. \$1.25.
 The Modern Raircoad. By Edward Hungerford. A. C. McClurg & Co. 476 pp., ill. \$1.75.
 Social Reform and the Constitution. By Dr. Frank Goodnow. Macmillan. 365 pp. \$1.

and which fail to appreciate that the courts in our to-day as it exists and is manifested among the political function, and that, with our Constitution in the position in which it actually is, courts should not absolutely block change although they may quite properly limit the rate at which it may proceed."

With considerable breadth of historical perspective, Vida Dutton Scudder, professor at Wellesley

Socialism and the Individual probable effect of Socialism on individual vidual character.1 She reviews the whole social problem in this country with masterly scholarship and brilliant execution; the book is not solely for the Socialistic theorist, but for all who desire to study citizenship. Miss Scudder, believing that "charity begins at home," brings Socialistic doctrines to a close application to personal character in its relation to the arraignment of industrial conditions by Socialism. The book is written with great fluency and vigor, and if the social millennium, as outlined by the author, does not appear, it will only be that the end of Socialistic doctrine is to obviate the necessity for Socialism. The teachings of this book are not dangerous nor unpleasantly militant. The author's Socialism, sifted to the bottom, is merely the positive concern for public welfare possessed alike by Socialist and non-Socialist, granted a fair quality of mind and reasonable instincts. Among the subjects considered are "Economic Determinism," "Class-Consciousress," "The Ethics of Inequality," "Socialism and Theism," "The Kingdom of God," and "The Socialist State." The political economist will find obtruding from the lines of this book the perhaps unconscious belief that an individualism under certain restraint, and not Socialism as we now comprehend it, will finally redeem society.

#### PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Nietzsche, who has been aptly called the chief pessimistic philosopher produced by the impact of

modern science, has been for almost Nietzsche a generation now a name to conjure Analyzed with. It is safe to say, however, that most of those who have denounced or exalted him have not understood him. Many books have been written under the inspiration of Nietzschism, and to exploit his ideas. Now we have Mr. Paul Elmer More, editor of the Nation, and author of the Shelburne Essays, bringing out a clear and vigorous criticism of the German philosopher. Mr. More's style is admirable in its clarity and balance. It is doubtful whether he adds much to our knowledge of Nietzsche. His analysis, however, serves to put the philosopher more clearly in his relation to modern life.

The essays of "Ahad Ha-'Am," translated from the Hebrew by Leon Simon, deal with a variety of

subjects concerned with the faith Jewish and the theoretical and practical problems of the Jewish people.

"Ahad Ha-'Am" is pseudonym of Asher Ginzberg **Problems** and translated means—"one of the people."
Mr. Ginzberg's collected essays appeared in 1894,
published in three volumes under the title of "Al
Parahat Derahim." The essays included in this volume endeavor to interpret the Hebrew spirit of

system of government have been accorded a really wandering Jewish peoples scattered far and wide over the face of the earth. The author is hopeful for the final unification of the Hebrew race by a return to the ancient ideals and by the preserva-tion of the ancient literature. What the Jew is morally and socially; what his life in the Ghetto. plus the freedom of the Western world and the emancipation of modern life, has made him, is clearly stated. The essay entitled "The Trans-Valuation of Values" explains the attempt that has been made by certain Jewish progressives to trans-valuate the moral values of their religion and overthrow the entire historic system in order to live comfortably and profitably among the nations and look forward to a national re-birth. "Ahad Ha-'Am'' considers this doctrine dangerous, and fundamentally but a reiteration of Nietzsche's philosophy of the Super-man, the "fair beast," which exalts physical force over and against moral power. These essays can be commended to those who desire to have a clear comprehension of the movement of Zionism.

A brief, clear and cogent presentation of the ideals and achievements of Judaism has been writ-ten by Dr. Abram S. Isaacs, profes-

The Meaning sor of Semitics at the New York University. Dr. Isaacs goes over much the same ground, of course, as all other champions of his race have done. He has a direct and non-contentious way of putting things, however, which makes his little volume seem unusually fair and useful.

M. Paul Sabatier is one of the ripest and keenest of French writers on religious and philosophical subjects. He is also possessed of a

Religion in Modern France style which is nourishing and stimulating. In his recent work, L'Orientation Religieuse de la France Actuelle, he considers the religious attitude of present-day France. Calmly and with impressive scholarship, M. Sabatier cites the facts and forces that are to-day determining what religious point of view the young France of our day is to assume. He believes that the religious spirit is not dead in France, and that it is feeling its way toward nobler and more definite

Have the churches placed too much stress on the traditional aspect of Jesus as the "Man of Sor-rows"? Mr. Elmer W. Serl pre-

Christianity sents a new analysis of the character of the Galilean in his study, "The Laughter of Jesus." He has not been governed by preconceptions nor influenced by theology in his portrayal of Jesus as a man joyous among men. Even as the Brahmic god, Krishna, came dancing to the sound of lutes, so Jesus came with mirth, the "central personage in the joy of the world." It is true that we manufacture with mortal chemistry most of our worries and miseries. Our lives need the fine tempering of the "poise of gayety." God is near to us when we are sorrowful, but perhaps if we rightly understand Him, He is even nearer to us in our purest happiness and in our laughter. His merriment at Cana was as god-like as His agony upon the Cross. Mr. Serl thinks that a complete understanding of Jesus as a man-divine, our Elder Brother, will make an end to all vicarious life by

<sup>1</sup> Socialism and Character. By Vida Dutton Scudder. Houghton Mifflin. 431 pp. \$1.50. J. Nictzschs. By Paul Elmer More. Houghton Mifflin Co. 87.pp. \$1. J. Selected Resays: Ahad Ha-'Am (Asher Ginzberg). Translated by Leon Simon. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. 329 pp.

What is Judaism? By Dr. Abram S. Isaacs. Putnams. 206 pp. \$1 • L'Orientation Religieuse de la France Actuelle. By Paul Sabatier. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. 314 pp. 70 cents.

The Laughter of Jesus. By Eimer Willis Seri. Neale
Publishing Co. 113 pp. \$1.

making every man his own vicar. The chapters It is not so much a book for the hide-bound Puritan, entitled "A Spiritual Rustic" and "The Vanishing securely entrenched in his wholesome righteous-Point of a Vicarious Life" are filled with the dynamics of practical Christianity.

life and thought that are likely to have a popular come between Puritanism and that which is op-

Religion which was a vivid, stirring recital of actual "conversions." Mr. Begbie's book "Souls in Action," recently published, covered much the same ground, and attracted a good deal of attention. He now gives us "Other Sheep," which he subtitles "A Missionary Companion to 'Twice Born Men." moment to believe that Christ is as able to call the the Hindus are ready for it. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold"—in these words, addressed to St. John, he finds the title of his book, which is a very graphic, stimulating account of finality will ever remain unattainable; shiftin missionary effort in the Far East, particularly in human relations will ever require new statements. India. Another volume of the same general content, although addressed to the "heathen" at home, is Mr. Charles A. Starr's "The Underworld and the Upper." The characters, chiefly in the of "Harvard Essays" containing a cluster of eight lower social strata of New York, were known personally to the author. There is an introduction by William Jennings Bryan. Among the other volconsidering subjects through the letter D, of the cusses the "New Criticism of Roman Art," "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," edited by James Hastings, and published by Clark of Edinburgh (imported by Scribners); "Dynamic Chrisbe directly traced to strictly Roman feel tianity" (Eaton & Mains), by Levi Gilbert, which devotional mood; "Astrology and Religion Among the Greeks and Romans" (Putnams), by Dr. long misrepresented the great personalities of the Old Testament"; "Business and Kingdom Come" sects, and sexes of Chartville Community,' originally published in 1879.

#### AMONG THE ESSAYISTS

Was Puritanism right or wrong in its definition of morals? Mr. Clarence Meily's essay on Puri-Puritanism and betrayed and somewhat bedraggled Morals goddess Liberty," with whom the author confesses he has but scant acquaintance.

ness, as it is a book for the non-Puritan who needs ballast against the winds of his variable inclina-Books on religious topics and phases of religious tions. We are still persuaded that if a choice must appeal are not coming from the posed to Puritanism, we must abide by the severer press in large numbers. Once in a standards that give quality to our characters. To while, however, there appears a the Anglo-Saxon mind to-day, even the sense of work on the actual experiences of human souls in beauty is still inwrought with the sanctity of spirit their wrestle with the problem of sin and redemption. We noticed in these pages, some months force of Puritanism. Mr. Meily conceives our ago, Mr. Harold Begbie's "Twice Born Men," morality in a pragmatic spirit, as proceeding in an orderly and systematic evolution toward a just and perfect social order. Puritanism in its sense of moral restriction must be discarded by the human understanding. It has served its purpose as a great revolutionary impulse that renewed the spirit of man, but it cannot be consistently retained to test No one, the author says, who has discussed religion the validity of our morals for all time. The asceti-with the peoples of India "can hesitate a single cism of Puritanism resembles that terrible beetle which, foiled of its prey, turns and devours itself. East as He is able to save and maintain the West." Asceticism never saved anyone from "the world, the The religion is not only "suitable" to India, but flesh, and the devil." On the contrary, it bound the soul completely to the constant realization of the bondage of the flesh. The gist of the discussion is "that so far as specific moral precept is concerned, finality will ever remain unattainable; shifting Mr. Meily has been greatly influenced by the modern German doctrine of Monism.

A book that richly rewards the reader is a volume

monographs upon classical subjects, Classical written by the members of the fac-Topics ulty of the Department of Classics umes on subjects of a religious or ethical character at Harvard University. Mr. George Chase, the which are worth noting are: the fourth volume, gifted Assistant Professor of Archæology, disthe separate features of Roman Art to their Greek prototypes, bringing to notice the work that may be directly traced to strictly Roman feeling and Roman conceptions. "Ovid and the Spirit of emphasizes the mystical element in Christianity; Metamorphosis," by Charles Edward Rand, pro"Free Will and Human Responsibility" (Macmillan), a philosophical argument by Dr. Herman H.
Horne; "The Theology of a Preacher" (Eaton & the strong influence this poet exerted upon Chaucer Mains), by Lynn Harold Hough, in which the and Shakespeare. "Plato and Pragmatism," by author announces that he will not apologize for the Charles D. Parker, will interest those who are readunusual fact of having considered theology in a ers of Plato and William James. Dr. Moore's devotional mood; "Astrology and Religion Among "Greek and Latin Ascetic Tendencies" is of un-(Putnams), by Dr. usual erudition, and Professor Smyth's essay,"Con-Franz Cumont, of the Royal Academy of Belgium; ceptions of Greek Immortality," is a most brilliant "Israel's Prophets" (Neale), by Dr. George L. contribution to philosophical literature. The Petrie, in which the author has attempted to Hellene's answer to the obstinate question: "Cease shatter the steel engraving portraits that have so ong misrepresented the great personalities of the die?" is set forth in the various forms it issued from the Hellenic mind. The answer of the Greeks to (Forbes), by Frank Crane—"a statement of the. this question is still the dependence of the western human side of a big business concern"; and a third world, namely, that quickened by some diviner edition of George Lansing Raymond's "Modern knowledge than we may attain in our mortal life, Fishers of Men" (Putnams) "the various sets, we pass through the gates of death to attain to the Supreme Good.

"Death''s is the subject of the latest essay by Maurice Maeterlinck: What is it; into what realm of conscious or unconscious life shall Wiews of Death we be hurled by it, and what are the probabilities that the ego can find nucleus after nucleus and develop itself throughout eternity? By a certain refraction of identity and a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Puritanism. By Clarence Melly. Charles Kerr & Co. 153 pp. 50 cents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Harvard Essays. Edited by Herbert Weir Smyth. Houghton Mifflin Co. 234 pp. \$3.25. <sup>2</sup> Death. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Dodd, Mead Co. 106 pp. \$1.

consideration of that which we do know concerning death, Maeterlinck turns our very doubts and misgivings into comforters. "Since we have been able to acquire our present consciousness, why should it ing: "Virtue," said Marcus Aurelius, "what is it be impossible for us to acquire another? It is possible that our loftiest wishes of to-day will become the law of our future development." Death, the thought of death, envelops us in terror because it brings to us the one sorrow of the mind-powerlessness, and all our acquired knowledge has but helped us to die in greater pain than the animals. The author does not attempt to solve the mystery of death in this essay; he offers a series of limpid, crystalline suggestions that soothe and allay the distress that is caused by the contemplation of physical dissolution. He would consider death as the open sea, the "Glorious Adventure," a form of life we do not yet understand. A photogravure of a portrait of Maeterlinck is used as a frontispiece.

If you read Haeckel you will find much food in Mr. William A. Cheney's book, "Can We Be Sure of Mortality?" If you do not Mortality? Haeckel, you will enjoy this book and incidentally learn much of book and incidentally learn much of the Haeckelian theories by reading it. The author is an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of California, and the volume carries the sub-title of "A Lawyer's Brief." It states with convincing argument the case for the defendant against the theory of Haeckel's Monistic philosophy, that the "soul of man is the collective title for the sum total of the activities of his cerebral cells." The very graciousness of life urges Mr. Cheney to present that which he considers to be proof of its continuity in individualized expression. The strange, reverberating chamber of the human mind cannot be merely the infinitesimal point of condensation from the ether possessed of the "inherent, primitive properties of substance." He turns the question of immortality squarely around and considers life from the opposite point of view, asking Haeckel (whom he frankly dubs an "atheist"), if he does, even by his ponderous and complex Monistic System, prove that we can be sure of the material world as such. Mr. in's life-breathes through the whole collection. Cheney has been greatly influenced by the theories of William James as presented in "The Pluralistic Universe," and back of James he has drawn argument from the profound propositions of Spinoza home and school, considering sixty common birds regarding individuality. This book will be appreciated by the thoughtful person who finds leisure to consider the wonders of the spiritual force of the universe functioning in man. The basis is of course the belief that "the individual life survives the wreck of the physical body.'

#### VOLUMES OF VERSE

If you can transport yourself out of a world of health and activity to the four gray walls of a room in a Franciscan hospital, you will Hospital find the setting for Grace Fallow Norton's volume of poems—"Little Poems Grey Songs from St. Joseph's." They are reminiscent of the author's painful hospital experience and are filled with intimate sympathy for the social problems of working girls. As poesy, they are simple, beautiful, and reverent of spirit, little singing companions to all who can in their hearts feel another's need. The poem "The Burden of Love Ungiven" is fit to rank with Jean Ingelow's "Song of Seven" in its poetical merit. Every line of the

book is filled with intuitive, poetic insight that renders the reading of the poems a rare pleasure.

Walt Whitman often quoted the following say-Nature Poems by Whitman Rolling Earth," Mr. Waldo Browne has selected out-of-door scenes and thoughts from the writings of the "Good Gray Poet." The old conception of Whitman, the pagan, died a natural death years ago; we are no longer so provincial as to be misled by his curious modes of expression. Now we perceive the man of simplicity and recti-tude, the poet-soul "tenoned and mortised in granite." Once Whitman planned a great Nature poem, but his thoughts spun on in short verses and mere jottings, and the poem was never given to the world with any coherence of form. This Nature poem Mr. Browne has sifted from the works of the poet, from his meditations on earth and air and sea and sky, with the endless pageant of mortal men flowing past him into the future. The very flux of life now so evident in the western world was conceived by Whitman before it had scarcely begun. John Burroughs has written the introduction for this volume in a spirit of love and appreciation. The prose is taken from "Specimen Days" and the verse mostly from "Leaves of Grass." A rare and beautiful portrait of the poet in sepia is given as a frontispiece. It is published in convenient form, a pocket-book for the "jug of wine and wilderness"

days.
"From the Four Winds" is the appropriate title given by John Phillips Meakin to a volume of "quaint and helpful poems" with

Newspaper which he as a public reader had moved and delighted thousands. Poetry Some standard favorites are reprinted; but the greater number of the poems are of that class of fugitive bits of humor, and hope, and cheer that make up the poetical flotsam and jetsam of the newspaper world. The fraternal message of human brotherhood—the central theme also of Mr. Meak-

#### BOOKS ABOUT BIRDS AND INSECTS

A suggestive collection of studies on birds for

Groat.6 Most of these birds may be seen in parks and woods in our Eastern American cities, and children already know them. The text is helpfully written and brings out the relation of these

birds and their habits to agriculture.
"The Life and Love of the Insect," by J. H. Fabre, is a study of insect life written with the gentleness and the profound knowledge

A Homer of that alone come to those who live Insects gently and work with unceasing patience. Henri Fabre was born at Serignan in Provence in the year 1823 and he is still alive and at work. Maeterlinck, writing of this "Insect's Homer," says: "Fame is often forgetful, negligent, or behindhand or unjust; and the crowd is almost ignorant of J. H. Fabre, who is one of the most pro-

<sup>1</sup> Can We Be Sure of Mortality? By William A. Cheney.
Roger Bros. 204 pp. \$1.
2 Little Grey Songs from St. Joseph's. By Grace Fallow
Norton. Houghton Mifflin Co. 78 pp. \$1.

The Rolling Earth: Selections from Whitman. Compiled by Waldo Browne. Introduction by John Burroughs. Houghton Mifflin Co. 222 pp. \$1.

From the Four Winds. By John Phillips Meakin. Washington, D. C.: 10 Ventosa. 189 pp. \$1.60.

Bird Studies for Home and School. By Herman C. de Groat. Buffalo: Herman C. de Groat. 146 pp., ill. \$2.

The Life and Love of the Insect. By J. Henri Fabre. Macmillan Company. 262 pp. \$1.75.

found and inventive scholars and also one of the purest writers and, I was going to add, one of the finest poets of the century that is just past." Fabre's "Souvenirs Entomologiques" form tenvolumes. The present book is a translation of the greater part of a volume of selected essays. The anese personalities. The final appearance of a chapters are devoted to the life and habits of the Sacred Beetle, the Spanish Copris, the Onthophagi, sacred bette, the Spanish Copris, the Onthophagi, the Dung Beetle, the Weevils, the Halicti, the Leaf-Rollers, the Scorpions and other inhabitants of the insect kingdom. The pages are illustrated with cuts and reproductions from photographs of insect phenomena and activity. The exquisite quality of the philosophy that accompanies M. Fabre's entomological work may be judged from the following paragraph apropos of the wars of the implacable Halicti: "Shall we never behold the realization of that sublime dream which is sung on Sundays in the smallest village church, 'Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis'? If war affected humanity alone, perhaps the future would have peace in store for us, seeing that generous minds are working for it with might and main; but the scourge also rages in the brute, which in its obstinate way will never listen to reason. Once the evil is laid down as a general condition it perhaps becomes incurable. Life in condition it perhaps becomes incurable. the future, there is every cause to fear, will be what it is to-day, a perpetual massacre."

#### REFERENCE BOOKS

The volume of the "American Year Book," 1 covering 1911, is even more satisfactory as a work of

reference than its predecessor. The A Good Year material is subdivided into departments, and the editing is supervised by a board representing thirty-eight learned and technical societies, which insures the selection of contributors who are known by the national societies to be interested in and able to treat authoritatively the subjects assigned them. The year's developments in politics, government, economics, public works, industries, science and engineering, and "the humanities" (religion, art, music, the drama, literature, and education) are summarized, the needs of the literary worker. As managing editor of the "Year Book," Mr. Francis G. Wickware succeeds Mr. S. N. D. North, who has been called into a different field of activity.

"Who's Who,"—may his tribe increase!—has invaded the field of science. It is probably a fact Who's Who that neither the original English Among "Who's Who" nor its American Among Scientists namesake, with the best of intentions, has been able to include in its hospitable pages all the men of science who deserved a place there. Hereafter we shall be able to refer to an international publication,—"Who's Who in Science,"2 —which will do for the scientific specialists (of Great Britain and America especially) what the older handbooks do for men of all professions and occupations. The issue for 1912 contains a list of the world's leading universities and colleges, with

be appreciated, we doubt not, by all who have occasion to correspond with scientific men or to "locate" them for any purpose.

the names of the men occupying the scientific

chairs in each. This is a valuable feature and will

With the development of the relations between the Japanese people and the rest of the world there

has been felt an increasing need for A Japanese Who's Who some authoritative and comprehensive work for supplying data on Jap-Japanese"Who's Who,"therefore, has long been seen to be inevitable. It has now appeared under the title, "Who's Who in Japan," edited by Shunjiro Kurita. The plan is the same as that followed with reference books in other countries. The work is published in English, in Tokyo, with the agency in London. Interesting and useful information about the reigning sovereign and family appears in the introduction. The book contains 1230 pages, which are plentifully besprinkled with portraits of the better known personalities in politics, commerce, and the army and navy.

#### THE STAGE

Ben Greet's advice on the rules and customs of acting might be posted profitably in every theater Ben Greet to Young Players Two volumes of the "Ben Greet Two volumes of the "Ben Greet" Shakespeare for Young Readers and Amateur Players" have been issued: "The Tempest" and "Midsummer Night's Dream." The instructions for staging these plays make their production easy for young players. On the right-hand pages there runs a continuous reading text; on the left-hand ones Mr. Greet has given the knowledge of how to stage the plays, the business, action, and his conception of the various characters. His advice to players regarding the study of the Bible and Shakespeare is worth quoting: "Study the human-ity, the heart, the English of Shakespeare, as of the Bible—those two wonderful books of the same generation—the one splendidly revised and perfected by many scholars, the other produced in a state of nature and yet almost perfect—study them, my young friends, inwardly digest your Bible, and outwardly demonstrate your Shakespeare: you will then start in life pretty well equipped."

Although on the continent of Europe his name is with a due sense of proportion and a fine regard for constantly mentioned with Ibsen and Björnson, in

English-speaking countries August Strindberg as Playwright Strindberg is comparatively unknown. Yet Strindberg stands for almost all that is characteristic of modern Scandinavian thought. It is also to him that Swedish literature owes most of its power and beauty of diction. Strindberg has modernized the literary language of his country. In the introduction to his translation of the collection of Strindberg's plays, Mr. Edwin Björkman says: "Never was man more keen on catching the life breath of his own time, and never was a man more scornful of mere fads and fashions." In this collection Mr. Björkman has included: "The Dream Play," "The Link," and "The Dance of Death." In one of our "Leading Articles" this month, we quote from a paper on Strindberg's sphere of influence, which Mr. Biörkman has contributed to one of the current magazines. In these pages, in February, we referred to the celebration of Strindberg's sixty-third birthday, which was observed all over the world.

The American Year Book. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. Appleton & Company. 861 pp. \$3.50.
 Who is Science, 1912. Edited by H. H. Stephenson. Macmillan Company. 323 pp. \$2.

<sup>Who's Who in Japan. Edited by Shunjiro Kurita.
Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, Tokyo. 1230 pp., pors.
Ben Greet's Shakespeare. Doubleday, Page & Co. 143 pp. 60 cents.
Plays by August Strindberg. Translated by Edwin Björkman. Scribners. 268 pp., por. \$1.50.</sup> 

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

CONTENTS	F	O R	MAY,	1912		
William Thomas Stead Frontisp.	iece	Joseph	h Conrad			557
The Progress of the World—		_	By E	EDWIN BJÖR With portrait		
People versus Politicians	515 515		tial Primary		and the Presi-	
An Instance of One-Man Rule  Power versus Discretion.  The Man Who Makes and Unmakes Fortunes An Instance of Presidential Power	517 518	The "	Recall of June 19		cisions"	567
This Year's Issue	519	Natur	al History is		ago Schools	570
New York in Contrast The Handwriting on the Wall Working on a False Theory	521 522 523		We Have I By I	Oone in Po Forbes Lin	orto Rico	571
Untainted Credentials Must Control  Democrats at Washington  Their Candidates	524		amp Fire G		erica	577
The Senate's Personnel Railroad Regulation A National Children's Bureau	525 526	New (	Games for t By H		 URT1S	582
Milwaukee's City Election. The Great Mississippi Floods Labor Problems.	527 528		nating the M By Franc	<b>liddleman</b> cis Arnoli	Collins .	
Men and Religion. No Japanese "Plot" in Mexico.	528	The C	Cost of Livin By Jame	n <b>g in Fran</b> s Edmund	ce Dunning	587
Secretary Knox Returns Politics in Cuba and Porto Rico	52 <del>9</del> 529	Cost o		Home and	d Abroad ck Carter	592
The Game of Alliances The War in Tripoli "Forcing" the Dardanelles	531				entions, Cele- s, 1912	
Elections in Turkey	532 532	AnOb		from Briti W. T. St	sh Democracy EAD	<b>59</b> 8
Morocco a French Protectorate	533	Leadin	ng Articles	of the Mo	onth—	
The Plot of Europe	533				sed in Magazines  Yay of Progress?	
End of the British Coal Strike	534	Clara New	a Viebig—Del Normal Coll	lin <b>ea</b> tor of P lege for Wo	Peasant Life men in Liepsic	609 610
Home Rule for Ireland	536	John	By, Ottawa's	Long-Forg	Views About It Potten Founder Vhere It Comes	612
Yuan's Message to Christianity A Quartette of Young Old Men	537	Fr	om	<i></i> .	ican Farmers	613
Last Rites over Two Soldiers		Deca Felip	idence in the be Pedrell and	Use of the I Modern S <sub>I</sub>	Mother Tongue panish Music	617 618
Record of Current Events With illustration	540	How	a European '	War Would	Leading Nation? Affect Missions ming Labor	620
Cartoons of the Month	544	Race	Admixture i	n America.		622
The Tragedy of the "Titanic"	549	The	Maximum W	orking Day	ongresses	625
Robert Lanier, Skilled Craftsman	552	Hum			Toe	040
By Albert Shaw With portrait		New I	•		ads	627
How to Remedy the Mississippi Floods	554					
By B. F. YOAKUM With portrait and other illustrations		Contr	ibutions to	Current P	olitics	638

TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico and Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subarribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in eletters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Post-masters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW or REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearsty subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

## THE AMERICAN

# REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol XLV

NEW YORK, MAY, 1912

No. 5

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

People **Politicians** conventions and Presidential as a permanent contribution to the subject. frank presentation of the condition now confronting the two great parties and the whole American public. Professor Potts recognizes groups that the will of the people is disregarded or frustrated, we are facing an evil that must be overcome if our institutions are really to work as their founders intended. In cause, as he declared:

Instead, then, of being directly, or Calhoun on fresh from the people, the delegates to Conventione the Baltimore convention will be delegates of delegates; and of course removed, in all cases, at least three, if not four degrees from the people. At each successive remove, the voice of the people will become less full and distinct, until, at last, it will be so faint and imperfect as not to be audible. . . .

The further the convention is removed from the people, the more certainly the control over it will be placed in the hands of the interested few, and when removed three or four degrees, as has been shown, it will be where the appointment is by State conventions, the power of the people will cease, and the seekers of executive favor will become supreme. At that stage, an active, trained and combined corps will be formed in the party, whose whole time and attention will be directed to politics. Into their hands the appointment of delegates in all the stages will fall, and they will take special care that none but themselves or their humble and

We are publishing in this number central and State conventions will be filled by an excellent article on national the most experienced and cunning, and, after nominating the President, they will take good care to divide the patronage and offices, both of the primaries, written by Dr. Potts of the school general and State governments, among themselves of government in the University of Texas. and their dependents. But why say will? Is it not Its historical information gives it importance already the case? Have there not been many instances of State conventions being filled by officeholders and office-seekers, who, after making the It also has especial timeliness, because of its nomination, have divided the offices in the State among themselves and their partisans, and joined in recommending to the candidate whom they have just nominated to appoint them to the offices to which they have been respectively allotted? If the fact that party methods constitute a large such be the case in the infancy of the system, and essential factor in our real government. it must end, if such conventions become the If the parties are so managed by cliques and established usage, in the President nominating his

After . If John C. Calhoun were alive Seventy to-day, and were characterizing the Republican and Democratic this article there is quoted at length a remark- State conventions held last month in New able passage from a circular issued by John York, in what respect would he have changed C. Calhoun in 1844. That great Democratic his language? Dr. Potts tells us the history statesman refused to let his name go before and character of this method of choosing the Baltimore convention, in that year, be-delegates to conventions. He also shows how it has reached its grand climax in the attempt of the President, in alliance with professional bosses and political leaders, to secure his own renomination in apparent defiance of the obvious will of the masses of people constituting the membership of the party. The direct Presidential primary is simply a means by which the people may express themselves upon the one thing that they care most about in our political life,—namely, the choice of the President of the United States.

And the people are quite right in Why the caring most about this one thing; Should Care for the power of the President is vast and far-reaching beyond that of any other man wielding authority in any civilized country. Since one man must rule, the nation wishes to select that man. Furtherobedient dependents shall be appointed. The more, the power of the President is greater

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York MR. CHARLES FRANCIS MURPHY, HEAD OF TAMMANY HALL AND MASTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION IN THE STATE AND CITY OF NEW YORK

(Who controlled the New York State Convention last month, and will head the unified New York delegation in the Baltimore convention)

constitutional machinery, and that all the will of the people as unmistakably expressed. vast and varied responsibilities of the entire executive system of the United States rest upon the President personally. He appoints the hundreds of thousands of civil officers,

now than ever before. It should be remem- power over the laws passed by Congress may bered that the Cabinet is no legal part of our be exercised in such a way as to thwart the

An Instance of For example, the Republicans promised in 1908 to revise the Rule tariff if Taft was elected Presieither directly or through his subordinates, dent. They failed absolutely to keep their He is commander of the armies and navies. promise,—although the so-called "progress-He can do a vast deal of playing fast and ive" Republicans were loyal to the party's loose with the personnel and material of those pledge and carried the torch of true Repubestablishments if he lacks firmness, fairness, licanism. President Taft identified himself or good judgment. He carries on the busi- with the failure to revise the tariff; and,—not ness of our country with foreign nations, and content with that position,—went so far as can get us into serious trouble if he has not to try by all sorts of means to drive out of wisdom enough to avoid strife. His veto the party the very men who were the party's

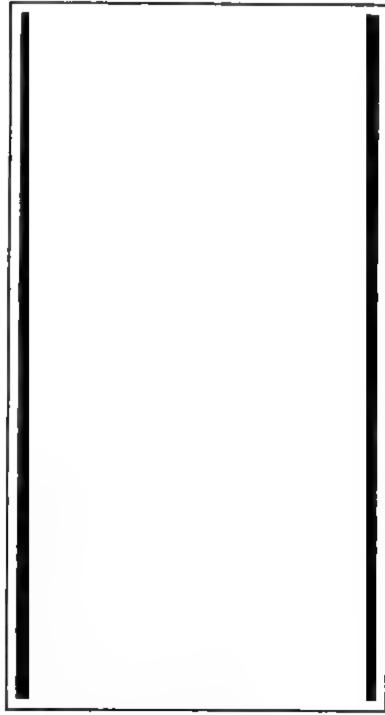
Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

## MR. WILLIAM BARNES, JR., OF ALBANY, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

(Who controlled and organised the Republican State Convention last month, and refused Taft's demand for instructed delegates while permitting the convention to "urge" the delegates to support Taft)

saving salt. This was in 1909 and 1910. The country expressed its condemnation in the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party at the polls in the Congressional elections of branches of the law-making body had made November, 1910. The Democrats came into substantial and valuable revisions of imcontrol of the House with a clear mandate to portant parts of the tariff in a series of bills. pass bills reducing tariff rates. several bills of this character through the the Constitution that in matters of this kind House, with votes averaging 200 for and 100 a President would take it upon himself to use against. These bills were also passed through the veto power. Mr. Taft's argument was the Senate by substantial majorities. They that several men had been designated by him represented the overwhelming sentiment of to look up tariff facts, and that he preferred the whole country, regardless of party. Yet to wait for their conclusions. But these Mr. Taft, as President, vetoed the bills for officials had not been authorized by law to reasons which had not weighed with Congress, make such investigations. Furthermore, it is and which did not weigh with the public.

This, then, is a concrete illus-Power tration of the power of one man versus Discretion in our national affairs. The two They passed It had not been supposed by the framers of obvious that the results of their inquiries, if



Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN

(Whose renomination was demanded by the New York State organization as part of the price to be paid for "urging" the delegates to support Taft)

valuable, would in any case have to be used by Congress and not by the President. Is it independent tobacco companies to carry into strange, -in view of matters of such far- the Supreme Court their objections to the reaching importance as this,—that the whole reorganization of the Tobacco Trust. Mr. people of the country wish to select the man Cummins showed that, for a period of some who, when once chosen President, may decide weeks, there were conferences of a confidenthat he will act as their arbitrary ruler rather tial nature participated in by several United than as their servant? It was, indeed, within States circuit judges, the lawyers of the De-Mr. Taft's constitutional power to veto the partment of Justice, and the lawyers of the tariff bills. But it takes a very wise man to Tobacco Trust. These conferences resulted know how to use such a discretion.

Unmakes law, suits must be brought, not by people liant work of an able lawyer, Mr. McReynolds. having grievances, but by the Department of The suit had been brought at the demand of Justice itself. The Department of Justice the independent tobacco companies, the has no initiative except as personally di- small dealers, and the agricultural interests rected by the President. There are few, if engaged in tobacco growing. The reorganiza-

any, large business undertakings that may not, on one ground or another, be accused of violating the Sherman Act. There are thousands even of very small associations and groups engaged in business that may also, on one pretext or another, be made the victims of a suit brought in the federal courts for "restraint of trade." It lies within the power of a President, impelled by political or personal motives, to bring annoying suits against some businesses, while postponing indefinitely such action against those that are close to him in politics or otherwise. Wrong and injustice lurk in the possible abuse of this terrible power. No such power exists in the hands of an executive officer in any other country except ours. It takes the highest kind of moral character, and the sternest devotion to duty, to exercise such powers in a spirit of impartial justice. How can an administration that is desperately striving to retain such colossal power for another term be in the right temper to exercise delicate discretions of this kind? How can the public confidence be retained, if an administration is straining every nerve, and using every resource at its command, to control the party machinery and gain mastery over the Presidential convention? This paragraph is not written to make accusation, but to show how necessary it is that the people should put a man of their own choosing in a place that can so easily be changed by its incumbent from a place of public service to a place of over-weening arrogance and vindictive mastery over men's private affairs.

An instance of In a great speech in the Senate residential last month, Mr. Cummins argued in favor of his bill permitting the in a reorganization of the trust as a secuel to the victory gained in the Supreme Court in The Man Who Under the methods provided for the great suit which had been instituted dealing with alleged offenders under Mr. Roosevelt's administration, and against the Sherman Anti-Trust which had been carried through by the briltion worked out by the Tobacco Trust, with the approval of the Taft administration, has been profitable and bighly satisfactory to the trust itself. It has been profoundly disappointing to those for whose benefit the original suit had been brought.

Senator Cummins, himself a distinguished lawyer, holds that these private negotiations, between the Department of Justice and the particular trusts or corporations that are involved in prosecution or investigation, are a wholly new thing and a very objectionable and dangerous one. At least no one can deny that it illustrates the stupendous growth of power and discretion in the hands of one man. For it is even charged that Mr. Roosevelt, as President, sanctioned the purchase by the Steel Trust of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, while it is not to be denied that both he and President Taft have been constantly approached, directly or indirectly. by the heads of great corporations seeking to have suits withheld, withdrawn, or postponed. Is this said by way of criticism upon either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft? Assuredly It is said to illustrate the power over by the President, whosoever he may be. And this furnishes a reason why the people are demanding, not merely that they may choose between candidates in November, but that they may help to select the candidates in June. For they wish to choose their its President.

The "progressive movement" means a great many other things, but most of all this year it means

HON, LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN business affairs that has come to be exercised (Who was approved by the Illinois Republican primaries to succeed Shelby M. Cullom in the United States Senate)

because the progressives so fully understand the need of judges and courts that they wish not only to preserve the judiciary, but to make it better serve the ends of justice. But what the people most want to do this year own ruler; and this country is now ruled by is to get at the party organizations, and make them serve public opinion.

The great lessons of the Illinois Illinole and Pennsylvania primaries swept Pennsylvania across the country with an imthat the people are determined to have some- pressiveness that was solemn and magnifthing to say about the selection of their icent. It is possible to interpret what President. If they are gagged and misrep- happened without reference to mere indiresented in the two great national conven- viduals. It all meant that this country has tions, they will not wait four years, but will witnessed for the last time the deliberate in this very year 1912 find a way to put pop- attempt of a President of the United States ular candidates into the field and to vote for to renominate himself by the use of patronage them next November. Nor will the people and power in the Southern States, and by be misled by the newspapers that try to make bargains and alliances with bosses and mathem afraid of their own shadows. Because chines in the Northern States. Hereafter, the people believe in a particular man, it a President who wishes a second term will does not follow that he is a "demagogue." have to put himself in the hands of the people. Because he wishes democratic institutions He will have to announce, in his first term, to be really democratic, it does not follow that he will accept another term only as the that he is proclaiming "socialism." There people choose to confer it upon him. He will is no progressive,—neither Roosevelt nor forbid any man to say to him anything about any other,—who has made any attack what- "delegates" or "conventions." He will do soever upon judges or the judiciary. It is his duty as President, and accept the conse-

as Senator they can say so in their primary election. But if it is fitting for a United States Senator to take this course, it is vastly more incumbent upon a President to keep hands off. And this is for a very obvious reason. The Senator has no executive power, and he is far away from his State, where his enemies might conspire against him. But a President has colossal executive power; and if he uses it at all to reflect himself he becomes reckless in his quest, and before he knows it his methods become indefensible. The country owes it to the man it places in the White House that he should be relieved of temptation. The Presidential primary will afford this relief. If Senator Cummins' bill should be passed, we would at once have a fair and

### GOVERNOR DENEEN OF ILLINOIS (Endorsed for another term at the Republican primaries)

quences. The party bosses will not be able to conspire against him, because the people in their Presidential primaries will support him if they want him. He will cease to rest upon the preposterous assumption that because he has been given one term he is therefore "entitled" to another.

Some of the most conspicuous A Vision of the Hear Future public men who for reasons of politics are among the Taft leaders at Washington have repeatedly said in private that within a very few years not only would the attempt of a President to renominate himself by the use of power be regarded as unfitting, but would lead inevitably to impeachment proceedings. Hereafter, if a President is to have a renomination minds, and that if they wish to continue him giving a great part of it to politics.

HON. WILLIAM PLINN (Pittsburgh Republican leader, whose support of Roosevelt will probably make him national committeeman in place of Senator Penrose)

he will have to get it as the Honorable Jona- just Presidential primary for the whose than Bourne is dealing with his Oregon country. This would remove from the Presiconstituents. Mr. Bourne is working with dent the inducement to use patronage imdiligence and industry at his job as a United properly, or to make bargains with bosses. States Senator. He has informed the people It would enable him to devote his time and of Oregon that they ought to know their own talent to the work of his office, instead of

Cot wright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

CHAIRMAN BARNES, OF THE NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, AND CHAIRMAN SAM KOENIG, OF THE NEW YORK COUNTY COMMITTEE, AT THE STATE CONVENTION

(Mr. Koenig received telephonic congratulations from President Taft over the results of the primaries in New York City, which Mr. Roosevelt truly characterized as a "criminal farce")

The principles involved are of Middle-Western sentiment. High they ought to have a chance to express their per cent., or 1 vote in 31. will. If they do not wish to renominate him, their will ought not to be obstructed. Up to the last moment, the Pennsylvania organization controlled by Senator Penrose had sweep in Illinois. In that State the anti-Taft shown a clear anti-Taft majority.

Wisconsin, a much more importance than little earlier, had gone anti-Taft, in fair any individuals. If the Republi- primaries by about 3 to 1. North Dakota can voters wish to renominate Mr. Taft, Republicans had given Taft only about 3

On the day of the Illinois pri-New York in maries, the New York Republican convention was sitting at Rodeclared that Mr. Taft would be endorsed chester. This convention's organization and by the Republican voters of Pennsylvania, plans had been made a good many weeks Similar claims had been issued from the before the delegates themselves were chosen. White House and from the Taft headquarters The convention was wholly dominated by in Washington. Mr. Taft had gone before the State organization, at the head of which the primaries for their verdict, and his organ- was Mr. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany. ization had worked strenuously throughout The State had held primaries under an absurd the State. Pennsylvania voted overwhelm- and farcical law which left the situation wholly ingly against Mr. Taft and in favor of Mr. in the hands of the Republican machine. Roosevelt. The prevailing Republican senti- Preliminary tests of Republican sentiment, ment was more than 2 to 1 against Taft. This all the way from New York City to Buffalo, verdict had followed the great anti-Taft made during the previous six months, had vote was nearly 21/2 to 1. No intelligent and machine, at an earlier stage, had made overcandid public man could doubt that Pennsyl- tures and negotiations with the idea that it vania was representative of Eastern senti- might support Roosevelt. Later on it made ment, and that Illinois was representative of an alliance with the Taft people. In New

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood New York
CHAUNCEY M. DEPFW AND JOB BEDGES AT THE ROCRESTER CONVENTION

(It was Mr. Depew who suggested the famous compromise resolution. Talt had sent letters and messages begging instructed delegates. Barnes was refusing to grant the request Depew suggested the idea of 'urging' the delegates. This saved the face of the Taft men while leaving the delegates wholly free to use their own judgment)

who follow instructions.

how New York was carried for Taft:

The primaries at which the delegates to the presidential convention were elected were carried for Taft in my Assembly District. Our organization, however, could have carried those primaries for Roosevelt, because we have a strong, trained, his thoughts troubled him so that the joints of his intelligent, industrious body of workers. If the loins were loosed and his knees smote one against money we spent, the time devoted, the literature used and the taxicabs and workers employed on primary day had been devoted to the support of the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers. . . .

Roosevelt in our district, his delegates would have been chosen to go to Chicago. An analysis of the vote cast would show this to be true.

I am sure, also, that we could have carried these primaries for Hughes if we had desired to.

The significance of it all is that in many cases it is not the voice of the people that decides in bal-lot box contests, but frequently the voice of the political organization. For instance, when I was a candidate for State Legislature, the last time I ran I carried my election district by over 200 majority. My successor, representing the same party, a year later carried it by a majority of only to. I carried the entire Assembly district in the year in question by over 3000 majority, while the next year my successor had less than 250 majority. The difference, largely, was due to the fact that the organization worked harder for me than it did for my successor. It is almost a political axiom that only a landslide (like that which overcame the Republicans two years ago) can defeat a wellbuilt political organization; and our political organization this year, for several reasons, is working for Taft's renomination, although we have personally little if any use for the man.

It is true that the State conven-The Hand-writing on the Wall tion contained many intelligent and prominent men, and that these men, for reasons of their own, favored Taft. But it is also true that the large group of able gentlemen who will go to the Chicago convention from New York were, almost to a man, personally selected, long in advance of the primaries, by the State Central Committee. They go to Chicago because they were appointed by the machine, and not because they were elected by the party voters York, as in Pennsylvania, there is ample as their representatives. These distinguished reason to believe that the alliance was eagerly men seemed to be perfectly contented with solicited from Washington. Both parties the existing system. They sneered at the in the State of New York have for a long progressive movement, and were at pains time been organized upon a quasi-military to inform the reporters that Mr. Roosevelt plan. This is particularly true in New York had so "petered out" as a candidate that he City. The decisions made by the heads of was wholly forgotten and that nobody had the machines can be carried out because there heard his name mentioned, even in casual are many thousands of organization men, conversation, where delegates were grouped under their district and precinct leaders, in the Rochester hotel lobbies. Yet at that very moment the Republican voters of Illinois, by the hundreds of thousands, were marking Readers of this magazine through- their primary ballots for Colonel Roosevelt. A Machine Man's out the country will be interested Rochester represented "Belshazzar's feast," in the following confidential state- and Illinois represented "the handwriting ment from a member of the New York on the wall." At Rochester they "praised Republican organization, which shows clearly the gods of gold and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.'

> In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall . . .

> Then the King's countenance was changed, and another.

The King cried aloud to bring in the astrologers.

Then came in all the King's wise men, but they could not read the writing nor make known to the King the interpretation thereof.

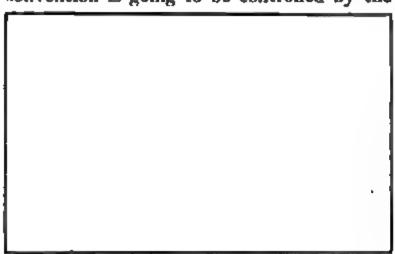
King the interpretation thereof.

Then Daniel answered and said before the King:
Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to
another; yet I will read the writing unto the King
and make known to him the interpretation. . . .

This is the interpretation of the thing: God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances and art found tranting. . . .

The thing that happened in 80me Melghbors of Illinois is underliably what would Illinole have happened in Indiana, Michigan, and Kentucky if there had been Presidential primaries held in such a way as to give the Republican party a fair chance. The Michigan Legislature had adopted a good primary law, but the Tast men, by a characteristic effort, kept it from going into effect in time for use this year. Two-thirds majorities were needed for that purpose. The lower House gave the needed ratio, while the State Senate, which gave a large majority. lacked three votes of the two-thirds. single word from Mr. Taft would have permitted the Michigan voters to express their will. The use of the old system resulted in a shameful disregard of fair play. The Roosevelt contestants in the State convention were thrown out by the machine without even a chance to present their case. methods used in Kentucky were even more high-handed; and Indiana was the scene of manipulation and fraud.

Working on a vision, this year, on the part of machine politicians in the Republican party. The leaders of the Taft movement have blinded themselves into supposing that the Republican voters would accept and ratify the work of a majority in the national convention, no matter by what means that majority might be secured. This, however, is sheer fatuity. The Republican convention is going to be controlled by the



HOW ABOUT IT, MR. PRESIDENT?

Prom the Leader (Cleveland)

HON. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, OF MICHIGAN,
FORMERLY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(Who is one of the leaders in the Roosevelt movement and
one of the witnesses of high-handed methods in
the Michigan State Convention)

real Republican voters. The Southern delegations, obtained by federal coercion and improper methods, with no Republican voters behind them, will not be allowed to dictate to the Republican party. No result dependent upon the use of these manipulated delegations will be accepted for a moment. The National Committee will not dare either to condone fraud or to thwart the plain will of the party. The present acting chairman of the National Republican Committee is Mr. Victor Rosewater, of Nebraska, who has at different times been a valued contributor to this magazine. Four years ago Mr. Rosewater (see Review of Reviews for March, 1308) wrote an instructive article entitled "Nominating a President."

This is what, among other things,

Resewater Knows Mr. Rosewater said at that time:

In almost all the States known as the "Solid South," the Republican organization is chiefly a paper organization, maintained by federal office-holders and those who aspire to federal office, together with a few negro Republicans who are not permitted to cast a ballot in the election. It has been mathematically computed that the vote of a Republican in certain Southern districts, in its proportionate influence upon the party nominations, is equal to from to to 50 Republican votes in the Northern States.

Republican convention. These twenty have in the end will not disregard public opinion. been duly captured and are proudly and ostentatiously claimed for Mr. Taft. They represent nothing except a bunch of officeholders coerced from Washington. Certainly Mr. tion by command from Washington. The Senate should act definitely upon the several mandatory in their verdicts.

convention to be organized only by men who duly constituted by law, with authority to have untainted credentials. The slightest study the tariff from the standpoint of revattempt to nominate a candidate with the enue and fiscal policy, might at some future help of the Southern delegations who could time render very valuable service. But it is not be nominated by virtue of votes from the hard to see in the work of the present group Republican States, would mean inevitable of gentlemen who have been making inquiries defeat at the polls in November. A Republi- into the cost of production, any results that can ticket nominated under those circum- justify the great sums of money expended. stances would not only lose the country as a whole, but it would lose every single State in the Union. A close study of the tables given in Professor Potts' article (on page 562 of this number) will make this point clear. Either Illinois or Pennsylvania alone has more than three times as large a Republican vote as all the nine "solid" Southern States put together. These Southern States have more than two hundred votes in the Republican convention. Mr. Taft's instructed delegates, of which there was so much boasting last month, were almost entirely from these Southern States, not one of which will cast a single Republican vote in the electoral college.

Senator Grane Massachusetts alone casts as large a Republican vote as those nine Southern States put together. Senator Crane is, indeed, a very active supporter of the Taft candidacy. But as national committeeman for Massachusetts Mr. Crane would not permit the thirty-six delegates honestly chosen in his State under fair primary laws to be outweighed by the thirty-. eight manipulated delegates from Georgia

Mr. Rosewater's own State of Nebraska and Florida. Nobody in the progressive has an honest primary for choosing delegates. camp desires to get control of the Republican It has sixteen members in the national party against the party's mature will. But convention, and it cast 127,000 Republican since the party seems to be overwhelmingly votes in November, 1908. But the State of progressive in its sentiments, there is no Mississippi cast only 4360 votes for Taft in possible chance to secure acquiescence in a 1008, and it has 20 delegates in the national manipulated national convention. The leaders

Although our political comment Democrate at Washington this month seems to be monopolized by the Republican situation, Rosewater has enough regard for his long- it does not follow that the Democrats are not established convictions, his high reputation, to come in for their full share of notice before and his responsibilities as national committee- November polling begins. Since our notes man for Nebraska, to protect the real dele- of last month, the Democrats in the House gates of the real party from the mercenary have passed their wool-revision bill. It was squads that represent nothing but manipula- decided not to pass a cotton bill unless the Nebraska primaries of last month were tariff bills that have already been sent to it. The Democrats had also decided not to appropriate money for the further continuance Unless the Republican party of the work of the so-called Tariff Board.

Credantials wishes to commit suicide at once, This decision would seem fully justified under its titular leaders will allow the the circumstances. A tariff commission,

> SCHEDULE K (WOOL) AND THE COTTON SCHEDULE ENOCKING AT THE DOORS OF CONGRESS From the World (New York)

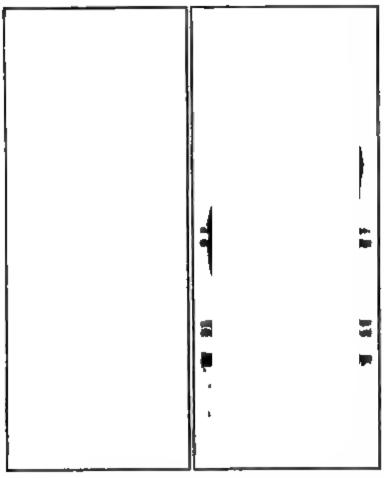
These gentlemen have probably at least convinced themselves that the notion of adjusting the American tariff on the basis of relative cost of production at home and abroad is highly fallacious. The Democrats at Washington are working together well, and are giving a very good account of themselves.

There is no indication as yet who Their Candidates will be nominated for President by the Baltimore convention. The excessive Republican activity was due to the attempt at capturing delegates for Taft, long in advance, by the holding of mid-winter conventions in the South. Democratic efforts have been proceeding more calmly. In the great Illinois primary Champ Clark carried the day by a large majority against Governor Wilson, while in the Pennsylvania primary Wilson was completely successful. Speaker Clark's success in Illinois was attributed in part to the support of the Hearst soon begin very seriously to consider the rea-Murphy in unquestioned control. City as a possible Democratic "dark horse."

"REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT" BARNES AND MURPHY From the World (New York)

newspapers in Chicago. The New York sons for abandoning the outworn unit rule and Democratic convention was dominated by the two-thirds rule, that are fitly characterized by Tammany organization, with Charles F. Mr. Potts, in the article to which we have This already referred as appearing in this number great New York delegation, with its ninety of the Review. Governor Wilson, Governor delegates, will act solidly at Baltimore under Harmon, and Speaker Clark remain the leadthe unit rule; but it does not as yet disclose ing Democratic candidates, while there is an preference for any candidate. Since the hold- unmistakable popular demand in some quaring of that convention there has been fresh ters for Mr. Bryan, and much evidence of the talk of Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York popularity and strength of Mr. Underwood. It continues to be said that the Democratic It is quite certain that the Democrats will convention will be influenced in its choice at Baltimore by the action of the Republicans, a week earlier, at Chicago.

> The eyes of the country have been The Senate's much directed, for several years past, toward the United States Senate. Its personnel has changed greatly. It is, upon the whole, a body of able and earnest men, and much better representative of the nation's intellect and ideals than it was a dozen years ago. The oldest surviving member of the Senate is Mr. Cullom of Illinois. He was heavily defeated at the recent State primary, and his successor will be Lawrence Y. Sherman, a Springfield lawyer, unless the Republicans lose the legislature. The elements that carried the State for Colonel Roosevelt also supported Sherman, and they indorsed Deneen for another term as governor. If the Democrats should control the Illinois legislature, the Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis would go to the Senate by virtue of success in the Democratic primaries. The new Senators from New Mexico are Albert B. Fall and Thomas B. Catron, both

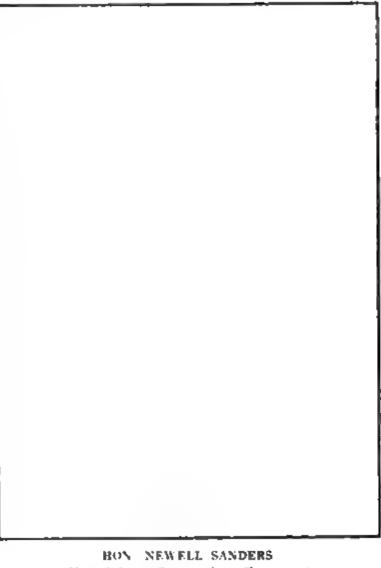


Albert B. Fall Thomas B. Catron NEW MEXICO'S PIRST UNITED STATES SENATORS

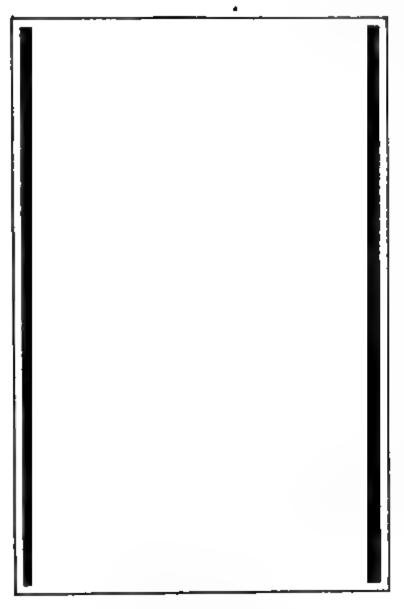
Republicans. We have previously mentioned the new Arizona Senators, Henry F. ture of Maine has approved Governor to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Plaisted's appointment of Obadiah Gardner to serve out the term of the late Senator Frye. The Republican governor of Tennessee has appointed a well-known manufacturer of Chattanooga, the Hon. Newell Sanders, to succeed the late Senator Robert L. Taylor. The Senate now has a membership of ninety-six, with one vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hughes of Colorado.

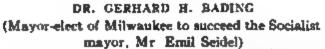
While statesmen like Senator Railroad Cummins are working steadily Regulation toward a real solution of the problem of regulating industrial trusts and corporations, there are still some vital questions undecided regarding the control of railroad systems as common carriers. Last month the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a majority of one, rendered an important decision in a case immediately affecting Texas and Louisiana. Texas state laws require railroad rates within the State which put at a disadvantage the shippers from points outside, because of the higher interstate rates. Commissioner Lane, supported by a majority of his colleagues, rendered a decision under which the interstate shipper must be relieved by the railroad from all disadvantage. This seems to be an assertion of the fact that com-

merce is national rather than local. Meanwhile, however, arguments on April 1 were made before the United States Supreme Court in assertion of the opposite principle. The State of Minnesota has a law fixing passenger rates at two cents a mile. Judge Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court, granted an injunction against this local rate, on the ground that it discriminated against the interstate patron of railroads, who had to pay higher passenger and freight rates. The Governors' Conference last year had decided to file a brief against Judge Sanborn's decision, and a committee of three,—consisting of Governor Harmon of Ohio, Governor Hadley of Missouri, and Governor Aldrich of Nebraska,—was appointed to prepare the brief and make the arguments. Governor Harmon's appearance before the court at Washington, on April 1, attracted much attention. A brief was also filed on behalf of the railway commissions of eight States, comprising Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Texas. It will require careful thought and study to work out the true solution of this conflict between State and national principles. Railroad valuation and control of express com-Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith. The legisla-panies are among the new tasks entrusted

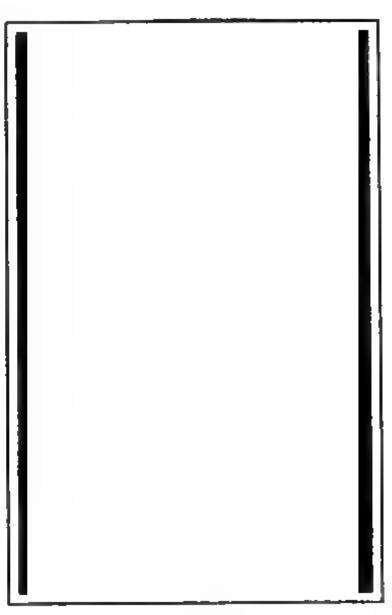


(United States Senator from Tennessee)





A National Children's children, employment, and legislation affect- as the first chief of the new bureau. ing children in the several States and Territories. Heretofore there has been no government agency in the United States equipped to collect and disseminate information of this kind. The census office has enough to do in most significant. In Milwaukee, the Soits regular statistical work without diverting cialist administration that has been in power its energies to the subjects enumerated above. for the past two years was swept from office Important facts disclosed by the census, such, by a non-partisan coalition of voters which for example, as the unusual mortality of installed a Republican mayor, Dr. Gerhard children in certain factory towns, can now Bading, and an anti-Socialist Board of Alderbe investigated scientifically and the causes men and County Board of Supervisors. The



MR. HENRY L. JOST (Mayor-elect of Kansas City; this being a Democratic victory in a Presidential year)

The bill for the establishment of Work of this kind in the nation at large has what will be known as the Federal been performed, up to this time, by organiza-Children's Bureau, in the Depart- tions privately endowed, such as the National ment of Commerce and Labor, has at last Child Labor Committee, which has been passed both Houses of Congress and received active in securing the passage of the new law. the signature of President Taft. It will be No single State has the power to conduct an the business of this bureau to "investigate inquiry on a national scale. All this muchand report upon all matters pertaining to the needed work will now be performed by a welfare of children and child life." More national bureau, much as similar bureaus specifically, it is provided that the bureau already long established by the federal governshall investigate the questions of infant mor- ment conduct inquiries regarding various tality, the birth rate, physical degeneration, forms of our material wealth. The President orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dan- has named Miss Julia Lathrop, of Chicago, gerous occupations, accidents and diseases of an associate of Miss Addams, of Hull House,

Of the municipal elections held Milwaukee's last month, those of Milwaukee and Kansas City were among the of such abnormal conditions ascertained. Socialists were charged with extravagance

laws. It would be a mistake, however, to to the subject of remedial measures. The infer that the Socialist party in Milwaukee article along this line which he contributes to has been overwhelmed or eliminated, for this issue of the Review is, therefore, worthy Mayor Seidel actually received a vote thirty of the highest consideration. per cent. greater than that which placed him in office two years ago. The Voters' League, which brought about the combination that defeated the Seidel administration, admitted torious electing Henry L. Jost mayor.

The Great of lives were lost, and as many as thirty wages and recognition of the union. thousand were made homeless and suffered intense hardship. The financial loss was estimated at considerably in excess of ten millions of dollars. The federal government traverses territory affected by these Missis- keeping these appointments.

high taxes, and violation of the civil-service sippi floods, he has given a good deal of study

Fortunately for the parties di-Labor Problems rectly concerned,—the miners, the operators, and last, but certhat the Socialists had introduced a few use- tainly not least, the American public,—the ful reforms in the city government, and it is gloomy anticipations that were prevalent probable that some of these will be continued some weeks ago regarding the general strike by the new administration. One of these in the anthracite coal regions were not fulinnovations was the establishment of a Bu-filled last month. Work was suspended, it reau of Economy and Efficiency. In Kansas is true, pending an agreement for another City, the Democrats were completely vic- three-years' period between the operators and the men, but the conferences that took place between representatives of the United Mine In the latter part of March and Workers and the heads of the coal corporathe first weeks of April occurred tions were distinctly amicable and the details one of the most disastrous floods of the settlement were left to a sub-committee that ever devastated the Mississippi Valley, in which both sides were adequately repre-Fed by hard, incessant rains and melting sented. There was every reason to believe, snow and ice, the various tributaries of the late last month, that a working agreement Mississippi River—the Missouri, the Platte, would be reached. The bituminous operthe Ohio, the Illinois, the Wabash, and a ators granted a 5 per cent. advance in wages, myriad of smaller streams—poured their which was accepted as satisfactory by the swollen torrents into the great river. The mine workers for the coming two years. Mississippi rose steadily at an alarming rate Meanwhile, the locomotive engineers of fifty day by day, breaking levees and embankments Eastern railroads, under the leadership of all along its course. From Illinois to Louisi- Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherana, a distance of over six hundred miles, hood of Locomotive Engineers, voted last the territory adjacent to the river was af- month in favor of a strike for increased wages. fected, more than two thousand square miles In the textile industry the New England of land being inundated. Farms and towns mills have steadily continued to grant wage were flooded, houses and factories and cattle advances affecting many thousands of operswept away, property of all kinds destroyed, atives. In the worsted mills of Passaic, N. J., and train service crippled. Almost two score there was an unsuccessful strike for higher

Last month an important con-Men ference was held in New York Religion City under the auspices of the and the National Red Cross Society promptly Men and Religion Forward Movement. The undertook relief measures, Congress cooper- objects of this new type of evangelism have ating with an appropriation of money, and already been outlined in these pages. In the War Department sending tents for the general, the aim is to restore the masculine houseless. While a flood of this tremendous element to the churches throughout the severity does not occur very often, it is not at country and by a combined effort to bring all certain that it may not be repeated the men and boys into church organizations in very next spring, with similarly disastrous increasing numbers. This propaganda apresults unless protective measures are im- pealed with peculiar force to Mr. W. T. Stead, mediately taken. For this purpose, Mr. B. F. who was particularly interested in the depart-Yoakum, the well-known railroad man, sug- ment for social service organized by the gests that the Government use the great leaders of the movement. Mr. Stead had dredges which are now becoming idle by been asked to address meetings held under reason of the approaching completion of the the auspices of this organization, and had Panama Canal. As Mr. Yoakum's railroad sailed on the *Titanic* with the purpose of

When about a year ago the news-No Japanese "Plot" in papers permitted themselves to Mexico become very much worked up over the alleged attempt of the Japan- ready spoken more at length in these pages, ese government to obtain a concession of made a six days' stay in Cuba last month. happened. On April 2 the Senate took offi- Cuban people in the matter of the friendly cial cognizance of the rumors of Japan's attitude of the United States. He warned a resolution—which was passed immediately make a business of the politics of their counand without discussion—calling upon the try." In the days of its infancy the Cuban data in the possession of the government rela- fact, says the Havana *Post*, is "perfectly well tive to this reported acquisition from Mexico known to the Cubans themselves." by Japanese interests of a strip of land on Knox's speech means "nothing more than Magdalena Bay.

Premier New York Times Marquis Saionji, Prime Minister of Japan, declared that, on October 17, 1911, the Oriental Whaling Company of Japan concluded with the Mexican government a contract by the terms of which the company sent to Mexico

one of its directors with fishing experts and fishermen, numbering about ten, who are now engaged in the investigation of the fishing district. This fishing district extends from the territory of Tepic to the State of Oaxaca, which has geographically no connection with Magdalena Bay. The term of the fishing right is for ten years, and has no political significance whatever, it being purely an individual industrial enterprise, on the part of a similar fishing rights having heretofore been granted to the citizens or subjects of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, and others countries.

mosphere may be said to have cleared.

Secretary Knox, returning from Secretary 5 8 1 his extended tour of Caribbean Knox Returns America, of which we have alland from the Mexican government for a He arrived in Santiago on April 5, visited the coaling-station on Magdalena Bay this mag-battlefields of the Spanish-American war azine took occasion to remark that the so- and was officially received at Havana. His called concession was in all probability an welcome was polite and appropriate, if not unimportant one to some small commercial noticeably enthusiastic. For the absence of interest, and that, if the incident should ever "pretentious fulsomeness" Mr. Knox excall for attention by our government, Con- pressed himself grateful. His address at the gress and the President would take immediate dinner given in his honor by President Gomez and proper action. This is exactly what has on April 11 was mainly a reassurance to the intended action. Senator Lodge introduced the Cubans against "those self-seekers who President to furnish the Senate with all the republic has had too many politicians. This that it is the opinion of the American government and people that, if Cuba is to prosper, In reply to a cablegram from the its people and not its politicians must rule."

Politics in Cuba The Cuban presidential campaign has already begun. The Porto Rico national convention of the Conservative party was held on April 7. The delegates unanimously and enthusiastically nominated for the presidency General Juan Mario Menocal, at present Secretary of Justice and one of the wealthiest and most respected sugar plantation owners of the island. The Liberal convention met on April 15 and picked out, with unanimity and equal enthusiasm, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, for president. Dr. Zayas is now vice-president of the republic and one of the best known of Japanese private concern. Nor is it a privilege the Liberal leaders. Our own island of exceptionally granted to Japanese subjects, the Porto Rico has been prospering greatly of late. According to Foster F. Brown, who last month resigned as Attorney-General of the island, Porto Ricans are "taking with From unofficial sources in Mexico it was ever-increasing zeal to American institutions learned that negotiations for turning over the and customs and are yearning for nothing so concession to the Japanese interests aforesaid much as for American citizenship." A few were actually under way when the Lodge reso- days before Mr. Brown reached Washington lution was passed by the Senate. Now, it is the House of Representatives passed the bill learned from the same sources the negotia- of Congressman Jones, of Virginia, already tions have been dropped, and it may be safely favorably reported by the Committee on assumed that they will not be taken up again. Insular Affairs, declaring that "all citizens of With the formal official denial by President Porto Rico are citizens of the United States." Madero that Mexico is arranging or ever will On another page this month we present a sumarrange for any cession to Japan of land on mary by a competent eye-witness of what Magdalena Bay for a coaling station the at- the American regime has done in Porto Rico since we acquired the island.

Triple Alliance Well-informed observers of the ve. political, social and economic Triple Entente forces that count most in the in the political relations of the world powers Tittoni, the Italian foreign minister. at present is the rivalry between Great Britain and Germany.

The main object of this rivalry, as tain questions of general European policy, original agreement, however, may be in-Similarly, Germany and Austria have special ferred from the bitter attacks that are going understandings with Russia. Only last on in the German semi-official press against month we heard that Russia and Italy had Italy and her course in the present war. One agreed as to the question of opening the of the most serious of the German reviews, Dardanelles, while the formation of a new the Suddeutsche Monatshefte, calls the redreibund, to include Russia, Italy and Aus- newal of the alliance a crime, and makes a tria, was being whispered about in the press savage attack on the value of the Italian of the continent.

The most significant fact of the Italy and the Dreibund past year, however, in this everchanging web of alliances and progress of current European history are cross alliances has been the fear that, as a noting certain signs of uneasiness and insta- consequence of her war against Turkey, Italy bility in the relations between the great mili- would detach herself from the Triple Alliance tary and naval powers which, to their trained and thus, by shifting sides, at once completely sense, portend a coming storm. The Turco- destroy the balance. For a decade or more Italian war has disturbed the delicate balance Italy has been drawing nearer to France, her of European politics to a much greater extent sister Latin nation, with whom she has much than the man in the street realizes. Ever more in common than with her Teutonic since "Bismarck's masterpiece," the Triple neighbors. Then there is the traditional Alliance, of Germany, Austria and Italy, was Italian friendship for France's British ally. achieved, in 1883, Europe has been fairly Despite Italian resentment at British critiwell divided into two armed camps. The cism of her war with Turkey, and her recent Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, the little difference of opinion with France over latter consisting of Great Britain, Russia and contraband, there have been indications that France, are almost equal in strength, and this Italy was veering in the direction of her approximate equality has come to be a guar- western neighbors. The German Kaiser antee of peace, since it renders very doubtful then set himself to work. First he sent his the outcome of a war. As we pointed out in suave, forceful foreign minister, Baron von these pages in March, the chief danger point Kiderlen-Wächter, to confer with Baron

While as yet the world knows noth-Renewing ing of the details of the meeting the Pact between these two statesmen, it the great game of international is to be assumed that the German convinced politics is being played in every the Italian that the open hostility of Austria corner of the globe, is for one of these great and German and Austrian support for Turrivals to weaken or detach one of the allies of key, which would surely follow if Italy forthe other, or to add a new national unit to its sook her Teutonic friends, would be too high own strength. The complexity of this shift a price to pay for an entrance into the Triple and play is further increased by the rivalries Entente. Moreover, as we have already and jealousies between members of the same pointed out, Italy now has a Mediterranean group of great powers and the various agreement with France, a Balkan under-"understandings" and "agreements" for standing with Russia and an ancient unimspecific purposes that cut across the larger paired friendship with Great Britain. Therelines of alliance. Turkey, for example, is fore, when, late in March, the Kaiser himself always counted by the political experts as made his formal visit to King Victor Embeing on the side of the Dreibund, and as manuel at Venice, after his usual cordial Russia's inveterate enemy. Yet the Porte meeting with Emperor Franz Josef at now has an understanding with the St. Vienna, he found the matter virtually set-Petersburg government, chiefly regarding the tled. In the language of statecraft, "it may status of the Balkans and Persia. The con- be stated on high official authority that an clusion of this agreement was announced last understanding in principle" has been armonth. For several years, ever since Czar rived at which will insure the prolongation of Nicholas visited King Victor Emmanuel in the Triple Alliance for another period, of just Italy, the governments of Rome and St. how long it is not stated. That the terms of Petersburg have been in agreement over cer- the renewal are radically different from the partnership.

The war in Tripoli still drags on. We have alternate reports of Italian attacks on Turkish ports and of Arab victories on the Tripolitan desert. The Italians are finding their task a tremendous one. It would seem as though they could neither advance nor retreat. Within the range of their great naval guns they are triumphant. The extent of territory they actually hold, however, is. not much greater than it was a month after the invasion began. The attacks by the fanatically brave Arabs appear to be increasing in number and violence. The war, it is admitted, is costing something like half Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York As for the Turks, their position is plain and simple. A member of the Ottoman

a million dollars a day. GUGLIELMO MARCONI AND THE BARON BERNARDO QUARANTA DI SAN SEVERINO. TWO EMINENT ITALIAN PATRIOTS

(From a photograph taken in New York last month)

parliament recently elected is quoted as saying in the territory which they have made their last month:

We cannot make peace with Italy for two very good reasons. If we made peace, signing away Tripoli, we should immediately be confronted with a far more serious war, a war of the Arabs against the power which had betrayed them to their foes. The other reason why we cannot make peace is because it costs us less to make war than it did to govern Tripoli in time of peace. The war at present costs us nothing. Tripoli in time of peace was a burden upon our finances. Tripoli carries on the graph system, recently supervised by its inventor, including the recently supervised by its inventor, war without asking from us one plastre. But an Arab war would cost us much. To ask us to make peace, therefore, is to ask us to exchange a war with Italy, which costs us nothing and cannot possibly do us any serious harm, for a war with the Arabs which will cost millions and might entail the loss of the whole of Arabia and Mesopotamia. So far as we are concerned there will be no peace until the summer comes, when the cholera and perhaps the Senussi may clear the invaders out of Tripoli.

Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying officially last month that there can be no discussion of peace until Italy "tears up her decree of annexation" of Tripoli.

But there is another side to the Italy's Oloilizing from the Italian camps. All sorts of civiliz-

own. The Baron di San Severino, a patriotic Italian now lecturing in this country, to whose efforts in behalf of his fatherland's reputation and interests we have already alluded in these pages, recently gave the following summary of the civilizing work of

Guglielmo Marconi, who has added important in-novations to it, and the new Tripoli-Syracuse and Benghazi-Syracuse cables, which will be shortly inaugurated. Then there are the aeroplane and dirigibles that Italy is proud of being the first nation to use in warfare and about which all the military critics, among whom the correspondent of the London Times and Captain Chambers, of the Aviation Corps attached to the United States Navy, are enthusiastic, on account of their usefulness and success in war. The organization of our native colonial battalions of Zapties and Ascaris from our colony of Erithrea and the two hundred war dogs which have rendered great scouting service are especially noteworthy. One of our big victories was due to an alarm given us in time of the presence of the enemy by these faithful and intelligent animals. The Italian conquest dates only from a very few months,-days, one might almost say,-and yet Italy has already opened new picture. This is shown by the schools for children and adults, Arabs and Italians. very photographs which come Already the first railway line from Tripoli to Ain-Zara, has been inaugurated and replaces for that stretch of land that antiquated and slow medium ing constructive work has been inaugurated of locomotion, the camel. The first locomotive, and is being steadily pushed by the Italians christened the "Tripoli," proclaims with its

workmen are employed on the construction of the port of Tripoli. Hygienic stations, up-to-date hospitals, laboratories for disinfection, for microscopic researches, and for preparing bacteriological cultures are in working order. A civil and criminal judiciary system, public services and police have been established. Numerous societies have been formed for the study of agriculture, mineralogy, pathology of Tripolitania, which are only the vanguard of our emigration and of the investment of our capital in that region. Italy shows she really means to bring to Tripolitania the benefits of a istration.

"Forcing" Dardanelles make short work of any Italian army that a more vigorous foreign policy. could be landed in Europe or in Asia, and without effective military occupation what is Italy to do?

Recall Tcharikov bassador at Constantinople, a member of the month, the Committee of Union and Progress first Hague conference and one of the Czar's -the Young Turks-defeated almost all most astute diplomats. German and British their political opponents. It is estimated influence—oddly at one in this matter— that 200 of the 267 members of the new defeated the project. Then, suddenly, Dr. chamber will be supporters of the Committee. Tcharikov was recalled from his post, prac- The army shows no signs of mutiny, and the tically in disgrace. This move is taken to Young Turks have another chance. They mean the end of the Pan-Slav influence at will need it. There are uneasy movements St. Petersburg as hitherto exercised. It may among the Malissores and Montenegrins, and be the prelude to the removal from Paris later the Bulgarian revolutionists are busy. But on of M. Isvolsky, its other exponent. It threatened men live long, and the Sick Man, also probably means the weakening of the who is always on the point of death, never dies. Anglo-Russian entente and adds to the strength of the tie between Germany and Austria. It has been welcomed in Bulgaria and Servia which were being continually troubled by the interference of Russia, i. e. 181 deputies elected on March 24, 147 are Pan-Slav Russia, in their internal and exter- of the Premier's party and "enthusiastically nal affairs. It has cooled the filial relation committed to his plans for the modernization of Montenegro to St. Petersburg, and, on the of the country." These plans include finanwhole, has inclined the three Balkan states to cial reorganization, a thorough remodeling of

whistle the benefits of civilization. Already Italian with whose continued independence of the other powers of Europe they now realize that their own is bound up.

The success of this step to do Why Tcharikov away with all previous treaties Failed concerning the straits depended industry and commerce, and the climatology and on the cooperation of England and Italy with France. The republic was probably in sympathy with it, as it would neutralize the increase of the Austrian navy, which is as healthy, well-directed and progressive admin-unfavorably regarded at Paris as in London. But the British Government, which always looks far ahead in naval matters, did not take There have been frequent rumors kindly to the Tcharikov proposition, and supthat Russia and Italy, the powers ported the Turks in opposing it. This may most vitally concerned, have pre- account for the recent decoration of King vailed upon Turkey to permit an abrogation George V with the order of Hanedan-i-alof that clause of the treaty of 1878 which Osman by the Sultan. Austria and Germanv closes the Dardanelles to all ships of war. offered no encouragement to the Russian Last month it was rumored that Italy was effort to obtain a free passage for her warabout to force the Dardanelles, dirigible air- ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterships cooperating with her fleet. So far as ranean, and would have opposed it enerthe Turks are concerned Italy has a monopoly getically had it been pressed. Indeed, it is of the air and a superiority on the sea. But believed that Tcharikov's dismissal may have she is impotent on land. The dominant sea been at the open request of Count Berchhold, power can do nothing to force the fight to a the assertive successor of the late Count finish, because the Turk is as supreme on land Ahrenthal, as Austrian Foreign Minister, as Italy is on the sea. Shefket Pasha would who, it is reported, is about to inaugurate

> Elections held during the past **Elections** few weeks in Turkey, Greece, and in Turkey Crete have already had impor-The initiative in attempting to tant influence on the attitude of the Turkish reopen this question was taken by people toward the prosecution of the war. In Dr. Tcharikov, the Russian am- the general election in Turkey held last

In Greece there has been great Greece, popular rejoicing over the victory Crete and Egypt of Premier Venizelos. Out of the adopt a more friendly attitude toward Turkey the military and naval establishments, and the

maintenance of "a patriotic, dignified peace" with Turkey. Premier Venizelos is himself a Cretan, a man of progressive but moderate views. The foreign offices of the continent Republic, wrote, a short time ago, that the regard his triumph at the polls as an indi- proclamation of the republic in Portugal was cation that the troublesome Cretan question the most important event in contemporary will not be permitted further to embroil the politics. Recent events and the result of the Balkans. Early in March, the Cretan Revo- examination of documents and correspondlutionary Assembly chose 72 delegates to ence left behind in the hurried flight of King the Greek Chamber at Athens. Before these Manuel from Lisbon, eighteen months ago, representatives had left Canea, however, the some of which have recently reached Paris, Greek judicial tribunal (which, under the new appear to justify Senhor Braga's belief. There Constitution, passes on the validity of elec- is said to be a combination among certain of tions) totally and finally rejected the claim the European monarchial powers to bring of Crete to any representation in the Boulè, about the destruction of the republic in the one-chamber parliament of the Hellenes. Portugal and to strip it of its colonial pos-Meanwhile, the sixteen Greek deputies, who sessions. Austria, Italy and Spain, through are Ottoman subjects, that have been their governments, owing to the family reelected to the Parliament have taken their lationships of the reigning houses with the seats in Constantinople. In opening the Braganza dynasty, are said to be lending Egyptian General Assembly, on March 25, their assistance to the intrigues for the subthe Khedive, Abbas Hilmi, while observing version of the republic, to which plans, it the strictly diplomatic formalities and paying is understood, the Vatican is not indifferent. a suave tribute to the justice and vigor of Among the autograph letters that fell into the Lord Kitchener's administration on behalf of hands of the republican government were Great Britain, let it be known, beyond the some addressed by King Alfonso of Spain to shadow of a doubt, that the sympathies of his Portuguese cousin, and from these it has Egypt are all with the suzerain power, Turkey, been learned that, shortly before the revoluin the Italian war.

with regard to the latter's rights and inter- gone to Berlin in November of that year had ests in Morocco, it may be assumed that not the outbreak of the previous month sent France's troubles in the matter of foreign him a refugee to England. In return for the complications in the Moorish empire are help of two or three battleships to keep him practically over. According to the treaty on his throne, he offered to cede to Germany signed by the Sultan, Mulai Hafid, on March the whole of Angola on the west coast of 31, Morocco becomes a French protectorate Africa. At the same time his mother asked on almost identically the same terms as those of Spain the assistance of some Spanish regiunder which Tunis is now governed. There ments. What the German response was is is still a Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed el unknown, but King Alfonso brought all the Nasr. Few persons, however, even in pressure he could on his prime minister. France, ever heard of him and his position is Canalejas, to support King Manuel's request. "purely decorative." Morocco will henceforth be governed by a French Resident General. M. Jonnart, formerly successful Governor-General of Algeria, has been of twenty-nine millions of dollars.

Dangers of Senhor Theophile Braga, who the Portuguese was president of the provisional Republic government of the Postuguese government of the Portuguese tion of 1010, King Manuel had asked Spain and England to support his tottering throne. Although the French Republic England having refused, he then turned to has not as yet come to a definite, Germany, asking, among other things, the detailed agreement with Spain hand of a German princess. He was to have

At the Vatican, the act of the The Plot of new republican government which Europe was most deeply resented was named for the post. The government of the the decree separating Church and State, and new colony—for such it really is—will be in its support was, therefore, given to the camthe hands of French officials, but these will paign which was organized in the monarchial exercise their authority through native func- countries against the republic with the aptionaries, who will be the only ones to come proval of their sovereigns. In this campaign into contact with the people. The total are included the Monarchists of Portugal, cost of the military operations in Morocco partisans of ex-King Manuel and of the prefrom 1907 to date was recently reported in tender, Dom Miguel; the Imperialists and the French Parliament to be just a little short Royalists in France; some of those around the Kaiser William, and the German "Centrum"

ests in Africa, and the Krupps need a perma-during the next three years. nent supply of ores for their metallurgical industries, and these have been found in Morocco and Angola. Hence the support given to the Portuguese Monarchists by the German France in Morocco in return for a free hand whether the strike should be continued. porary European politics.

British and "For England at war a victory at sea is an settlement. absolute necessity of her existence, whereas Germany is not in that position."

In introducing the naval esti-Rival must maintain 60 per cent. more dread- finally passed. It provides no penalties for naughts than Germany. He asked for the violation of its provisions and leaves the

and Colonial parties; and lastly, King Alfonso \$220,427,000, a decrease of approximately a and the Conservative and Liberal Spanish million and a half from the amount spent last Monarchists. Of this documentary proof year. The speech was received with approvhas been found. Spain is expected to take a al in England. Across the Channel, howleading part in the movement and to declare ever, anger and resentment were unconcealed. that the Portuguese Republic has not ful- A representative opinion is that of the semifilled its promises in meeting the situation official Kölnische Zeitung, which says sharply and the country's needs. A more natural that Germany "cannot dream of being bluffed reason for Spain's action is that she would into arresting her naval program no matter receive territorial concessions and that the how disagreeable or expensive the game is Spanish Republicans would be discouraged to proving for John Bull." The Imperial see their fellow politicians overthrown in Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, laid Portugal. The German interest in the matter his military and naval plans before the Fedis of another kind, being mainly commercial. eral Council on March 22. They provide The Mannesmanns, with their extensive inter- for an increased expenditure of \$84,500,000

On March 20, King George End of the British Coal affixed his signature to the Minimum Wage bill and the measure Colonial party. In Paris it is reported that was promulgated as law. Three days later Spain offered to make large concessions to the miners voted on the question as to in Portugal, but that the offer was not ac- though there was a majority of 43,000 in cepted. It would appear, therefore, that a 445,000 votes against returning to work, the restoration of monarchy in Portugal has executive committee of the Miners' Federaother obstacles than the resistance of the tion decided to call the strike off. Since a Portuguese Republicans themselves to over- two-thirds majority is required to declare a come, and that Senhor Braga had good national strike, the committee reasoned that grounds for saying that the proclamation of a like majority should be necessary to conthe republic in his country was the most tinue one already in progress. On the basis important event in the progress of contem- of the vote of April 1, therefore, the committee directed the men to return to the pits on April 8. Within a week almost all the Anglo-German rivalry has been men had returned and the whole mining inaccentuated by the declaration of dustry was again in full operation. naval policy which Mr. Churchill strike cost the men themselves more than made in the House of Commons on March 18. \$50,000,000. Chancellor Lloyd-George an-The First Lord of the British Admiralty, in nounced in the Commons on April 2 that the an amazingly frank and vigorous attempt to loss to the government in revenues and postargue with Germany as to the uselessness of office fees was more than half a million. The carrying on naval competition with England, loss to the mine operators, general business, stated that, "having at present numerical and the public at large has not been esti-superiority, England must maintain it. If mated, perhaps never can be. The strike was Germany increases her output of ships, Eng- noteworthy for the reasonable and orderly land must more than proportionally increase conduct of all concerned. Despite the sufferher lead." If, on the other hand, Germany ings entailed and the bitter feeling engendoes not increase or diminishes her output, dered, there was scarcely any violence. England will not increase; that is to say, will Premier, Parliament, operators and men alike more than proportionally diminish hers. worked harmoniously for a fair and practical

> The reluctance of the government The Minimum to undertake any drastic measure Wage Law of coercion was indicated not only mates for the coming year, Mr. by the delay in bringing in the law, but by the Churchill claimed that England loosely drawn character of the measure which

vital question of what shall be considered a liament. Lacking Mr. Gladstone's impres-"minimum wage" to rather elastically con- sive voice and personality, however, the stituted district boards of trade and labor, scene was not noticeably dramatic. In a The main provisions of the bill may be thus plain, business-like speech, Mr. Asquith laid summarized:

The coalfields of the country are divided into

twenty-one districts.

In each district a minimum wage will be fixed for underground workers by a board composed in equal numbers of employers' and miners' representatives, with an independent chairman appointed by agreement, or, failing agreement, by the Board of Trade.

No mine owner may pay less than the minimum, and no underground worker may accept less, except in those cases which are covered by what have been

called the "safeguards."

The classes excluded from the minimum are: the aged and infirm and workmen who do not comply with conditions to be laid down by the district boards as to regularity and efficiency of the work performed; except where the failure is due to some cause over which they have no control.

The decision whether the minimum is to apply to any particular workman or not is to be governed by rules to be drawn up by the district boards.

The minimum wage is to date back from the passing of the act, and not from the time it is drawn up.

Variations in the rate may be made from time

to time by the district boards.

The act is to remain in force for three years, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise directs.

There is no provision for compelling the miners to resume work, nor for compelling owners to open their pits; but if they do open them they must pay the minimum wage.

brought to bear on Parliament to include in the measure a provision defining the minimum wage as five shillings a day for adults and two for boys. Almost all the Parliamentary leaders opposed this, not because they regarded the rate as excessive but because they questioned the right of the law-making body to fix mathematically exact rates. They feared that other industries might also demand that rates be laid down. In fact, the leaders of the railway unions have already openly declared their intention of forcing a universal general strike during the present month, and of insisting upon a minimum rate by law for their own and related industries. Truly, as the editor of London Public Opinion remarks, "Nothing will ever be the same again after this crisis. The British nation has entered upon a new path."

The third Irish Home Rule bill Hones Rule for Ireiand Commons by Premier Asquith on April 11. The historical significance of the occasion did not escape the attention of Par-

before the House the provisions of the measure which will create, after a fashion, a State of Ireland. The substance of the bill is in the following summary:

There is to be an Irish Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons, with power to make laws for peace, order and good government in Ireland. The matters to be excluded from the control of the Irish Parliament are the Crown, the army and navy, imperial affairs, the Irish land purchase, and the old age pensions and national insurance acts, the Irish constabulary, the postoffice savings bank and public loans, in addition to those excluded by the home rule bill of 1893, which left the customs under the control of the Imperial Government. The Irish constabulary is to be automatically transferred to the Irish Government after six years.

Provision is made for the protection of religious equality in Ireland, and the Irish Parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or to endow any religion or to prohibit the free exercise thereof, or to give a preference or privilege to any religion, or to make any religious ceremony a condition of validity of any marriage.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have the power to veto or suspend any bill on the instruction

of the Imperial Executive.

The Irish Senate is to consist of forty members, and the House of Representatives of 164, of which Ulster is to have fifty-nine and the Universities two, elected by the existing constituencies. The Senate is to be composed of nominated mem-A good deal of pressure was bers for a fixed term. In the first instance, the

was introduced in the House of the modern king john (bull) signing the new MAGNA CHARTA

> (The passage of the Minimum Wage law in England as seen by an American socialist journal) From The Coming Nation (Girard, Kans.)

Imperial Executive is to control the nominations, with a view to assuring the representation of the

minority.

The collection of all taxes is to remain in the imperial service and they will be paid into the iniperial exchequer, which is to pay over to the Irish executive an amount equivalent to the expenditure on Irish services at the time of the passing of the act. An additional sum of \$2,500,000 is to be paid to Ireland the first year, and this will diminish by \$250,000 yearly until it is reduced to \$1,000,000. The postal services are to be handed over to Ireland.

The Irish Parliament is to have power to reduce or to discontinue the imperial taxes, excepting the income tax and the stamp and estate duties. will also have power to alter the excise duties; but, except in the case of beer and spirits, it is debarred from adding to the customs duties anything which

will give a greater increase than I per cent.

The Irish representation at Westminster is to be forty-two members, one for every 100,000 of

the population.

From time to time in these pages As to Uister we have recorded the discussion Opposition pro and con. on this important piece of legislation. In this REVIEW for March, Mr. Stead surveyed the entire field of Irish local government legislation from the early Gladstone days to the present. The Protestant minority in Ulster continues its opposi-Thousands of Ulstermen have pledged themselves to fight if the coming Dublin convention should endorse the bill. Its passage by the Commons over the veto of the Lords is The point of view of the ministry on the question of Ulster opposition is shown by the closing sentences of the Premier's speech introducing the bill. He said:

There are between twenty and thirty selfgoverning legislatures under allegiance to the Crown which have solved the problem of reconciliation and local autonomy. Are we going to break up the empire by adding one more?

Home Rule sight of the fact that the problem Agriculture, Sung Chiao Fen, in the House of Commons, and the life of returned as minister to Washington. between one of the great English parties and stantly increasing destitution in the familia the insurgents, of whom the Irish Nationalists stricken regions of the interior are the s and the Laborites are the most numerous. pressing problems that face the gradient The deciding vote has almost invariably been of Yuan Shih-kai. that of the Irish, and that has been consist- oring for arrears in pay, and ently cast, in season and out of season, to pre- powers must be placated.

vent the legislation England wants, in the shape the English desire, in order to force them to grant Home Rule to Ireland. Irish have made the conduct of imperial affairs as difficult and precarious as they dared without actually upsetting the coach of state. As a matter of fact, it is not Ireland, but England, that needs Home Rule for Ire-The Irish Nationalists are quite aware that it is eminently worth England's while to pay them any reasonable price to stop their obstruction of English policy. Not only do the cabinet and House of Commons need to be freed from the dictation of the Irish members, but the English taxpayer needs to be exempted from the ever-increasing burdens which legislation for Ireland continues to thrust upon him. Therefore Irish Home Rule is granted, not merely because Ireland is more fitted for it now or because England is any more willing she should have it than in 1885,—although both these are facts,—but also because the international situation makes the autocratic rule of Redmond at Westminster no longer tolerable.

The Chinese Republican National Yuan 8hih-kai'**a** Assembly at Nanking, on March Cabinet 29, formally delivered the presidential seal to Premier Tang Shao-yi, as representative of President Yuan Shih-kai. In surrendering the insignia of office, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, urged the confirmation of the cabinet as it had been chosen by the new premier. He also issued an appeal to the Chinese people to support loyally the new régime. The new ministry is as follows: Premier, Tang Shao-yi; Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng Hsiang; Finance, Hsiung Hsi Ling; Navy, Lin Kwan 'Hsung; Army, Tuan Chi Jui; Justice, Wang Chun Hui; Communications, Liang Ju Hao; England's Nood In considering Home Rule the Commerce, Chen Chi Mei; Interior, Cheo Liberal ministry has never lost Ping Chun; Education, Tsai Yuan Pie; The premis not only an English one, but of interna- ier's is the only name familiar to Western tional importance. If it is true that the readers. In Peking, however, as well as in English rule Ireland, it is even truer that the Tokyo and other capitals where Chinese Irish Nationalists have been ruling England political personalities are well known, the and the whole British Empire into the bar- first cabinet of the new Chinese Republic is gain. For twenty years neither of the great regarded as progressive, moderate and likely English parties has had a working majority to be popular. Dr. Wu Ting Fang is to be every cabinet has depended upon a coalition enormous deficit in the revenues and com-The army

nestion of what shall be considered. nge" to rather elastically can- 🧸 😁

rds of trade and index scars was to ideals of Children clearly or graphically than was done by Yuan Shih-kai himself in a reply he made to the native pastors of the Protestant churches of Peking who, late in March, asked him to attend a union thanksgiving service for the establishment of the republic. President Yuan regretted that he could not attend the service, but requested an interview with them. To the four clergymen, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational missions, he said in

 $\mathbf{E}^{m}$ 

Protestant Christianity entered the Orient from the Occident over a century ago. The progress of the church has been slow and difficult, partly because China was conservative in the olden days and regarded anything new with distrust and suspicion, and partly because the missionary workers, speaking a foreign language, could not make their cause clearly understood. In the past few years the spirit of reform has prevailed among our scholars, who have devoted their attention to Western learning, as well as to Western religions. Thus gradually the objects and policy of Christians have become known.

Moreover, the different missions have achieved much success both in works of charity and in educational institutions. On the one hand, they have conferred many favors on the poor and the destitute, and, on the other, they have carefully trained up many talented young men. For doing both they have won golden opinions from all classes of society. The reputation of Christian missions is growing every day, and the prejudice and the misunderstanding which formerly existed between the Christian and the non-Christian have gradually disappeared, which will surely prove to be for the good of China.

By the grace of Heaven, the Republic of China is an accomplished fact, and the Manchus, Mongols Mohammedans, and Tibetans have been assured of their religious liberty-establishing for the first time in Chinese history a precedent for religious liberty. When the National Assembly meets and the new constitution is drawn up, we can be assured that an article will be embodied to include the other great religions of the world. Thenceforth all obstacles to liberty of conscience will have been removed from the Republic of China; the five peoples and the distinction between Christians and non-Christians will disappear forever. Members of one great family with one heart and one soul, we shall all exert ourselves to happiness of the Republic of China.

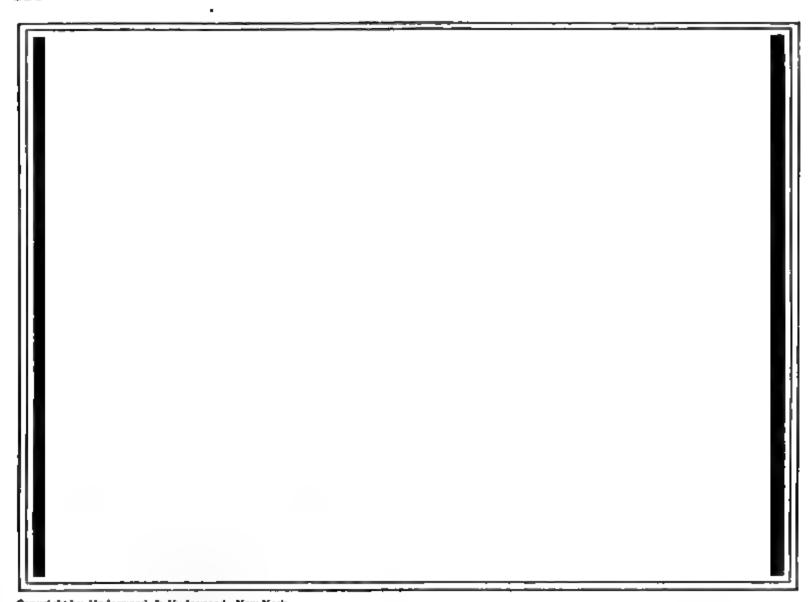
also celebrated the completion of three quar- other living man of his temperament, most

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW CHINESE PRESIDENT FOR "BUSINESS IN ENGLISH"

(Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Columbia student, progressive Chinese Republican, who has sailed for China to act as "English-Speaking" Secretary to Yuan Shih-kai)

ters of a century of life. John Burroughs, naturalist, philosopher, poet, and "expert on out-of-doors," rounded out seventy-five years on April 3. General Horace Porter, soldier, author, diplomat, passed the mark on April 15. Four days later, J. Pierpont Morgan, captain of industry, Napoleon of finance, the "most muckraked man in America," passed his seventy-fifth mile post. The careers of General Porter and Mr. Morgan have been, perhaps, more characterpromote the strength and prosperity and the istically American than that of John Burroughs. His countrymen, however, like to The month of March, as we noted knows more about flowers and mountains in these pages, saw the attain- than any other living have ment of the seventy-fifth birth- increasing number of Americans. Mr. Burday of William Dean Howells. In April, roughs has had a genius for friendship, and three Americans, equally eminent, but in it may be said, with a nearer approach to radically different fields of human endeavor, literalness than perhaps can be said of any



Copyright by Underwood & Upderwood, New York

JOHN BURROUGHS AT SEVENTY-FIVE, WITH HIS FRIEND JOHN MUIR

(Mr. Burroughs, who is at the right, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday April 3, and this photograph was taken on that day)

of his countrymen knew him. He has al- he entered West Point. After graduation, ways had a keen relish, he tells us, "for a some rough experience with the border patrol mighty good trio—food, work and friends." on the Mexican frontier was followed by At the middle of his eighth decade he is still, service on the staff of General Sheridan. The portrait which we show on this page very In 1894 he became Police Commissioner in appropriately includes that of old John Muir, New York city, holding that office until, in his close friend and kindred spirit. Mr. the spring of 1898, he was appointed by Muir, naturalist, explorer, glacier expert, and President McKinley to be a Brigadier-Gengentle philosopher, is one year the junior of eral of Volunteers in the war with Spain. his friend Burroughs.

Last Rites Over Two

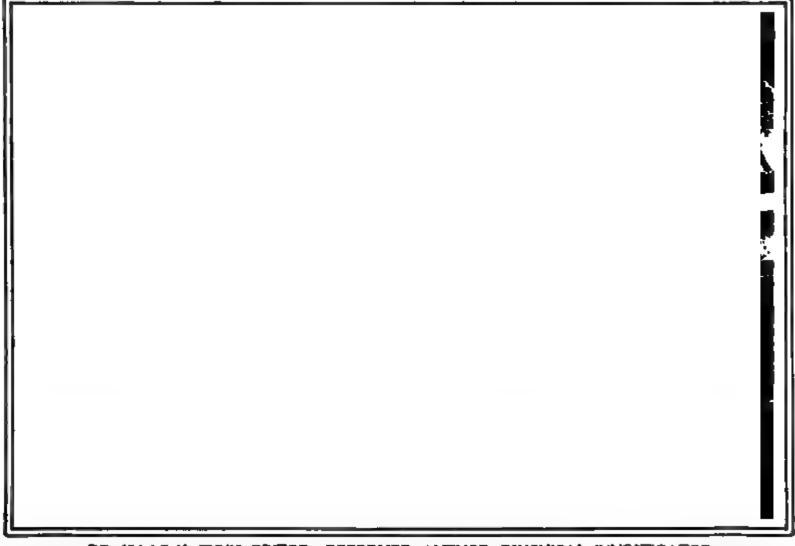
as far as his interests, his activities, and his When Harrison was elected President, Gentemperament are concerned, a young man. eral Grant was sent as Minister to Austria. This title was confirmed at the close of the war in the regular service. For the last six Civil War memories, which are years of his life he was a Major-General, the being so generally revived during second highest officer in active service, ranked the present half century anni- only by Major-General Wood, versary year, were emphasized, last month, Grant served in the Philippines, and when be by the sudden death of General Frederick D. died was Commander of the Lakes, stationed Grant and the removal of the remains of at Chicago. Had he lived, he would have General Phil Kearny from New York to the been sixty-two years old on the thirtieth of Arlington cemetery in Washington. General the present month. After his love for the Grant was the eldest son of the commander- military career, the one great passion of in-chief of the Union armies fifty years ago. Frederick Dent Grant's life was the memory From his boyhood his great ambition was to and reputation of his great father. He renbe a soldier, and his military career began at dered valuable assistance in the preparation the early age of thirteen. He was at the of the Memoirs of the Union leader, and was siege of Vicksburg with his father. In 1866 thoroughly familiar with his father's military

ideas. He wrote on military matters with an unusually graphic and lucid pen. As good a specimen of his work as a writer and student of the art of war as can be found is the introductory chapter of the third volume of the Photographic History of the Civil War (published by the Review of Reviews Company), in which, in a masterful way, he sums up the conceptions and plans of his father, General U. S. Grant, from the time he took charge of all the armies of the United States until the surrender of Lee at Appomatox. "Fighting Phil Kearny," the hero of three wars-the Mexican, the Italian War of 1859 and the Civil War—was killed at the Battle of Chantilly, on September 1, 1862. For almost exactly fifty years his body lay in Trinity churchyard, New York. On April 11, with appropriate ceremonies and full military honors, the remains of this gallant soldier were removed to the National Military Cemetery at Washington. The oldest living veteran of the Civil War, General Dan Sickles, who was present at the ceremony, requested that Kearny's dying wish might be fulfilled. "Sickles," he said "I want inscribed on my tombstone: 'Phil Kearny died on the field of battle.'"

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York

MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. A.

(Who died in New York last month, in his sixty-second year)



DR. ISAAC K. FUNK, EDITOR, REFORMER, AUTHOR, PSYCHICAL INVESTIGATOR
(Isaac Kaufmann Punk, D.D., LL.D., who died on April 4 in his seventy-third year, was the President of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, and Editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, the Homiletical Review and the Literary Digest. Dr Funk had been clergyman and editor ever since his graduation from Wittenberg College at the age of twenty-one. He was a militant prohibitionist, establishing The Voice in the interest of the Pronibition party in 1880. Under his editorial guidance his firm published, besides the Standard Dictionary, a number of encyclopedias which have become standard. During his later years Dr. Funk was deeply interested in the investigation of psychic problems. He was always the scholar and the genial, progressive, versatile American)

THE BURIAL OF THE U S. BATTLESHIP "MAINE" IN THE OPEN SEA ON MARCH 16, 1912

### RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From March 16 to April 16, 1912)

### IMOCERDINGE IN CONCRESS

March 16.—The House begins debate upon the Democratic excise (or income) tax bill.

March 18. -In the Senate, Mr. Cummins (Rep., Ia.) introduces a measure providing for a national primary for the selection of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

March 19.—The House, by vote of 250 to 40, passes the Excise Tax bill, taxing all incomes of firms and individuals in excess of \$5000; the Rivers and Harbors appropriation bill (\$26,000,000) 48 passed.

March 25—In the Senate, Mr. Reed (Dem., Mo.) criticizes the methods used in the election of Mr. Stephenson (Rep., Wis.).

March 26.—The House receives a message from the President, transmitting the report of the Tariff Board on the cotton schedule.

March 27.—The Senate, by vote of 40 to 34, exonerates Mr. Stephenson (Rep., Wis.)- of the charges of corruption in his election.

March 28.—The House passes a bill placing a prohibitive tax on poisonous white-phosphorus matches.

March 29.—In the Senate, the Smoot pension bill is passed as a substitute for the Sherwood bill passed by the House. . . . The House begins debate upon the Democratic wool bill.

April 1.—The House, by vote of 189 to 92, passes the Democratic bill revising the wool schedule of the tariff.

April 2.—In the Senate, the members from the new States of Arizona and New Mexico are sworn in. . . . In the House, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reports a bill regulating

express rates; the bill creating a Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor is passed.

April 5.—In the Senate, the House bill revising the iron and steel schedule of the tariff is adversely reported from the Committee on Finance.

April 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Chamberlain (Dem., Ore) speaks in favor of the Employers' Liability measure.

April 9. The Senate passes a bill revising the printing laws, estimated to save \$600,000 annually. The House passes the Indian appropriation bill (\$7,500,000).

: April 12.—The Senate passes the Army and the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bills.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

March 17.—Governor Brewer of Mississippi signs the graduated-income-tax bill passed by the Legislature.

March 18.—President Taft, in an address at Boston, declares in favor of Presidential primaries if properly safeguarded.... Governor Hunt's message to the first Arizona Legislature urges an amendment to the State constitution, providing for the recall of judicial officers.

March 19—In North Dakota, the first Presidential preference primary is held; Senator La Follette receives 28,600 votes; Col. Roosevelt 19,100; and President Taft 1500.

March 21.—The Indiana Democratic Convention nominates Samuel Ralston for Governor, and instructs its delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Governor Marshall for President.

March 22.—William J. Bryan issues a statement

mon as a reactionary.

March 23—The new California public-utilities law goes into effect.... The Maine Legislature rejects the proposed local option amendment to the State constitution.

March 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission establishes the principle that freight rates between equidistant points must be the same, regardless of State lines.

March 26.—The President transmits to the House the report of the Tariff Board upon the cotton schedule. . . . The Arizona legislature elects as United States Senators Marcus A. Smith (Dem.) and Henry F. Ashurst (Dem.), chosen in the recent primary. . . . The Michigan Senate, by vote of 23 to 5, passes the bill providing for an amendment to the State constitution granting the suffrage to women. . . . A jury in the federal court at Chicago decides that the ten Chicago meat-packers are not guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The Indiana Republican convention, by highhanded methods, is controlled by the Taft forces; the Roosevelt men withdraw and hold a separate convention.

March 27.—The New Mexico Legislature elects Albert B. Fall (Rep.) and Thomas B. Catron (Rep.) as the first United States Senators from that State. . The Ohio Constitutional Convention agrees upon an initiative and referendum clause.

March 28.—The sub-committee of the United States Senate which investigated the election of Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) declares, by vote of 5 to 3, that no evidence of corruption was found. . . . The Michigan House passes the woman-suffrage constitutional amendment measure.

March 29.—The New York Senate adopts a report of an investigating committee, recommending the removal of Mayor McEwan of Albany; the . Legislature adjourns.

March 30.—Governor Deneen of Illinois signs the Presidential preference primary bill passed at the special session of the Legislature.

March 31.—The jury in the government suit cabinet take refuge on foreign warships. against the officials of the sugar trust, at New York, fails to agree.

April 1.—Argument is begun in the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the right of set for May. the States to regulate railroad rates.

April 2.—In the Wisconsin Presidential primary Senator La Follette receives 131,920 votes, and President Taft 47,630; Governor Wilson of New Jersey defeats Champ Clark in the Democratic contest by 45,500 to 36,250... Emil Seidel, the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, is defeated by Dr. Gerhard A. Bading, the fusion candidate... Mayor Brown (Rep.) is defeated for reelection in Kansas City, Mo., by Henry L. Jost (Dem.).

April 4.—Governor Goldsborough signs the Presidential primary bill passed by the Maryland Legidential primary bill passed by the Maryland Leg-islature. . . The Arizona Senate passes, with slight to have threatened to abdicate as King of Hunamendments, the House bill providing for the recall of judges.

L. Taylor as United States Senator from Tennessee. of Ecuador.

April 9.—The Illinois primaries result in a victory for ex-President Roosevelt over President a bill in the Parliament extending to women the

at Lincoln, Nebraska, characterizing Judson Har- feats Woodrow Wilson for the Democratic choice by 125,000; Lawrence Y. Sherman defeats Senator Cullom in the senatorial contest; Charles S. Deneen is renominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, and Edward F. Dunne wins the Democratic nomination; the woman suffrage proposition is defeated.

> April 10.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention adopts a proposal for judicial reforms, providing one trial before judge or jury and one review by a higher court. . . . The New York State Republican Convention praises the administration and "urges" the delegates-at-large to support President Talt in the national convention. . . . The ten delegates se-lected by the Maine Republican Convention, to go to the national convention, are pledged to Mr. Roosevelt.

> April 11.—The Democratic State Convention, meeting at New York City, is harmoniously controlled by Charles Francis Murphy.... Troops are needed to preserve order in the Republican State Convention at Bay City, Mich.; both factions elect delegates to the national convention.

> April 13.—The Republican Presidential primary in Pennsylvania results in an overwhelming victory for Colonel Roosevelt over President Taft; it is believed that 67 of the State's 76 delegates to the national convention are pledged to Roosevelt.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

March 18.-Mr. Asquith, the British Premier, announces that a minimum-wage bill will be immediately introduced into the House of Commons, designed to bring the coal strike to an end.

March 19.—The Minimum Wage bill passes its first reading in the British House of Commons.

March 22.—The British Government refuses to accede to the miners' demand that a clause specifying the minimum wage should be inserted in the Minimum Wage bill. . . . Thomas MacKenzie is elected premier of New Zealand, succeeding Sir Joseph Ward. . . . Paraguayan revolutionists capture Asuncion, the capital; President Pena and his

March 25.—Dr. Emilio Gonzalez Navero is appointed provisional President of Paraguay. . . . The Japanese Diet is dissolved, and elections are

March 26.—The Mexican federal troops begin an attack on the rebel troops holding Jiminez.

March 27.—The British House of Commons passes Premier Asquith's Minimum Wage bill.

March 28.—The Minimum Wage bill is passed by the British House of Lords; the House of Commons rejects a measure conferring the right to vote upon women possessing the household qualification.

March 30.—A bill providing an eight-hour day for miners passes the French Chamber.

gary unless the unfriendly attitude of the Parliament should be abandoned. . . . General Leonidas April 8.—Newell Sanders (Rep.) is appointed Plaza, commander of the government troops which by Governor Hooper to succeed the late Robert opposed the recent revolution, is elected President

Tast, by 115,000 votes, for the Republican choice franchise and the right to sit in Parliament, on for the Presidential nomination; Champ Clark de- the same conditions as men. . . . The British budporarily as a naval reserve fund.

April 7.— The convention of the Conservative party in Cuba selects General Juan Menocal as nounced by Premier Tang Shao-yi. its candidate for President.

persons.

April 10.—Premier Capp of Rumania resigns.

April 11.—Premier Asquith introduces his Irish Home Rule bill in Parliament.

reading in the British House of Commons.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

March 17.—President Cabrera gives a dinner at Guatemala City in honor of Secretary Knox.

March 18.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, introducing the naval estimates for the coming year in the British lower House, offers to retard or temporarily suspend naval construction if Germany will do likewise.

March 20.—United States officials near the Mexican border prohibit the exportation to Mexico of food, clothing, or ammunition.

March 22.—Secretary Knox is received at aracas, Venezuela, by President Gomez.... Caracas, Venezuela, by President Gomez.... W. A. F. Ekengren is appointed Swedish minister to the United States.

March 24.—The new United States law prohibiting shipments of munitions of war into Mexico is modified so as not to apply to the Mexican Government.

March 27.- Julio Betancourt is appointed Colombian minister to the United States.

March 29.—The situation of Americans in Mexico is such that the War Department at Washington sends 1000 rifles to the American legation for their use.

March 31.—It is announced at Paris that a treaty has been signed which establishes a French protectorate over Morocco.

April 11.—Secretary Knox, in an address at Havana, maintains the disinterested attitude of the United States toward Cuba.

April 14.—The Mexican Government is warned that it will be held responsible for acts endangering Americans or American interests.

April 16.—The European ambassadors at Constantinople present a note to the Turkish Foreign minister, asking upon what terms Turkey will conclude peace with Italy.

#### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA

March 17.-Two hundred insurgents are executed at Canton.

March 20.—The General Assembly grants to women the right to vote if able to read and write that the expedition had arrived within 150 miles and if they hold property.

in Peking call upon President Yuan Shih-kai to define the republic's financial policy before it will by fire. lend any more money.

nation" combination, which proposed to lend the republic \$300,000,000.

March 25.—The American, German, French,

get shows a suplus of \$32,000,000, to be held tem- Belgian loan of several million dollars, arranged by the Premier.

March 29.—The personnel of the cabinet is an-

April 14.—President Yuan Shih-kai issues a April 9.—An anti-Home Rule demonstration in manifesto urging the five races to unite through Belfast is participated in by more than 100,000 intermarriage; the Mohammedans, it is believed, will resist the republic by force.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

March 16.—The hulk of the battleship Maine, April 16.—The Home Rule bill passes its first raised from the bottom of Havana harbor, is towed out into the open sea and sunk, with imposing ceremonies.... The Peninsular & Oriental liner Oceana is sunk by a collision with a German bark in the English Channel; most of the passengers are saved.

March 18.—General wage advances are granted in the cotton mills of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine.

March 21.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture report that a large deposit of potash has been found in California.

March 22.—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association grants wage increases to 30,000 workers, averaging 10 per cent.

March 23.—The remains of the officers and men of the Maine, which were recently recovered, are buried in the Arlington National Cemetery... A strike of union seamen on the Great Lakes is declared off.... Swollen by recent heavy rains, the Mississippi overflows into the lowlands south of Cairo, Ill. . . . More than 3000 operatives in the textile mills of Passaic go on strike, demanding higher wages.

March 24.—The coal strikes in Germany and France are called off.

March 25.—The new battleship Florida attains a speed of 22.54 knots, a new record for battleships.

March 27.—A regiment of Illinois militia is ordered out to quell a riot at Rock Island. . . . The American minister to China reports that conditions in the famine districts are appalling.

March 28.—New Bedford cotton manufacturers agree to a 10 per cent, wage increase.

March 29.—A general suspension of work in the anthracite coal fields is ordered by President White, of the United Mine Workers, pending a settlement of the miners' demands; an agreement is reached between representatives of the bituminous miners and operators.

March 30.—Continued rains result in floods all along the banks of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers.

March 31.—More than 400,000 bituminous and anthracite mine workers suspend work pending settlement of their demands. . . . Capt. Robert F. Scott's vessel returns to New Zealand and reports of the South Pole and would remain in the Ant-March 21.—The "six-nation" group of bankers aretic another winter. . . . The Standard Oil Company's main storage plant at Manila is destroyed

April 3.—The application of the New York March 22.—Russia withdraws from the "six- Central system to acquire the New York, Ontario & Western is rejected by the New York Public Service Commission.

April 6.—The Miners' Federation of Great and British ministers at Peking protest against a Britain decides to order the striking coal workers to return to work as a result of the passage of the government's Minimum Wage bill.

April 7.—It is conservatively estimated that the floods in the Mississippi Valley have rendered 30,000 persons homeless, covered 200 square miles of fertile land with water, and caused damage amounting to nearly \$10,000,000 (see page 554).

April 8.—The Southern Commercial Congress begins its sessions at Nashville, Tenn.

April 10.—The new White Star liner Titanic, the largest vessel ever constructed, sails on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. . . . At a conference in Philadelphia of representatives of mine workers and operators, a proposition to reconvene the old Anthracite Strike Commission, and refer the matter to it, is rejected by the miners. . Dr. Ira Remsen resigns as president of Johns Hopkins University.

April 13.—Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, sails from Havana for Norfolk, Va., concluding his visit among the Latin-American Republics bordering on the Caribbean.

April 15.—The steamer *Titanic*, 1150 miles east of New York, founders four hours after striking an iceberg, carrying 1595 persons down with her; 745 of the passengers and crew, all that the lifeboats would hold, are afterward picked up by the Carpathia, which had been summoned by wireless (see page 549).

#### **OBITUARY**

March 15.—Capt. Lucien Franklin Prud'homme, U. S. N., retired, formerly professor of mathematics at the United States Naval Academy. . . . Dr. Auguste Renouard, of New York, an authority on sanitary embalming, 73.

March 16.—John Fremont Hill, former Governor of Vermont and acting chairman of the Republican National Committee, 56.

March 17.—Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., retired, the noted Arctic explorer, 71.

March 18.—Dr. Henry Wilson Spangler, head of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

March 19.—Thomas Harrison Montgomery, Jr., professor of zoölogy at the University of Pennsylvania, 39... Prof. Max Mandelstamm, the Russian expert on international law, 73.

March 21.—Prof. Ralph Stockman Tarr, of Cornell University, a noted geographer and authority on glaciers and earthquakes, 48.... Representative David J. Foster, of Vermont, 54. James Rufus Tryon, formerly medical director of the United States Navy, 74.

March 22.—Gen. John Willock Noble, secretary of the interior in President Harrison's cabinet, 81. . Brig.-Gen. Henry Harrison Walker, of the Confederate army, 79.

March 23.—Gen. Henry Harrison Bingham, Representative from the First Pennsylvania District, known as "the father of the House," 70.

March 25.—Robert Sampson Lanier (see page 552).

March 26.-William B. Sorsby, formerly minister to Bolivia, 60. : . . Yoichi Honda, Bishop of the Methodist Church of Japan, 63.

March 27.—John Arbuckle, the sugar and coffee merchant, 74.

March 28.—William Babcock Weeden, formerly prominent woolen manufacturer of Rhode Island and a noted historian, 77. . . . C. E. Pooley, a prominent Canadian statesman... Lieut.-Col. Ferdinand E. De Courcy, U. S. A., retired, a noted Indian fighter, 75.

March 30.-William Watson McIntire, a former Congressman from Maryland. . . . Julian Ropique, a noted French teacher of singing, 87.

March 31.—Robert Love Taylor, United States Senator from Tennessee, 61.... William Albert Finch, professor of law at Cornell University, 57.

April 1.—William Smith Babcock Mathews, the noted music critic and author, 74.... Karl May, a popular German writer of juvenile stories, 69.

April 2.—Edward O'Connor Terry, the English actor-manager, 68. . . . Gen. Shiaroku Ishimoto, Japanese minister of war, 59.

April 3.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the first aviator to fly across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 33.... Dr. John H. Musser, an eminent Philadelphia physician, 55.

April 4.—Dr. Isaac Kaufmann Funk, the noted editor and publisher, 73 (see page 539). . . . Charles Brantley Aycock, formerly Governor of North Carolina, 53.... Brig.-Gen. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., retired, 77.

April 5.—Henry O. Walker, a prominent Detroit surgeon, 69.

April 6.—Perry L. Hobbs, professor of chemistry in Western Reserve University, 51. . . . Brig.-Gen. Joseph Pearson Farley, U. S. A., retired, 73.

April 7.-Prof. Abbott Lawrence Rotch, of Harvard University, noted for his investigations of conditions in the upper air, 51.

April 8.—Andrew Saks, a prominent New York merchant, 63.

April 11.—Major-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., eldest son of Ulysses S. Grant, 61 (see page 538).

April 12.—Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society, 90. . . . Prof. Walter E. Howard, dean of Middlebury College, 63.

April 13.—Robbins Little, for many years superintendent of the Astor Library, New York, 80.

April 14.—Henri Brisson, formerly president of the French Chamber of Deputies, 77. . . . Thomas

Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., the Boston banker, 49.

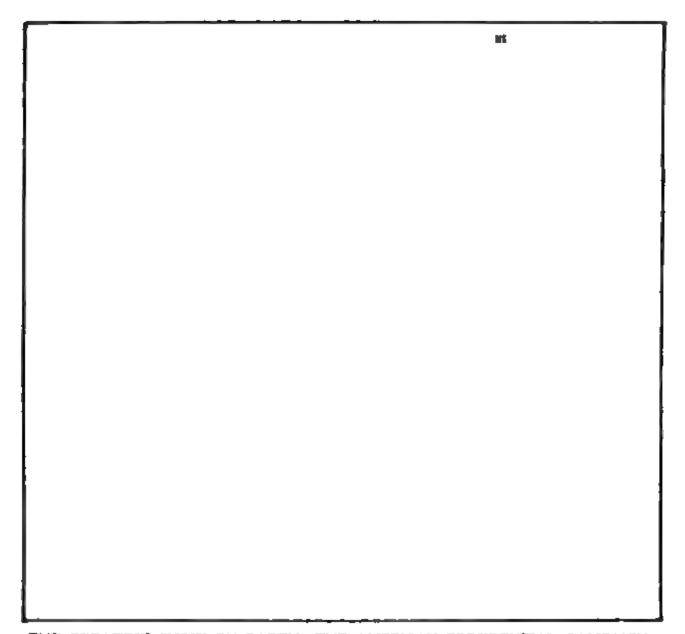
April 15.—William Thomas Stead, the noted English journalist, 62 (see frontispiece)....

Charles Melville Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, 55.... Isidor Straus, the New York merchant and former Member of Congress, Francia David Millet, the noted artist 65. 67.... Francis David Millet, the noted artist, 65.... Col. John Jacob Astor, the capitalist, 47.... Jacques Futrelle, a well-known author, 37.

April 16.-Judge Thomas G. Lawson, a former member of Congress from Georgia, 76.



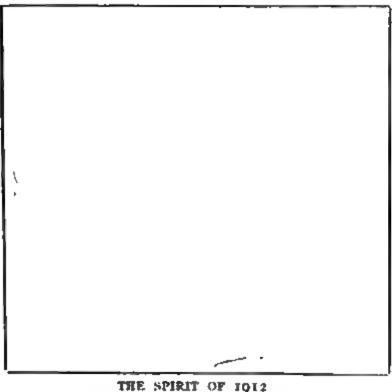
# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH—THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
From the Ledger (Tacoma)

# HAD YOU NOTICED HOW "PERSONALITIES" HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED FROM THE CAMPAIGN? WHY, IT'S A REGULAR PINK TEA From the Globe and Commercial Advertiser (New York)

Starting off in a perfectly dignified manner, the campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination has become anything but a "pink tea" affair; the primary fights for delegates are so hotly contested,—and the results so exasperating to one candidate or another!



(Apropos of the results of the primaries in the State of Pennsylvania).

Prom-the North American (Philadelphia)

#### AS TIME WEARS ON

Iowa sees signs of chameleon blood in this particular horse From the Register and Leader (Des Moines)

Mr. Opper, of the New York American, pictures the trusts as really managing the whole Republican nomination campaign as a sort of popular show. Senator Cummins's boom seems, to the Des Moines Register and Leader, to be growing decidedly stronger. The talk of Justice Hughes as a candidate is also increasing.

#### UNCLE TRUSTY

"William, this Carnival of Oratory is going big! Of course, your appearance would be more impressive if you didn't have that awful black eye. Theodore's impersonation of Lincoln is very realistic, although I don't remember that Lincoln ever said anything about slugging people over the ropes. George's style of eloquence is rather mild, on account of his habit of eating bread and milk for luncheon, but he doesn't explain that automobile trip to Oyster Bay. That'll be about all from you, Elihu; go and lay out my evening clothes."

From the American (New York)



SO THEY SAY DOWN IN WASHINGTON From the Globe and Commercial Advertiser (New York)

	WHAT!	
· 		

#### AND FURTHERMORE--

"Would you treacherously smite the sacred pelladium of our liberties? Would you tear down the bulwarks erected against the gusty passions of the mob? Would you destroy the system of checks and balances? Would you lay profane hands upon the temple raised by the fathers? Would you undermine the ballowed protection of our liberty? Would you submit this government to the tyranny of a majority? Would you lay the as to the root of the tree of freedom?" And so on Prom the North American (Philadelphia)

UNDER THE CONVENTION SYSTEM

of the same of the

THE CHOICE OF CAESAR

CAESAR (The "Interests"). "Let me have men about me that are fat.
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
You Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much: such men are dangerous."

(Julius Caesar, Act I, Scene II. From the Sun (Baltimore)

Photograph by the American Press Association. New York

THE "TYTANIC" AS SHE LAY IN BELFAST HARBOR AFTER LAUNCHING. THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF THE GREAT LINER

(All recent photographs taken of the unfortunate Titanic were on board the ship, when on her way to this country she mak. This largest ship in the world was 882 feet 6 inches long; 92 feet 6 inches in breadth; and had four funnels, each one SI feet 6 inches high above the boat deck. There were II steel decks and 30 watertight bulkheads. The registered tonnage was 45,000, and the actual displacement 66,000. There were accommodations for 2500 passengers and a crew of 860. The approximate cost was \$7,500,000. The Titoms; was launched at Belfast on May 31 last)

# THE TRAGEDY OF THE "TITANIC" AND ITS LESSON

THE sinking of the trans-Atlantic liner less message for help flashed to Cape Race, Titanic with more than 1500 of her pas- Newfoundland, and from there sent to all the sengers and crew was one of the most appall- neighboring stations and vessels, a number ing disasters in the entire history of man's of steamers at once rushed to find her. At contact with the sea. Undoubtedly, in the daybreak on Monday, the Cunard liner Carnumber and eminence of its victims it was the pathia arrived at the scene of the disaster and worst calamity that ever befell sea-borne picked up twenty boatloads of survivors passenger travel. The White Star liner, numbering about 700. Most of these sur-Titanic, the largest vessel affoat, fitted with vivors were women and children. The stern all the comfort and luxury that money and law of the sea, as well as of Anglo-Saxon chivmodern invention could devise, and equipped alry, demanded that it be "women and chilwith devices which her builders boasted made dren first." Captain Smith, his chief officers, her "absolutely unsinkable," on her maiden and many passengers eminent in art, letters, trip from Liverpool, while about 1000 miles finance, the church, public life and society, southeast of Halifax and 500 miles south of perished. When the other ships which had Newfoundland, on Sunday night, April 14, responded to the signals for help arrived upon collided with an iceberg, and four hours later the scene, they found, so they reported, sank to the bottom. In response to her wire- nothing but wreckage and ice. These are

the bare facts in this most appalling practically secure against complete destruc-

tragedy.

tic can-opener.'

an iceberg ten miles distant.

below water to one eighth above. When a such dreadnaughts as the Florida. high one topples over in getting into a It cannot be denied that some of the blame warmer current, it is practically all sub- for the terrific speed and insufficient attenmerged, and is as dangerous to a vessel going tion to safety devices on modern steamships at high speed as a submerged rock would be. must be laid at the door of the traveling pub-The reports indicate that the *Titanic* sank in lic itself. The companies comply with the latitude 41.46 North and 50.14 West. This law, inadequate as it is proven to be. The is a little above the latitude of New York indictment of the public's part in the responsi-(40° 45') and, therefore, about 1600 miles bility is well put in the words of Stanley almost due east. Immediately after the news Bowdle, a marine engineer and member of of the disaster had reached New York and the Ohio Constitutional Convention, who London, the managers of the great trans- characterizes the loss of life on the Titanic Atlantic steamship companies announced an as "a sacrifice to degenerate luxury." In adimmediate change in the eastern course for vocating international legislation to regulate vessels crossing the Atlantic.

It is literally true that wireless telegraphy going passenger vessels, Mr. Bowdle says: was the means of saving the 800 of the passengers who lived to tell the tale. The but partially tried-out machinery was criminal. presumption is that everybody on board Its criminality is relieved only by the fact that the would have been rescued if any one of the passengers using such degenerate vessels demand responding vessels had been within two hours steaming distance of the *Titanic* when her steaming distance of the *Titanic* when her passenger list is not necessary, and could not be operator sent out her first call for help. The carried. This is absurd, in view of the fact that operator at Cape Race, Newfoundland, at the great deck room allows tennis courts and golf once spread the news to all the vessels which links. Such steamers are degenerate in size, his charts and records told him were in the vicinity of the doomed ship.

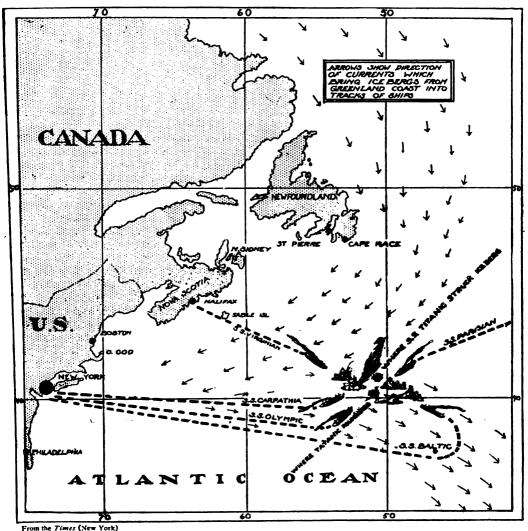
great modern ocean liners, with their water- was technically within the requirements of the tight compartments and the rigid discipline law, it is quite evident that it is not a safe

tion, even after the most violent shock. From the testimony of the survivors who Until all the facts are known, it is not only reached New York on the Carpathia on fair, but reasonable, to withhold judgment as April 18, it is evident that the *Titanic*, to the responsibility for this disaster. Cerrushing at a speed of 23 knots an hour, tain facts must be admitted, however, and was "side-swiped" by an immense iceberg, certain inferences are obviously fair. Capthe edge of the berg, according to one vivid tain Smith, of the *Titanic*, was striving to account, "entering the port bow of the make the first voyage of his new ship noteship and gouging out her side like a gigan- worthy for speed. He had been arned by a French liner the day before, and by a Han-The greatest precautions are taken on the burg-American liner less than two hours bemodern ocean liners against disaster from fore the collision, that several large icebergs collision. There are safeguards also against were in that part of the ocean to which his icebergs, the chief one being the submarine ship was rushing at a speed of more than thermometer which notes any sudden change twenty miles an hour. The Titanic's capin temperature. This instrument will detect tain, one of the most experienced in trans-Atlantic travel, did not, apparently, even This has been an abnormal year for ice- avoid the region of the icebergs. He steered bergs. Referring to the disaster to the directly through it, and at a speed of which Titanic, Sir Ernest Shackelton, the Antarc- the crushing of his ship's frame to the extent tic explorer, stated that this has been particu- that sent her to the bottom in four hours is larly true as regards the downward drift of conclusive evidence. One of the engineers ice from the North. Sir Ernest explains that of the United States revenue cutter service the great danger is not from those that extend estimates that, at half speed, the impact of high above the water, but from the bergs that the *Titanic* against the iceberg must have are almost submerged. It must be remembeen equal to a broadside of 30 twelve-inch bered that a polar iceberg is seven-eighths projectiles, or the concentrated fire of three

the speed and safety equipment of ocean-

The speed of this vessel on its first trip, with and enjoy such speed. It is asserted that a sufficient number of lifeboats to carry an average

While it may be that the *Titanic's* equip-The world had come to believe that the ment of lifeboats, life rafts, and life preservers and vigilance of the officers and crew, were thing for any vessel to undertake an ocean



THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN SHOWING THE POINT WHERE THE "TITANIC" HIT THE ICEBERG AND WHERE SHE SANK ON APRIL 15

(The broken lines indicate how the other steamers answered the wireless calls for help)

voyage with safety appliances that can, under sinkable ship is an impossibility.

no circumstances, provide for more than one- ought to be, it would seem, an investigation third of the number of human souls she car- by the United States Government, of this ries. The survivors are almost exactly one- terrible calamity, which has brought to a third of those on board the ill-fated vessel, watery grave, two miles below the surface of We must infer that the remainder went to the Atlantic Ocean, 1500 human beings and their death because there was no adequate \$15,000,000 worth of property. Resolutions provision for their safety. Late last summer have been introduced in both Houses of a heated debate took place in the British Congress calling for a rigid investigation. A Parliament over a bill proposing to compel demand also has been made in the House of the White Star line to provide enough life-Representatives at Washington and in the boats and rafts on each of its ships to carry House of Commons at London for some all its passengers and crew, but, said the action by the next Hague conference, which despatches, "pressure was brought to bear so shall result in the agreement upon a lifeboat that the bill was pigeonholed." Experts on code and a treaty of uniform observance bindshipbuilding are now telling us that an un- ing upon every contracting power.

## ROBERT LANIER, SKILLED **CRAFTSMAN**

ROBERT SAMPSON LANIER (Of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS staff)

to a kind of work that requires constant personality. alertness, and some quality of unselfish devo-Lanier, youngest son of that great poet and namely, Mr. Henry Wysham Lanier. gentle scholar, Sidney Lanier. He was born August 14, 1880, just a year before the death things of a general and special sort in this of his father. He was therefore in his thirty- Review and its connected enterprises. One second year when he died on March 25.

sons of Sidney Lanier, had graduated at the Johns Hopkins University in 1888, and he has been connected with this REVIEW from its beginnings in 1891. Robert spent his boyhood in Tryon, North Carolina, where he grew in stature and in wholesome knowledge without school training. When he was seven teen he was brought North by his brothers Charles and Henry, who were both of them by that time well established in the business of editing and publishing; and was placed through their influence in the office of McClure's Magazine, where his natural talents were at once recognized and guided in practical ways by

accomplished and well-known men.

Two years later he decided to go to college: and the associations of his father and brother with the Johns Hopkins at Baltimore naturally led him to that institution. He had never been to school, yet he passed the entrance examination successfully, in 1890, and graduated three years later, in 1903. While his course had been an all-around one, he had somewhat specialized in history and political science,—his aptitudes for literature and art. as well as for the sciences of nature and for out-of-door things, having undergone no suppression. At Baltimore he was a prominent and enthusiastic member of the Alpha Delta IT is fitting that the constant readers of a Phi fraternity, and was a Phi Beta Kappa man. periodical should sometimes be told some. In everything he had shown an unquenchable thing of the men who have given loyal service sort of ardor, and rare qualities of mind and

He returned to McClure's, but soon aftertion to truth and to the ideals of an intelligent ward joined the older group of Johns Hopkins democracy governed by public opinion. This men who had always edited and conducted REVIEW has been edited and published for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. He became one of twenty-one years with very few changes of the most important members of the staff of personnel. It has been fortunate enough to the Country Calendar, a beautiful periodical retain, among its readers, many who began devoted to out-of-door pursuits and to sciento read it in its early years. These more per-tific progress in agriculture, published by the manent friends will be concerned to know Review of Reviews Company and edited in something of a member of our staff who was association with the Review. This periodical called away from us very suddenly last was afterward merged in Country Life in month, and whose untimely death has caused America, which has through so many years us great sorrow. This was Robert Sampson been edited by another of these brothers,

Robert Lanier continued to do interesting of his chief practical undertakings was the Charles Day Lanier, the eldest of the four development of the financial department of

the Review, with particular reference to its ness, but he had a passion for justice and for practical aids to investors. It is literally true right solutions; and it had become his particthat simple people of modest means, by the ular duty, in the line of his every-day work, hundreds and even the thousands, came to to protect the American investor, particudepend upon his firm, honest, impartial ad- larly women and persons remote from finanvice in protecting them from "get-rich- cial centers, who are so readily victimized by quick" schemes and swindles, and in showing the kind of glittering prospectus that the them how to safeguard their fortunes.

This may not seem to some readers like a into the wastebasket. great or brilliant kind of work, yet Robert Lanier threw himself into the business of that have been published from time to time writing letters to country school teachers, or by the Review of Reviews Company, Robert worried old ladies, to help them guard their Lanier showed remarkable skill of the pracsavings and to avoid alluring speculations,— tical kind, and a literary taste and construcall with a chivalry and enthusiasm that went tive ability that it is most unusual to find far beyond any requirements of the work united in a single worker. Not to mention that had been assigned to him.

it dwindle down to a wearisome routine. He should be duly set forth. In December, 1910, studied investment problems with the zeal the Review of Reviews Company came into and purpose of a man who was determined to possession of a large and very remarkable master them. He came to know his Wall collection of original negatives and photofor himself, but solely to understand the mined to prepare and publish a monumental

He prepared a great deal of material which press. this REVIEW had intended sometime to pubfrom the use of the mails.

aroused activity of the Post Office Depart- direction. ment in recent years against concerns doing

trained business man might throw instantly

In the editing of a number of sets of books these in great detail, it is important that his He did not do this in a petty way, nor did last, and most remarkable, undertaking Street inside out, not with the motive of gain graphs of the Civil War period, and deterwork of a financial editor and a guide to in- work in ten volumes, to be called the Photovestors. He grew in sympathy with all that graphic History of the Civil War. The plan was substantial and valuable in the world of had been conceived by Mr. Francis Trevelyan business and finance, but never did he become Miller, who remained connected with the in the smallest degree tolerant of unsound enterprise as critical editor-in-chief and adprojects or of glittering proposals that might viser. But Robert Lanier became managing bring harm to innocent but easily enticed in-editor, whose business it was to secure the writers, organize a staff of experts, to round Out of his studies he developed an immense out and complete the scheme of illustration, knowledge of the methods of "low finance." and to put the ten great volumes through the

It was a momentous undertaking, and under lish, with a view to bringing about a public Robert Lanier's hand it became the most reopinion that would demand better legal pro- markable pictorial account of any epoch or tection against the swindlers who sell hun- period that has ever been published in the dreds of millions of dollars each year of worth- history of the world. Not content with the less stocks to plain people who have no money great collection of Brady photographs, Mr. that they can afford to lose. He had pre-Lanier, through his agents, scoured the South pared a bill which met the full approval of his for forgotten Confederate pictures, with wonassociates in this office, and of able men in derful success, and found also throughout the the legal and banking professions, which was West a great number of pictures necessary to intended to exclude fraudulent promoters round out his scheme. The task involved such a multitude of details that it might well have He had taken this bill to high officials in the occupied several years. But it was completed Post Office Department and the Department in a remarkably short time through Robert of Justice, where it had met with commenda- Lanier's intense industry and concentration, tion, especially from Mr. Wickersham. We and through the loyal aid of the helpers who have reason to believe that a great part of the were glad to be at work under his inspiring

These ten noble volumes exemplify Robert a mail-order business in fraudulent stocks was Lanier's inventive talent, his skill in the inspired by Robert Lanier's zeal and intense business of editing and publishing, and his effort, and by his remarkable knowledge of almost unequaled understanding of the value facts. He had no grudges against particular of pictures and the technical processes of men or institutions engaged in this bad busi- photographic illustration. They will carry

North and South, East and West, and will missing. perpetuate it through generations yet to come.

will be possible to carry them through, al- associates.

his name into many thousands of households, though some of his own revisions will be

He had been married, several years ago, Robert Lanier's studies of business and to a daughter of Dr. B. W. Goldsborough, of finance had led him to take a keen interest Cambridge, Maryland, brother of the present in the problems of modern monopoly and Governor of that commonwealth, and his the regulation of "big business." At the wife and infant son and daughter survive him. time of his death he was preparing a series Such ambition as he had was not so much a of articles for this magazine, in which he was desire to be famous or to achieve what men proposing to show the bearing of the so-called call "success," as to use all the power and "trust question" upon the different elements energy that lay in him to give worth and of the economic organism, and he was going dignity to his task, whatever it might be. about this in a direct and original way, pro- So great was his loyalty, so original and verceeding from a study of conditions and from satile were his talents, and so charming and concrete facts up to general conclusions. His gentle was his spirit, that his example made plans had proceeded far enough so that it life seem a better and finer thing for all his ALBERT SHAW.

### HOW TO REMEDY THE MISSISSIPPI **FLOODS**

#### BY B. F. YOAKUM

(Chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company)

[Few men in America have shown greater understanding of the practical economic problems now before the people of the United States than the accomplished and energetic railroad authority who is chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco Board. Mr. Yoakum's very great interest in agricultural production, and in the upbuilding of the country penetrated by the lines of railway with which he has been connected, is well known throughout the country; and it is representative of the spirit that now actuates all of the modern school of transportation experts. At the request of this magazine Mr. Yoakum presents the following statement of the best means to remedy the flood situation in the Mississippi Valley.—THE EDITOR.]

caused by recent floods.

for nearly all the rains and snows that fall tion of the lowlands. between the Rockies and the Appalachians. true, but not entirely so.

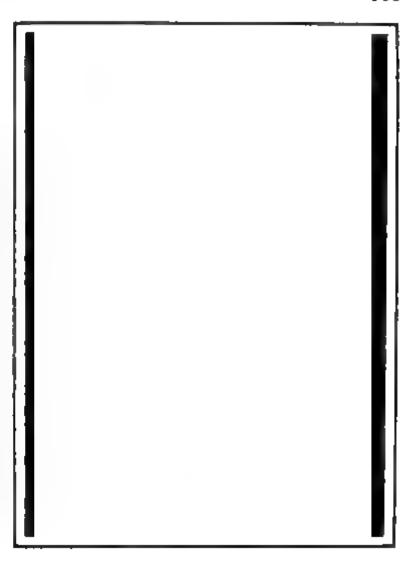
FOR a long time I have made a close waters and those which they must take care study of the Mississippi Valley, which of unobstructed flow, it would afford a greater is suffering such great loss from devastation outlet to the Gulf. The lack of proper opening and drainage of these rivers, especially The Mississippi River and its tributaries those west of the Mississippi, is an obafford an outlet into the Gulf of Mexico struction to the proper leveeing and reclama-

More than two hundred million dollars The waters of this vast region concentrate (\$200,000,000) has been spent by the govbefore reaching the mouth of the Mississippi. ernment upon the Mississippi and its navi-The impression generally prevails that the gable tributaries, and yet but little of a protection of the rich lowlands along the permanent nature has been accomplished banks of the Mississippi must depend en- in the improvement of their navigation. tirely upon the construction of large and The government has not followed the same adequate levees. This is to a great extent course as other countries by carrying on its drainage and reclamation work under a If the Mississippi and its large tributaries, comprehensive and systematic plan. It has such as the Missouri, Arkansas, Atchafalaya wasted money through unwise expenditures and others on the west, and the Ohio and at various locations, in an unsystematic other large streams on the east, were properly manner. That the protection of the Missisdrained by straightening and canalizing sippi Valley can be accomplished economicwhere necessary, in order to give their own ally and permanently by the government

under a comprehensive plan is shown by work which has been done in other countries.

In a report made by the Supervising Engineer of the United States Agricultural Department in 1909, attention was called to the fen lands of England and the submerged coast lands of Holland in the vicinity of Haarlem Lake, lying opposite each other across the English Channel. In England there were a few hundred to several thousand acres reclaimed independently of each other. As the work progressed the several projects came in conflict more and more, and some of the earlier work was made useless by later development. Up to two or three years ago it was said that probably more than the value of the lands in England had been spent in the drainage of the lands, and the conditions were still unsatisfactory, while in Holland, directly opposite this same land in England, there were more difficult problems presented, but a plan was prepared for drainage of the body of land as a whole, and the land was thoroughly and effectively reclaimed.

Aside from the saving of life, the unusual importance of this matter to the Mississippi Valley, in fact to the whole country, cannot well be overestimated. There are millions of acres needing proper and permanent protection in that valley, which contains some property of the now overflowed district has of the richest soil in the world, a large part been for the last fifty years the subject of of which will yield from two to three times much talk and no intelligent concrete plan as much per acre annually as the average of action. To-day the entire nation is extendin the United States.



MR. B. F. YOAKUM

This question of protection of life and yield of the acreage now under cultivation ing its sympathy to the sufferers from the floods of the South, which have caused such

#### RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MEMPHIS UNDER WATER AND DESERTED, APRIL, 1912

an appalling loss of life and property. The is now rapidly becoming idle. It is especially thinking people of the country go further, and add to their sympathy a feeling of shame that our great government allows this dangerous menace to continue, which carries such horrifying results in the loss of life and the sweeping away of thousands of homes with all their belongings. These calamities come about wholly through failure of the government to furnish adequate protection.

The rapid approach of the day when it will be announced that the Panama Canal has been completely excavated, suggests to my mind the most suitable and economical way to proceed in dealing by the government of the United States with this Mississippi Valley problem. Our government is the owner of the greatest collection of powerful dredges and other machinery for such work to be found anywhere in the world. Furthermore, under Colonel Goethals and the United States engineers there has been perfected at Panama the best and most experienced organization that could anywhere be found. My suggestion is embodied in the following telegram, which I have sent to the chairman of the Drainage Congress, in session at New Orleans:

NEW YORK, April 11, 1912. GEO. H. MAXWELL, EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN. NATIONAL DRAINAGE CONGRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A large part of the machinery bought by the government for use in constructing the Panama Canal able for the government's use.

adapted for dredging and constructing levees, which work the Mississippi Valley badly needs now, and which is so strongly impressed upon the minds of the public through the great losses of life and property incurred by recent floods. This machinery if sold second-hand would not bring more than junk prices, but the machinery and organization which the government now has would be of great benefit to all if utilized in protecting by drainage and levees the overflowed lands of the Mississippi Valley. Through your exceptional knowledge of this subject you understand better than others that opening streams and removing obstructions to permit free flow of large volumes of water greatly relieve the levees. With Panama machinery and forces now at command of the government, ample dredging and adequate levee work can be done cheaper than ever before, and now is the opportune time to undertake it. B. F. YOAKUM.

Numerous approving telegrams were received from the leading authorities upon Mississippi River improvement, including one from the Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, a member of the River and Harbor Committee, in which he said: "I look with favor upon the utilization of any machinery and organization on the Canal that can be advantageously employed in improving public works in this country." The time has come for concerted action, upon a plan to be worked out at Washington, in time to utilize the engineering talent and the great mass of machinery that the completion of the Panama Canal will soon render avail-



## JOSEPH CONRAD, A MASTER OF LITERARY COLOR

### BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

answer unhesitatingly: it is interpretative into a deep-sea sailor, and making a master of imitation of life. This universal characteris- English out of one who "did not know six tic of all true art indicates also where lies words of the language" when he was nine-Joseph Conrad's claim to world-wide renown. teen. At the present time he has to his He is one who copies life in such manner that credit fifteen volumes of fiction and reminis-

more livable, to the beholder. But even as an artist he holds a place apart, appearing to us a sort of modern knight of the Holy Grail, seeking ever the wondrous vessel in which beauty, worth and truth are said to mingle in triune radiance.

Imitation of life in artistic form demands above all else discipline-a simplehearted subordination of one's own self to something that lies beyond it. And that subordination must neither be timid nor cringing, as truth cannot come out of fear or flattery. The form that we call artistic stands for interpretation, whereby the rhythmic pulse of life is rendered sensible to

us. And for such interpretation is needed an insight almost divine in its penetration. Finally, for the blending of discipline and insight into a single-minded acceptance of whatever life may present, without effort at a final judgment that could be given only by omniscience, the artist needs endless sympathy with every aspect and utterance of that vital flow of which all visible and audible things are but so many shadows and echoes.

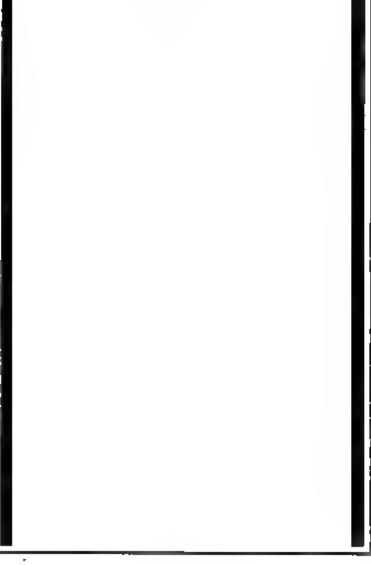
Discipline, sympathy, insight are the indispensable qualities of an inspired artist. And

F some one asked me suddenly to define these are the qualities that have shaped Conthe fundamental nature of art, I should rad's strange career, turning an inland lad it becomes more intelligible, and thereby cences, not counting his one play and the two

novels he has produced in collaboration with anotherman. In 1908 no less a critic than John Galsworthy remarked of his first ten volumes that they probably constituted "the only writing of the last twelve years that would enrich the English language to any great extent." And last year he had the none too common honor of being granted a small pension out of the British civil list. Considering the obstacles he has had to overcome in order to gain such recognition, one may well be tempted into describing his achievement as unique.

He was born in 1857, somewhere in Poland. His full name

was Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski, and that name he retained until his first book appeared in print. His family



JOSEPH CONRAD

order to share her husband's exile.

his maternal uncle's home, where the or- sented, to use his own happy phrase, face that did not speak of sorrow and suffering and conditions." earned by the heroic support of a lost cause. Under the spur of those early impressions, the boy dreamed of joining the Turks in their war against Russia.

is probably without a peer in all literature.

take place. But at six he learned French dispensable qualities of the artist told. French or English. seilles, he saw the Red Ensign unfolded for and sure oblivion. the first time, that event impressed itself so strongly on his mind that, twenty years later, writing was, according to himself, "a hidden, he was moved to make it the closing event of obscure necessity, a completely masked and the reminiscent volume he has named "A unaccountable phenomenon," and not "the Personal Record."

belonged to the landed gentry of Poland, but ten he had read most of Victor Hugo's works. as a mere child, while sharing the exile of his A little later he became acquainted with the parents, he had to learn the hard lessons of novels of Dickens, and devoured them eagerly poverty and privation. His father was a —in Polish. To this day Dickens is one of student, a writer, and a dreamer: one who his firm favorites, another one being Henry translated Shakespeare and Hugo into Polish James. As a student at the university of and tried to use his pen for the preservation Cracow, or traveling with a tutor who himof the threatened Polish nationality. His self was a man of unusual promise, he must mother risked unflinchingly her own life in have gathered up a store of conventional learning. Yet he has said of himself that The shadow of Russian despotism fell "the studies came hard to him," and the blightingly on the child's most sensitive years, tutor had to give up the attempt of driving It killed his mother outright by forcing her to the sea out of his mind. When, at nineteen, take a long journey when already seriously ill. he forced his despairing relatives into letting Her death hastened that of her husband. In him follow his natural bent, his action reprephaned boy found a refuge, there was hardly a standing jump out of his racial surroundings

### THE MAN BEHIND THE WRITER

His first experiences as a sailor were ob-While still a boy, his mind was mightily tained in small vessels on the Mediterranean, drawn by everything connected with travel- and on a West Indian trip in a French ship ing and exploration. At the age of ten, he that had to be pumped all the way to keep it put his finger on the large blank space which from sinking. But very soon he made his then formed the heart of Africa on all maps way to England, the land of his dreams, findand said: "When I grow up, I will go there." ing his first employment in a coasting vessel. And so he did more than twenty years later. The Far East, another cherished goal, he did Among the belongings he carried with him not reach until he had won a mate's certificate. and nearly lost on that trip up the Congo From an eastern city, Bangkok, he started out River to Stanley Falls was the manuscript of with his first command, which made him the first few chapters of "Almayer's Folly," master of a 500-ton bark. During his twenty his first book. And out of the same trip came years at sea, he tasted all the hardships, all by and by that marvelous story of his, the vicissitudes, and all the adventures, bad "Heart of Darkness," which, in its own way, and good, that used to form an inevitable part of a sailor's lot. As a seaman, whether He was never aware of learning to read—so stationed before the mast or on the quarterearly in his life did that momentous event deck, he made good. There, as later, the infrom a governess. There is a story to the though, with a touch of melancholy seldom effect that, when at last he took to writing, he found in him, he has told us that all the long debated long and earnestly with himself and trying years at sea had brought him which language to choose for his medium: nothing but "a dozen or so of commendatory The story has the virtue letters," we, who have read his books, know of not being inherently impossible. But I that those years brought him something more: doubt nevertheless its authenticity, for at a sense of life's fullness and seriousness that fifteen he had made up his mind not only to has proved the steadying principle of his art, become a sailor, but a British sailor; and keeping it for ever from entering the shallow when, at nineteen, in the harbor of Mar- waters where, side by side, wait cheap success

What moved Conrad to try his hand at famous need of self-expression which artists As a boy of eight he read his first Shake- find in their search for motives." Previously speare play, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in he had written nothing but letters, and few of a Polish translation made by his father. At those. He had never "made a note of a fact, f an impression or of an anecdote," and "the esqueness in the best sense goes an equally onception of a planned book was entirely notable power of characterization, of making utside his mental range when he sat down us grasp situations or souls by means of some o write"—in furnished rooms at Pimlico felicitous phrase that cannot be forgotten. iquare, London.

story, a striking figure calling for artistic innocently aware of his own existence to eembodiment, had chanced across his path observe that of others." while the first glow of the East was still fresh in his mind. For years he carried it about merciless faculty of observation. He sees with him as a haunting possibility. And at everything, and sees it right. When Singlelast resistance became impossible. Thus ton, the Nestor in the forecastle of the Nar-"Almayer's Folly" came into being, but not cissus, turned the pages of the book he was in one stroke. Five years lay between the reading, "the muscles of his big white arms writing of the first and the last chapters of rolled slightly under the smooth skin." Litthat book, which, when published in 1895, tle touches of reality, so subtle that not one brought him a great deal of immediate recog- man in a thousand would think of them, and nition.

back and forth over the face of the earth. stantly. Here is an instance. When, in Some chapters were written in those rooms at "The Nigger of the Narcissus," the dis-Pimlico Square; others in the equatorial gusted crew inspected the forecastle which regions of Africa, on board a steamer frozen had been flooded by the storm, they found fast in the Seine at Rouen, in a hydropathic the ship's cat miraculously saved. Then establishment near Geneva, and in a water- some one brought a bucket of fresh water, side warehouse at London. Twice the manu- and "Tom, lean and mewing, came up with script was nearly lost: once in the Congo every hair astir and had the first drink." rapids, and another time in a hotel at War- But Conrad's realism is never satisfied with saw. During a journey to Australia, the mere surface appearances. The souls of author submitted nine finished chapters to things and of men shine through his words one of the passengers, a Cambridge graduate, and carry us on to a new understanding. with the question: "Is it worth finishing?" All the answer he got was: "Decidedly!"

makes us positively sense the regions de-soul of his master. scribed by him.

### THE WIZARDRY OF HIS STYLE

Thus he says of Captain Mitchell in "Nos-The truth of it seems to be that the germ of tromo" that "he was too pompously and

Back of each happy expression lies his yet so palpably true that without them the During those five years Conrad traveled story would seem incomplete, meet us con-

As he can take us to any part of the globe Il the answer he got was: "Decidedly!" and make us at home there, so he knows There are now, as I have already said, fif-every mood of man and how to make us share teen volumes to his credit—nine novels of it. Tragedy and farce find him equally varying length, four collections of short ready and equally impartial. For sheer stories, a volume of reminiscent essays dealing pathos some of his passages have rarely been with the sea, and another volume of frankly excelled—as the one that tells of the final personal character. Between them, those revelation of Razumov's guilt to Nathalie works cover the five continents. But most of Haldin in "Under Western Eyes." And the stories deal with life on the high seas and when there is a laugh to be had out of the life in the tropics. I believe that no other writer he is dealing with, he can be gently ironical, has surpassed Conrad in the picturing of those as when he lets Captain McWhirr in "Tytwo fields of human endeavor—the endlessly phoon" read up "the chapter on the winds" variable sea, and the tropics, where life and while the storm is breaking; or he can give us death, fierce passion and dreamy languor, are screaming farce as in "Almayer's Folly," always found close together, like twin kernels when Babalatchi, "the statesman of Sambir," within a single shell. And so vivid are his has to spend his night grinding out "Trovapictures, so keen is his analysis, that he tore" on a hand organ to soothe the disturbed

Galsworthy has said that in Conrad's novels "nature is first, and man second." That is not true. In every one of his stories man might be said to constitute "the main To achieve that effect, Conrad has first of show." Nature is present in abundance, but all his power of evoking vivid images, as when only as seen and heard and felt by man. he tells us how "the ship became a high and Conrad himself has declared that "it is we lonely pyramid gliding, all shining and white, alone who, swayed by the audacity of our through the sunlit mist." With this pictur- minds and the tremors of our hearts, are the the eternal snows.

and spiritual, give Conrad his themes, and Dr. Monygham had made for himself, or from while he might be expected to remain satisfied the intellectual skepticism of a Decoud to the if only those men seem sufficiently convincing mystical materialism of a Holroyd, may seem in their uncompromising individualities, there a far cry, indeed—but even such distances can is in his works something more, something be bridged by evolution, just as they have still bigger, something of which he may or been bridged by Conrad's inimitable art. may not be conscious himself. Through all of them runs a strange but unmistakable shrewdly into the human heart might be symbolism. Each novel and story seems to expected to confess some social purpose. stage some elementary passion in many This Conrad will not do. He is the artist, shades and variations.

### HUMAN PASSIONS HIS REAL HEROES

"Typhoon." It is no more so than the Chi-may be-must be-but not in programs. nese fighting for silver dollars in the 'tween- Not even the sacred name of freedom can rest of the officers, are little more than so ciple that to him appears hallowed, it is that much background for the figure of Captain of discipline—not the discipline exerted by McWhirr. And while McWhirr is as real to one man over another, but that which makes us as words can make him, he, in his turn, is each man a master of himself. When this but a symbol for a human quality—that of kind of discipline becomes universal, and parcourage. And what we learn from him is ticularly when it joins hands with sympathy that courage has very little to do with the and insight, with love and knowledge, then brain, and very much with such simpler func- freedom will result automatically. In this tions as circulation and digestion. And if, in faith of Conrad's—if he is willing to admit this light, we re-examine the other figures it as such—must be sought the most plausistanding out in low relief behind that of the ble reason for his failure to grasp and concaptain, we find every one embodying some vincingly present a single human type: different form of courage, or lack of it.

In "The Nigger of the Narcissus" the real abstract. hero is not Jimmy, the colored giant who de-

In "Nostromo" the dominant quality, in common.

sole artisans of all the wonder and romance of recurring in every character except that of A typical instance of man's cen- Mrs. Gould, is vanity. But to recognize tral position in his work may be found in the this fact we must understand that vanity and part played by the snow-capped dome of ambition, pride and aspiration, represent dis-Higuerota in "Nostromo": ever-present, tinctions only of degree. Here as elsewhere dominating the entire landscape, but per- what we call virtue began under forms that ceived by us only through the eyes of old now look appallingly vicious. From the Viola gazing from the doorway of his inn at crude, childish greed for public acclaim found in the glorious capataz de cargadores to that But while the adventures of men, physical "ideal conception of his disgrace" which

A man who has looked so deeply and so the observer—not the judge or the reformer. Saints and knaves find equal justice at his hands, his one avowed object to reveal man to himself. All political creeds look pretty The storm has been called the hero of much alike to him. Remedies for evil there The storm, the boat, the crew, the cast a spell over him. If there be any printhe anarchistic enthusiast for liberty in the

For religious and philosophical formulaceives the others only to die self-deceived, but tions he has little more use than for political the crew as a whole. As a crew it is divided programs. But his pages overflow with within itself, not by man standing against true wisdom, with revelations that teach us man, but by the conflict of two antagonistic how to live, not theoretically but practiemotions within the breast of every man. cally—as when he tells us that "both men The emotions in question are those of pity and and ships want to have their merits undercruelty—both thriving side by side in primitive stood rather than their faults found out." man, but so that one of them marks the past Even a man like Maeterlinck has little more out of which he is emerging, while the other to give in this respect—and with the Belgian one points toward the future that is his goal. dreamer's outlook on life Conrad has much



## THE CONVENTION SYSTEM AND THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

### BY PROFESSOR C. S. POTTS

(School of Government, University of Texas)

[Dissatisfaction with our time-honored method of naming Presidential candidates is widespread and is not confined to the voters of either of the two great parties. In the case of the Republican party, however, the basis of representation in national conventions is especially open to attack because of the situation in the South. The following article summarizes some of the current criticism of the convention system and shows what is involved in the demand for Presidential preference primaries.—The EDITOR.]

dential candidates it will not be amiss to call bodies, subject to all the abuses of unreguattention to some of the defects and inequal- lated and almost unrestricted power. ities arising out of the basis of representation in these conventions and the rules under which the conventions operate. The importance of a fair and just basis of representation will readily be granted by all when convention system is based upon the grossly it is remembered that the Presidency is pre- unfair method of representation now in use eminently the most important office in the by all the political parties. The States are executive standpoint and that nomination by tions, not according to the party vote or the the national convention means election, so strength of party sentiment in the several far as the party organization is able to effect States, but according to their vote in the an election. The action of the two leading Electoral College—two delegates for each parties in nominating their candidates pracelector. This basis was hit upon by the Antitically limits the choice of the voter to one of Masons in 1831 in the first national conventional conventions. meet in June will to all intents and purposes from that day to this. The electoral vote is dictate to the country whom it shall have for roughly proportional to population, but has its President. It is of the utmost political absolutely no relation to party strength. The importance, therefore, that these conventions result is that a large State will have a large shall be fairly constituted and shall be con-vote and a great deal of influence in the ducted in such a fashion as to be truly repre- national convention in selecting the party's sentative of the wishes of the party members candidate, but at the final election it may give for whom they assume to speak.

chose, to make such rules of procedure as electoral vote. seemed good to them or as temporarily served

N view of the approaching national contions; but these great national party conventions for the nomination of Presi-ventions are still purely voluntary extra-legal

### THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

The first criticism leveled at the present country from a legislative as well as from an given representation in the national conven-The two conventions that are to tion ever held, and it has not been changed him an insignificantly small popular vote and It is an asionishing fact that bodies pos- not a single Presidential elector. Thus, in the sessed of such enormous political powers have Republican Convention of 1908 Texas gave remained wholly unknown to the Constitu- Taft thirty-six convention votes, while Intion and the laws of the United States for diana gave him thirty. In the final election more than three-quarters of a century. But Texas gave him only 65,000 votes and no such is the case. They have been free to votes at all in the Electoral College, while adopt such principles of representation as they Indiana gave him 349,000 votes and its entire

The inequalities and absurdities resulting the purposes of the political wire-pullers who from the present basis of representation are chanced to be in control, and to raise enor- well illustrated by the accompanying tables mous sums for campaign purposes by fair showing in the first column the popular vote means or foul and spend them as they pleased for Taft and Bryan in 1908, in the second the without accounting to any one. State con- number of delegates to which each State is enventions have been regulated by State laws titled under the present plan of representation, in some cases, and in many States candidates in the third the number of delegates to which for office are selected by party primary elec- each State would be entitled under what may

ber of party voters in each State for every time. delegate to the national convention to which that State is entitled under the existing look at the number of voters each delegate in plan of distribution.

be called Senator Bourne's plan, and in the twenty instead of ninety, and Mississippi's fourth column the number to which each convention strength would diminish from State would be entitled if the delegates were twenty stalwarts to but a single lonesome distributed among the States in proportion delegate. Even by the compromise plan to party strength, as indicated by the vote Mississippi's convention strength would be in 1008.2 In column five is given the num- only one-fourth of what it is at the present

> Even more striking are the facts when we the Republican convention stands for. In

REPUBLICAN ?	NATIONAL (	ONVENTION
--------------	------------	-----------

	Vote for	Dels.,	Dels	Dels. Acc.	Vote per	
	Taft	Present	Bourne's		Delegate	
	1908	Plan	Plan	Vote 1908		
	26,300	24	7	4	1,100	Ala
	. 56,700	18	10	8	3,150	Ark
Cal	214,400	26	28	30	8,250	Cal
	123,700	12	18	17	10,310	Colo
Conn	112,800	14	17	16	8,060	Conn
Del.	25,000	6	7	3	4,170	<b>Del.</b>
Fla	10,600	12	5	1	890	Fla
Ga	41,700	28.	9	6	1,490	Ga
Idaho	52,600	8	10	7	6,580	Idaho
III	629,900	58	75	87	10,860	<b>IU.</b>
Ind.	349,000	30	43	48	11,630	Ind
Iowa.	. 275,000	26	35	37	10,580	Iowa
Kan	197,200	20	26	27	9,860	Kan
Ку	235,700	26	31	3 <b>2</b>	9.070	Ку
La.	9,000	20	5	1	448	La
Me.	67,000	12	12	9	5,580	Me
	116.500	16	17	16	7,280	Md
Mass.	266,000	36	34	37	7,390	Mass
Mich	. 333,300	30	42	43	11,110	Mich.
Minn	195,800	24	26	21	8,160	Minn
Miss.	4,360	20	5	1	218	Miss
Мо		36	43	48	9,640	Mo
Mont	32,300	8	8	4	4.420	Mont
Neb	127,000	16	18	17	7.740	Neb
Nev	. 10,800	6	5	2 7	1,800	Nev
N. H.	53.100	8	10	7	6,640	N. H
N. J	265,300	28	34	37	9.480	N. J
N. J N. Y	. 870,100	90	102	120	9,667	N. J N. Y
N. C	114.900	24	17	16	4.790	N. C
N. Dak	57,700	10	11	8	5,770	N. Dak
	572,300	48	69	79	11.920	Ohio
Okla		20	16	15	5,530	Okla
Ore	. 62,500	10	11	9	6,250	Ore
Penn		76	88	103	9,810	Penn
R. I	43,900	10	9	6	4,390	R. I
8. C	4,000	18	4	1	220	8. C
S. Dak.	67,500	ĩŎ	12	9	6,750	8. Dak.
Tenn.		24	17	16	4.930	Tenn
	65,700	40	11	9	1,640	Tex
Utah	61,000	8	11	8 5	7,630	Utah
	39,600	8	8	5	4,950	Vt
Va		24	1Ö	7	2,190	Va
Wash	106,100	14	16	14	7,580	Wash
W. Va		16	20	19	8,610	W. Va.
Wis		26	32	34	9,530	Wis
	20,800	-6	6	3	3,470	Wyo
						-
Total	.7,677,500	1,050	1.050	1,050	7,274	Total

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

r e		Votes for Bryan 1908	Dels., Present Plan	Dels., Bourne's Plan	Dels. Acc. Party Vote 1908	Party Vote Per Del. 1906
0	Ala	. 74,000	24	14	12	3,000
ŏ	Ark	87,000	18	16	14	4.800
Ď	Cal		26	21	ŽĨ	4,900
Ō	Colo	127,000	12	21	21	10.560
Ó	Conn	. 68.000	14	13	11	4.870
0	<b>Del.</b>	22,000	6	7	4	3,660
0	Fla	. 31,000	12	8	5	2,500
0	Ga	. 72,300	28	14	12	2,870
0	Idaho	. 36,100	8	8	6	4,50C
0	<u>I</u> u.,	451,000	58	65	74	7,770
Õ	<u>I</u> nd	338,300	30	50	55	11,280
0	Iowa	266,400	26	40	44	10,240
ŏ	Kan	161,200	20	26	26	8,060
Ŏ	Ку	244,100	26	37	40	9,400
8	La	63,600	20	13	10	3,180
0	Me		12	9 20	6 19	2,950
ŏ	Md.		16 36	20 25	26	7,200 4,300
ŏ	Mass Mich	155,500	30 30	28 28	20 29	5,8 <b>50</b>
ŏ	Minn		24	13	11	3,830 2,600
8	Miss	60,900	20	12	íò	3,040
ö	Mo		36	51	57	9.630
ŏ	Mont	29,400	8	8	5	3,678
ŏ	Neb	131,100	16	22	21	8,700
ŏ	Nev		6	-6	2	1.870
ŏ	N. H.	33.600	š	ÿ	5	4,200
ŏ	N. J N. Y	182,500	28	28	30	6,520
7	N. Y	667,100	90	94	109	7,410
Ò	N. C	136,900	24	23	22	5,700
Õ	N. Dak	. 32,900	10	9	5	3,290
0	Ohio	. 502,700	48	71	82	10,470
0	Okla	. 122,400	20	20	20	6,120
0	Ore	38,000	10	9	6	3,800
0	Penn	. 448,800	76	64	74	5,900
0	R. I	24,700	10	.8	. 4	2,470
0	8. C	62,300	18	12	10	3,460
ŏ	8. Dak.		10	9	6	4,020
Ö	Tenn	135,800	24	22	22	5,660
õ	Tex	216,700	40	33	36	5,420
Ö	Utah	42,600	8	9	7 2	5,300
0	Vt	. 11,500	8	6 15	13	1,440
0	Va Wash	82,900 58,700	24 14	15	13	3,450 4, <b>2</b> 00
ŏ	W. Va	111.400	16	18	18	6.960
ŏ	Wis	. 111,400 . 166,600	26	26	27	6.400
Ö	Wyo	14,900	6	6	2,	2,480
_	30					
4	Total	6,393,000	1,050	1,050	1,050	6,088

From these tables it will be seen that if the Ohio each delegate to the national convention

\*Arizona and New Mexico are not included in these calculations as they did not participate in the election of 1908.

delegates to the Republican convention were represents 11,000 Republican voters, while based on party strength, Indiana would have a delegate from South Carolina represents forty-eight delegates instead of thirty, and 220. In other words, 220 Republicans in Texas would be reduced from forty to nine. South Carolina have as much voice in nomi-New York would have one hundred and nating a candidate for the high office of President as nearly 12,000 Republican voters Man for man, the South Carolina Republican has fifty-four times as much influence in the councils of his party—and, through his party, in controlling the destinies of the nation—as does the average Republican in Ohio. Similarly 218 Mississippi Republicans are equal to 11,000 members of that party in Michigan. And this, notwithstanding the fact that these Southern States do not contribute a single electoral vote to the Re-

<sup>18</sup>enator Bourne's plan is a compromise between the present system of distributing delegates and a purely proportional arrangement based solely on party strength. This plan, which proposes to give each State four delegates at large and to distribute the other delegates among the States according to the vote for President at the last election, was defeated in the Republican Convention in 1908 by the narrow vote of 506 to 470. The Populist Party made use of this plan. In its convention of 1896 each State was given two delegates and one additional delegate for every 2000 votes cast in 1892. Thus Texas had 103 delegates and New York 39, Kanass 92 and Connecticut 6. The same principle is applied in the choice of delegates in the State conventions, each county being given representation accordconventions, each county being given represer ing to party strength rather than population. sentation accord-

publican candidate, at the final election in November.

These facts in themselves would seem to be sufficiently startling to bring about an immediate rearrangement of the convention votes. But that is not all. Any person who knows anything about political conditions, North and South, knows that the average of intelligence and moral character among Republican voters is much higher in the North than in the South. In many of the Southern States the Republican party is still made up largely of negroes and carpet-baggers, or the political offspring of the carpet-baggers. The result is that the present plan of convention representation is not only grossly misrepre- borough system is shown by the accompanysentative, but it loads the dice in favor of the ing table. The nine strictly Southern States ignorant and vicious. One would think that here given have 204 convention votes. Acthe wise and virtuous should have the greater cording to party strength they would be weight in the councils of the party, but here we have an arrangement by which fifty-fold dent, if he can control them, of 166 convenpower is lodged in the hands of the worst tion votes. Compare these States with the element of the party.1

ignorant and relatively vicious elements of the present plan they have the same conventhe party are, through the purchasing power tion vote, 204, although they cast a popular of the federal patronage, converted into pliant Republican vote nearly ten times as large as tools in the hands of a Republican President the nine Southern States. They should have for securing his own renomination, or for 110 more convention votes than they now dictating his successor. All of the thousands have, or 78 more by the compromise arrangeof post-offices and other federal positions in ment. the Southern States are distributed by the the nine Southern States are, on the average, State Republican machine, and it is a notorijust as powerful in the councils of their party ous fact that the patronage has been and is as are 11,000 Republicans in the six Northern being used for political purposes. For ex- States named—and more powerful, since they ample, a letter to a postmaster in a Southwestern State, written by the Republican by their bosses. State Chairman of that State, was recently given to the press. After calling the post- of party control with which Democrats and master's attention to alleged irregularities in others have no concern. It is a matter of the conduct of his office, the letter concludes: party control, to be sure, but every good "If you will bring a delegation to the State citizen should be and is vitally concerned. and district conventions instructed for Taft The candidate named by this pocket-borough and Jim Harris, I will see that you are reappointed." Thus these over-represented Southern States constitute a system of rotprobably just as harmful as the rottenborough system swept away by the English Reform Bill of 1832.

The immense advantage gained by a Republican President as a result of this rotten-

### REPUBLICAN SITUATION NORTH AND SOUTH

	Votes for Taft 1908	Dels., Present Plan	Dels., Bourne's Plan	Dels. Acc. to Party Vote 1908	Vote per Del. 1908
Ala	. 26.300	24	7	4	1.095
Ark		18	10	8	3.049
Fla		12	5	i	888
Ga		28	9	ē	1,489
La.		20	5	ĭ	448
Miss		20	5	ī	218
8. C		18	ă.	ĩ	220
Tex.	65,700	40	11	õ	1.641
Va		24	iō	7	2,190
Total	270,800	204	66	38	1,327
Colo	123,700	12	18	17	10.300
IU	629.900	58	75	87	10.860
Iowa	275,000	26	35	37	10.580
Ind	349,000	30	43	48	11.630
Mich.	333,300	30	42	46	11.110
Ohlo	572,300	48	69	79	11,920
Total	2.283.200	204	282	314	11.140

entitled only to 38, a clear gain to the Presisix Northern States, Colorado, Illinois, In-But the story is not yet complete. These diana, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. Under Thirteen hundred Republicans in vote in solid blocks just as they are ordered

Let no one fancy that this is merely a matter system, if elected, will be the President of us all, and that he is very apt to be elected is abundantly proven by the solid phalanx of ten or pocket boroughs in the hands of a Republican Presidents for the last fifty-two Republican President, just as indefensible and years, which no Democratic nominee save Cleveland has been able to break.

The present plan of representation produces many inequalities in the Democratic National Convention as well as in that of the Republicans, but, as the Democratic strength is more widely distributed among the States, there is not quite such a large sectional overrepresentation in that party. In fact, the Southern States, although overwhelmingly Democratic, are over-represented in the Democratic National Convention, if the popular

The character of the Republican conventions in some of the Southern States is illustrated by the following press dispatch, dated Atlanta, Georgia, February 14, 1912: "President Taft was given an enthusiastic and unanimous indorsement by the Republican State Convention, which met here to-day and selected delegates at large to the National Convention. Negroes composed more than half of the membership of the convention and Renry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, was made permanent chairman."

vote in the final election be taken as the criterion, for the elections are so one-sided that only a light Democratic vote is polled. The actual whelmingly Republican. The table here he said:

SMALL VS. LARGE STATES IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

	Votes for Bryan 1908	Dels., Present Plan	Dels., Bourne's Plan	Dels. Party Strength	Vote per Del. 1908
Fla	31.000	12	8	5	2.580
Ga	72.000	28	14	12	2.870
Me	35.000	12	9	6	2.950
Minn	69,600	24	13	11	2.900
Nev	11,200	6	6	2	1.870
R. I	24.700	10	8	4	2.470
Vt	11.500	8	6	2	1.440
Wyo	14,900	6	6	2	2,480
Total	269,900	106	70	44	2,570
Ind	338,000	30	50	55	11.280
Iowa	266,000	26	40	44	10.240
Oblo	502,700	48	71	82	10,470
Total 1	,106,700	104	161	181	10,600

with a convention vote two and one-half perfect as not to be audible. times as large as it ought to be, and three large States grossly under-represented, as measured by the Democratic vote for Bryan in 1008.

### THE METHOD OF ELECTING THE DELEGATES

The second objection to the present convention system is based on the method of selecting the delegates. Very early in the history of the convention system the practice of appointing delegates to the national convention through State or district conventions came into vogue. These local conventions soon fell into the hands of the professional politicians and office-holders, and the wishes of the rank and file of the party received scant attention at their hands. So fearful of official interference with elections were the makers of the Constitution that they provided that no federal office-holder could serve as a Presidential Elector; but under the convention system hundreds of office-holders, present and prospective, crowd into the conventions and dictate the party's Presidential candidate, a function immeasurably more important than that of the Presidential Electors—probhands.

### CALHOUN'S PROPHETIC WORDS

This criticism of the convention system was contest in the "solid South" takes place in ably stated by John C. Calhoun, in 1844. the Democratic primaries. But the present when he refused to let his name go before the plan results in the over-representation of the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for the small States, especially if they are over- Presidency. He issued a circular in which

I object to the proposed convention, because it will not be constituted in conformity with the fundamental articles of the Republican creed. The delegates to it will be appointed from some of the States, not by the people in districts, but, as has been stated, by State conventions en masse, composed of delegates appointed in all cases, as far as I am informed, by county or district conventions, and in some cases, if not misinformed, these again composed of delegates appointed by still smaller divisions, or a few interested individuals. Instead, then, of being directly, or fresh from the people, the delegates to the Baltimore convention will be delegates of delegates; and of course removed, in all cases, at least three, if not four degrees from the people. At each successive remove, the voice of the people will become less full and presented shows a group of eight small States distinct, until, at last, it will be so faint and im-

The further the convention is removed from the people, the more certainly the control over it will be placed in the hands of the interested few, and when removed three or four degrees, as has been shown it will be where the appointment is by State conventions, the power of the people will cease, and the seekers of executive favor will become supreme. At that stage, an active, trained and combined corps will be formed in the party, whose whole time and attention will be directed to politics. Into their hands the appointment of delegates in all the stages will fall, and they will take special care that none but themselves or their humble and obedient dependents shall be appointed. The central and State conventions will be filled by the most experienced and cunning, and after nominating the President, they will take good care to divide the patronage and offices, both of the general and State governments, among themselves and their dependents. But why say will? Is it not already the case? Have there not been many instances of State conventions being filled by officeholders and office-seekers, who, after making the nomination, have divided the offices in the State among themselves and their partisans, and joined in recommending to the candidate whom they have just nominated to appoint them to the offices to which they have been respectively allotted? If such be the case in the infancy of the system, it must end, if such conventions become the estab-lished usage, in the President nominating his successor.

That time has now come—indeed, has long ably more important even than the function been here. It has become a customary thing of the electors was originally intended to be. for a President to take a second nomination And it is a fact known of all men that the for himself, and then upon retiring to secure conventions, packed as they are with self- the nomination for his protégé. Mr. Rooseseekers, do not choose the man most fit to be velt named his successor, and if Mr. Taft President, but the man most apt to win and fails to name his it will be the result of a most certain to be clay in the political potters' cataclysmic upheaval unparalleled in all the history of the Republican party. Only such

an upheaval can weaken the President's grip chosen from the district would be expected upon the machinery of his party. For already to support in the national convention the the returns are coming in from the pocket candidate preferred by the party voters of the boroughs. A great metropolitan daily strong- district as shown by the result of the primary. ly supporting the claims of Mr. Taft, re- This plan would result in dividing the vote of cently said: "While the battle of the claim- many States. This often occurs now in the ants now goes on merrily, the Taft forces Republican convention, for the delegates are expect to rope and tie the delegates from chosen by Congressional district conventions the Southern States. . . . If there is any and are instructed by them rather than by ground-swell for Roosevelt working about the the State conventions. country, the Taft managers mean to have their Southern delegates fastened before it then all the delegates from the State vote for can get time to exert its influence." In the Presidential candidate receiving the highfurtherance of this plan the Southern con- est vote in the State. During the last few ventions are being held early. Georgia spoke months there has been a remarkable growth out for Taft on the 14th of February. Vir- of sentiment in favor of this method of selectginia and Tennessee followed on March 12, ing delegates. Oregon led off with a Presiand by the last of that month six Southern dential primary law in 1910. States had joined the Taft ranks, giving him Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, and 106 delegates out of his first 138. Thus were Wisconsin followed during 1911, and similar the delegates being roped and tied, and the laws have been adopted quite recently in prophecy of Calhoun was being fulfilled be- Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts and fore our eyes.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

For the evils arising out of the present indirect method of selecting delegates to the primary law that is regarded as a fair subnational convention and of taking the sense stitute for a compulsory primary law. Volof the party voters on Presidential candi- untary Presidential primaries are being held dates two remedies are at hand. One is to by one or both parties in several States, provide for the election of delegates at party including Kansas, Georgia, Florida, and primaries held in all the Congressional dis-Rhode Island. In other States, there is a tricts, with four delegates elected from the very strong popular demand for voluntary State at large. This was advocated by Cal-primaries, especially on the part of the friends houn in the circular already mentioned.1 It of Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Wilson. has been established by law in Pennsylvania, These militant forces assert that the friends and, as each candidate for delegate may of the other candidates oppose preference print on the ballot opposite his name the primaries because they dare not give the name of the candidate for President he ex- people a chance to exress their choice, The pects to support in the national convention, strength of the movement in every part of the voters of the party have a chance of the country proves beyond the shadow of a expressing their preference for a Presidential doubt that the American people are thorone form of Presidential primary.

The other remedy is the direct preference it, and are ready for a change. primary by which the party voter expresses

If the State be taken as the election unit, Michigan. On account of constitutional barriers the Maine and Michigan laws will not go into effect in time to be used in the present campaign.

South Dakota now has a permissive candidate. It may, therefore, be classed as oughly disgusted with the convention system and the dirty politics made possible by

The most serious objection to the use of directly his choice of a Presidential candidate the State as the election unit is that it forces for his party. Such a primary may use the upon the parties the unit rule, a scheme de-Congressional district, or the State, or the vised by the supporters of William Henry United States, as the election unit. If the Harrison to defeat Henry Clay for the Whig district is taken as the unit, the delegates nomination in 1840. Like the two-thirds iHe said: "I hold that the convention should be so constituted as to utter fully and clearly the voice of the people, and not that of the pollitical managers or office holders and office seekers; and for that purpose. I hold it is indispensable that the delegates should be appointed directly by the people, or to use the language of General Jackson, should be 'resh from the people. I also hold that the only possible mode to effect this is for the people to choose the delegates by districts, and that they should vote per capital. Every other mode of appointing would be controlled by political machinery, and would place the appointment in the hands of the few who work it."

faculties. The result of such deadlocks is waiting and had gone, while in others the usually the "dark horse." Whatever may ballots were not received until after the polls have been the excuse for the use of these had closed. Colonel Roosevelt asserts that devices by the Democratic party in the days in New York City alone a hundred election when the South was a weak minority and had inspectors who were favorable to his candiits "peculiar institution" to protect, that dacy were ruthlessly removed to make room excuse has long since passed away. At the for inspectors loyal to the party machine. present time nothing could be more contra-"In short," says he, "the election machinery Democratic to make use of devices whose only Tweed!" result is to thwart the will of the majority.

primary, that it forces the unit rule on the ance of speech which a heated campaign endelegates, would be entirely eliminated by the genders, but the calmest observer must adadoption of a national Presidential primary. mit that our election machinery is utterly In such a primary the party's candidate chaotic. Probably few other nations would would have to secure a majority, or at any quietly accept the results of a system so hoperate a plurality, of all the votes cast regard-lessly defective. Nor can one readily believe less of State lines. That there is urgent need that we shall long submit to it, especially when of such a law is readily apparent when one a remedy is at hand. A bill establishing a contemplates the chaotic condition of the national primary was introduced some weeks election machinery in use at the present time. ago by Senator Cummins, and is now pending There are almost as many ways of selecting before Congress. It provides for a Presidendelegates to the national conventions as there tial primary for all the parties to be held in are States represented in those conventions, all the States of the Union on the second and most of the methods used are open to Monday in July in 1912, and every four years fraud and all forms of political corruption, thereafter. National and State canvassing President Taft referred to the Presidential boards are created to look after printing and primary election in North Dakota as a "soap- distributing the ballots, canvassing the rebox primary," and Colonel Roosevelt charturns, and declaring the results. That the acterized the primary in New York as a bill is perfect is not to be expected, but that "criminal farce." In the latter election alone it is capable of being made into a very useful there were sufficient irregularities and frauds, law there is little reason to doubt. It seems if we may credit the newspaper accounts, to probable that such a direct national primary warrant the establishment of a national pri- will have to be established before we can be mary system for choosing national officers, sure that the party candidate is truly repre-

The law is unduly favorable to the machine sentative of the party sentiment. official ballot. Then the ballots used in the the abolition of the Electoral College. When fourteen feet in length. They were printed long remain content to vote indirectly for not been pasted together and the voter had method not infrequently results in the election to make out his ballot on the installment of a minority candidate. Like the appendix plan. In a number of the districts the ballots in the human body, the Electoral College did not arrive until long after the polls were performs no useful function, and it can only

dictory than for the party that calls itself was used as unscrupulously as in the days of

Possibly some allowance must be made in This objection to the State Presidential all this for partisan bias and the intemper-

candidates, and it is very difficult and expen- An interesting indirect result of such a sive for opposition candidates to get on the direct national primary would probably be election were ridiculously long and cumber- the voters once become accustomed to voting some, some of them measuring from ten to directly for the party nominee they will not so hastily that in many cases the sections had the President, especially when that indirect opened and many voters had grown tired of endanger the health of the body politic.



## MR. ROOSEVELT'S "RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS"

### A Lawyer's Comments

### BY HAROLD REMINGTON

[The author of the following article is a member of the New York bar who is known to the legal profession as one of the leading authorities on bankruptcy law and as a profound student of commercial law in general, both State and federal. Mr. Remington had an important part in framing the amendments of 1910 to the federal bankruptcy law, and it is said that he is more familiar with the details of this legislation than any one else outside of the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Remington's long experience as a practising attorney in State and federal courts qualifies him to speak with authority conence as a practising attorney in State and tederal courts qualifies him to speak with authority concerning matters of judicial interpretation of statutes. In coming to the support of Colonel Roosevelt's position regarding the so-called recall of judicial decisions, Mr. Remington is only one of a group of eminent lawyers, including such men as Dr. William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Alfred Hays, Jr., of the College of Law, Cornell University, and Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, who, after an experience of sixteen years on the bench, declares that he fully accepts and endorses the proposition put forward by Colonel Roosevelt. In this article Mr. Remington gives a remarkably lucid exposition of the matter, and, at the same time, offers a draft of a constitutional provision embodying the principles advocated.—The Editor.]

sense of a reversal of a judicial decision for its people necessitated by the growing comerroneous reasoning. Much less is it revo- plexity of modern industrial life. lutionary. Rightly understood it is sound in legal principle and essentially right in politi- and legislator, that simply to put into the

cal philosophy and in economics.

let us get the surroundings. It must be might pass workmen's compensation acts remembered that Roosevelt was talking to a would itself require a similar constitutional constitutional convention, which had been amendment for each and every future act called by the people of a great State to re- of similar nature. For, according to the frame its fundamental law. had before his mind the situation in his own the courts would be obliged to rule that, State of New York, where the highest court since it required a constitutional amendment of appeals had shortly before held unconsti- to validate a workmen's compensation act, us, to think that henceforth the great Empire legislation more difficult to obtain. State, with its millions of population, one-fourth as great as England, or France, or every thoughtful lawyer must concede. Spain, (each of which has its own workmen's What he said to those members of the con-

ROOSEVELT'S idea, popularly miscalled the United States itself in Interstate Com-"recall of judicial decisions," is not merce cases) in enacting workmen's compen-recall of judicial decisions" at all, in the sation laws and similar laws for the good of

He appreciated, too, as must every lawyer State constitution a special amendment Let us see if we can express it. First of all, specifically providing that the Legislature Roosevelt ordinary canons of statutory construction, tutional a workmen's compensation act a constitutional amendment would likewise framed after careful investigation of similar be necessary for future acts affecting the legislation in other States and in England, relations of employer and employee, involvbut which the court had held unconstitutional ing property rights or individual liberty and as taking the employer's property from him not simply guarding health or personal without fault on his part and as thus con-safety. Thus, this specific amendment travening the fundamental law guaranteeing would make it quite impossible for the the inviolability of private property. Final courts to hold future similar laws constituas this decision was and based as it was on a tional, even though, without the amendment, ground that would render all future work- they might have been inclined to hold such men's compensation acts and similar laws laws valid. In other words, the special impossible in the State of New York, it was amendment, whilst good for the workmen's to him shocking, as it must be to all of compensation act, would render future labor

compensation law) should be forever pro- stitutional convention at Columbus was in hibited from joining her sister States (and effect to urge them to insert some general

general welfare.

precedents, precisely on this same ground, private property and individual liberty. as depriving individuals of property or of erty themselves change as mankind advances, and that such rights are always to be held as to the rightful limitations upon the socalled "sacredness" of private property and individual liberty.

Indeed, these rights themselves are limited by and dependent on the ideas of the whole constitution would be a simple matter. people then prevailing and are not to be limited to the ideas of past generations, nor people's ideas in relation thereto. All the time, rights of private property and individual these rights themselves change, and there as fundamentally correct. ought to be a way found to register the change the ownership of property, since all property, subject to the public welfare. What is the understood Columbus speech: absolute right of property in one generation ceases to be such in the next generation, simply because of the change in the ideas of the people as to what new limitations thereon are requisite for general well-being.

clause into their new constitution which Ohio constitutional convention to frame-some would permit the people to say that, not- general constitutional clause whereby the withstanding the law for the protection of people could signify their advance from their property rights may have stood precisely former position—as expressed in the court's as the court of last resort had held in ac-ruling—such advance not being a reflection cordance with precedents, yet the people upon the court's reasoning at all, for the could express their change of views with function of the court is simply to determine regard to the limitations of the individual what the law up to that time considers to rights of property, by declaring that now be the limitations of the right of property as and for the future, at least, the right of laid down by the precedents and views of property, which is always held subject to the former judicial decisions. Roosevelt's idea is advancing ideas of mankind, should be held not a reflection upon the courts of last resort to be subjected to this or that additional in any sense. It would simply permit future limitation or burden necessitated by the courts, or the same courts on rehearing, to say that the ideas of the right limitations of When we consider that almost every step private property or individual liberty had of human progress in industrial laws, such as changed. Without some such signifying of the factory acts, the regulation of the hours the change of the common ideas of the people. of labor, etc., has been at first strenuously the courts would be following the ideas of opposed by the courts, which are bound by preceding generations as to the bounds of

Without some such general clause in the liberty contrary to established constitutional constitution, too, every advance along these rights, then we comprehend how true it is basic economic and sociological lines, afthat rights of property and individual lib- fecting the rights of property or individual liberty, could only be accomplished by separate constitutional amendments, each one subject to the progressing views of the people making it additionally difficult for the courts to adapt themselves to changed conditions. without constitutional amendment for each act, even if they were anxious to do so.

The framing of such a general clause for a would not be a recall of judicial decisions, even though a judicial decision (perhaps ought they to be limited to the guesses rightly expressing the rights of property or which courts might make as to the precise individual liberty of the preceding generastage now reached in the progress of the tion) might be the occasion for the people's expression.

It would not be revolutionary, either. It liberty, it must be remembered, are to be pro- would be decidedly sensible. It is, indeed, tected by the constitution as sacred, and the a safe prediction that within a few years' constitutional provisions protecting them time the economists and jurists of our country therefore need no change of wording, but will consider Roosevelt's ideas in this regard

What the public wants just now is someother than the mere guess of the court taken thing concretely expressing Roosevelt's ideas, without evidence. Indeed, it is not for the to see how they look. Accordingly, somecourts to say that the people shall not place thing like the following is suggested for a new conditions and new limitations upon first draft of a constitutional provision such as Roosevelt was proposing to the Ohio on ultimate analysis, is held by the individual constitutional convention in the much mis-

After the court of last resort shall have held to be unconstitutional as contravening the guarantees of the inviolability of private property or individual liberty, an act of the Legislature intended for the general welfare, the people may, at the second e requisite for general well-being.

Thus Roosevelt was simply urging the special election duly called, by vote determine whether such act or similar future legislation, other phrase in a contract or will was used when wise properly drawn, shall or shall not be considered in its general nature contrary to such guarantees.

court, indeed, might properly re-hear the dence of the new sense of those fundamental same case with the people's latest expression words "private property" and "individual of the limitations of private property as a liberty," as such sense changes from genera**new** and binding basis.

analyzed, is seen to be not the reversing of the bonds of the dead ideas of past generaany decision at all, but simply the furnish- tions regarding private property and ining by the people of positive evidence as to dividual liberty? their present ideas of "due process of law" relative to the bounds of private property and many of those grave questions looming up to of individual liberty, which, otherwise, the menace our future which the deplored rigidity courts must guess at. Courts take evidence of our American written constitutions has of customs of trade and of surrounding cir- made us fear we could not solve short of cumstances to learn in what sense a word or revolution or of civil war.

written; why should they not, then, take from the people, whose life, unlike the in-After the people have thus voted the dividual's, is perpetual, authoritative evition to generation—keeping the courts abreast The recall of judicial decisions, thus of progress, and loosening the people from

Perhaps, indeed, are thus to be solved

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York

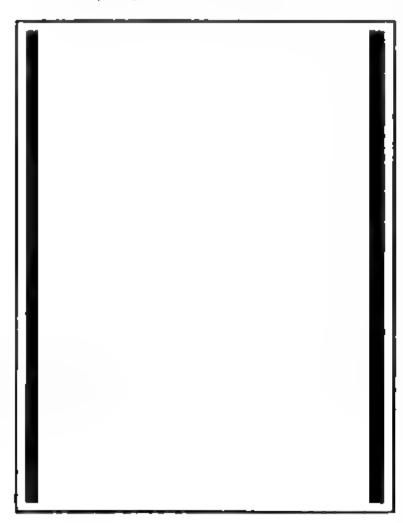
## EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EXPLAINING TO A NEW YORK AUDIENCE HIS POSITION ON THE SUBJECT OF RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

(In his address at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Civic Forum, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a State court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the Legislature for the general welfare, the question of the validity of the law which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion—be submitted for final determination to a vote of the people, taken after due time for consideration")

# NATURAL HISTORY IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS

THE N. W. HARRIS FOUNDATION TO EXTEND FIELD MUSEUM

THE Chicago papers of December 30, 1911, days, and notwithstanding that special appeals extension to the public schools of Chicago.



MR. N. W. HARRIS, THE CHICAGO BANKER

seemed to attract the attention of the public- ing knowledge is like any other habit. was to have been anticipated, notwithstand- ing at first, it is more apt to continue. ing all school children and pupils of all classes of public and private schools, colleges, and \$250,000 given by Mr. Harris only second in universities have been admitted free on all importance to the foundation by Mr. Field.

announced that the Trustees of Field have been made, particularly to the public-Museum of Natural History had accepted an schools, to take advantage of the opportuniendowment of \$250,000 from Mr. N. W. Har- ties the museum presented. Even those ris, the banker, the income from which is to scholars who visited the museum in classes be utilized to maintain a system of museum did not apparently come with a studious purpose, but, in spite of the earnestness of the Field Museum, inaugurated at the close of teachers, were imbued, and not unnaturally. Chicago World's Fair in 1893, supported by with a holiday spirit. Mr. Harris, who has about \$11,000,000 in cash donations and en-long been a friend of Field Museum, becoming aware of the fact that out of a publicschool membership of approximately 280,000 only about 22,000 visited the museum within a year's time, offered to cooperate with the museum in extending the institution into the class rooms of certain grades of the public schools through the means of little traveling museums, or cabinets, placed in the class rooms of certain grades at certain intervals, accompanied by brief lectures descriptive of these cabinets and elaborating upon the labels attached to the specimens. This consideration resulted in a foundation of \$250,ooo, which Mr. Harris decided upon after he had called to his advice the best teachers and sociologists available.

Mr. Harris has a deeper purpose even than the education of the young in natural science. He believes that if a scheme can be devised, and this is suggested as one, whereby the text-books may be given life, may be vitalized, and the younger minds of society given attractive fields in which to extend their imaginative and reasoning faculties, better citizenship will develop in the community and more stable civic conditions be promised. To certain children study is drudgery and downents, has become one of the great edu- school work toil, and they grow up in opposicational museums of the world. The munifi- tion to established rules and a compliance cent bequest of Marshall Field of \$8,000,000 with them. This attitude of habitual disto be equally divided between maintenance agreement takes different and often dangerous of the museum and the erection of a new form as the child matures, and we have then building, has placed this museum entirely an enemy of society as an organization. Mr. independent of all legislation or public tax. Harris believes that a mind interested is a Neither its collections nor its lectures have mind tranquil, and that the habit of acquirschool children which the trustees believed this habit can be made attractive and pleas-

The museum authorities consider the

## A CHARACTERISTIC PORTO RICAN LANDSCAPE—A TOBACCO FIELD ON THE ROAD BETWEEN CAYEY AND ALBONITO

(Field covered with white cheese-cloth)

# WHAT HAVE WE DONE IN PORTO RICO?

A SUMMING-UP OF OUR TEN YEARS OF CONTROL

## BY FORBES LINDSAY

(Author of "America's Insular Possessions")

the West Indian archipelago.

THE ISLAND UNDER SPANISH RULE

I INDER American administration Porto Ninety per cent. of the people suffered from Rico has given ample evidence of its a disease that enfeebled them and diminished wonderful resources and almost limitless pos- by half their natural efficiency. As neither sibilities of development. Nevertheless, our the character nor the cause of the complaint people in general have anything but an ade- was known, nothing was done to combat it. quate conception of the value and attractive- The general mortality was forty in the thouness of the island. Its soil is quite as fertile sand. We have reduced it to twenty-two. as that of Cuba or Santo Domingo. It is One-third of the entire population was under capable of producing as good sugar-cane and ten years of age, and only o per cent. over as fine fruit as any region in the world. Its fifty. One-fourth of all children between ten tobacco has found favor widely among the and fourteen years of age and one-half of all most critical of all smokers, those of the those between fourteen and nineteen were United States. In the matters of scenic engaged in labor for wages. The educational beauty and salubrity of climate Porto Rico facilities were extremely limited and the has no superior, if, indeed, it has a peer, in quality of the instruction very poor. Not more than 15 per cent, of the people could read or write. The school attendance was only 18,000, whereas now it is 150,000. There was but one good road in the island, that During Spanish dominion Porto Rico was maintained mainly for military purposes beexploited as a source of revenue to the Crown. tween San Juan and Ponce. At present there Little was done for the benefit of the natives. are 1000 kilometers of macadamized highway which will compare with any in the ploying animal power and the open-kettle by telegraph and telephone.

In the most prosperous years of Spanish type, were erected. by the standards of the neighboring islands. now worth six or seven times as much. generally neglected. was officially fostered. of what it is to-day.

### THE DOWNFALL OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY

from that fate by the aid extended to the stricken people by the United States.

### RAPID GROWTH OF SUGAR AND TOBACCO PRODUCTION

dates the beginning of its reformation.

The change of sovereignty, which worked used for grazing. detrimentally to the coffee industry, by depriving it of accustomed bounties and closing to it favorable markets, made possible a great development of the business of producing sugar. During the Spanish régime velopment is the birth and growth of the cane was grown and sugar manufactured by fruit industry. The early years were a period out-of-date methods, many of the mills em- of experiment and frequent failure. Methods

United States, and the system is being exprocess. The output was a mascavado grade, tended as fast as the limited funds available produced at a loss of 40 per cent. in extracwill permit. There was no postal service tion. With the encouragement of free trade worthy of the name, and only the most between Porto Rico and the United States restricted electrical communication, whilst an almost instantaneous change took place. to-day all centers of population are connected Capital embraced the obvious opportunity with alacrity. Modern mills, of the highest Extensive areas were rule the total commerce of Porto Rico rarely planted in cane where previously never a amounted to \$25,000,000 in value. It is now stalk had been seen. The annual crop admore than three times as great. There were vanced in value from less than \$5,000,000 to no manufacturing industries, and agriculture \$24,500,000, and sugar land that might have was in a backward state, even though judged been bought ten years ago for \$30 an acre is The natural resources of the colony were do these figures indicate an approach to Coffee culture alone Porto Rico's limit of productivity in this Fruit-growing was staple. At least half as much acreage as that not upon a commercial basis. The production already occupied by cane is unused, but of sugar was insignificant. The tobacco available, and the government is adding to raised was worth per pound less than half the area by irrigation on the southern side of the island, where the rainfall is often insufficient.

Both the cultivation and manufacture of Porto Rican tobacco have improved immeas-For many years before the outbreak of the urably in the last decade, previous to which Spanish-American War three-quarters of the the product was a heavy, coarse leaf, devoted total value of exports was represented by mainly to local consumption. Early efforts to coffee. It was the mainstay of the country, introduce the poorly made Porto Rican cigar its chief, and almost its sole, source of pros- to the United States market encountered failperity. The great cyclone of 1800 practi- ure and discouragement. But, with the applically wiped out the coffee fincas and destroyed cation, under American direction, of new much of the machinery and buildings. The methods, growing wrapper leaf under cheese crop suddenly fell from 50,000,000 pounds to cloth, proper curing, and expert manufacture. less than one-tenth of that quantity. During a demand was created. Now the product of the distressful months that followed the the island rivals "Havana" tobacco in flavor visitation thousands worked for food and and appearance. The exports of the former received their pay in bananas. Not a few have grown from little more than \$500,000 died of starvation and many were saved in 1901 to nearly \$6,000,000 in the past year.

The revolution in Porto Rican agriculture is indicated not only in a transformation of the face of the country, but also in changed economic conditions. Ten years ago, cattle was one of the principal items of export. Thus, when Porto Rico came under our Now, steers in large numbers and great quancontrol it was in the depths of depression. tities of meat are imported, because they can In July, 1901, civil government was estab- be bought more cheaply than they can be lished in the island and the doors of the produced. The pastures have been broken United States were thrown open to the free up and devoted to the production of sugar, entrance of its products. From that time tobacco, and fruit. Land has risen in value to a point where it cannot be economically

### SUCCESSFUL FRUIT-GROWING

The most remarkable feature of this de-

that are successful in Florida and California clid not give similar results in Porto Rico. Gradually, the efforts of the government experimental station and the persistence of enterprising planters evolved practices suitable to the soil and climate of the country. Profitable fruit culture expanded by leaps and bounds until the annual export has reached a value of \$2,000,000. So great and rapid has been the change in the quality and manner of packing the Porto Rican fruit that, whilst four years ago the shipments from the island were despised and discriminated against in New York, they are now sought and command the best prices.

Cold calculation, based on the extraordinarily favorable conditions, points to the speedy expansion of fruit-growing until it shall supply a greater proportion of the exports than any other product, not even excepting sugar. This is a consummation very much to be desired in the interests of the islanders. The fruit planter settles in the country with his investment and spends his profits where he earns them. On the other hand, the operations in sugar and tobacco are mostly controlled by corporations and individuals domiciled in the States, who withdraw their surplus earnings, so that the local gain from these sources is represented almost entirely by the money paid in wages. Furthermore, whilst the latter industries afford hardly any openings for the small farmer, almost the poorest may enter into fruit-growing.

## MODERNIZED FARMING METHODS

There is now about one-half of the arable of plantations, land under crops. A continuance of the present movement must result, at no distant date, in the entire occupation of the island's cultivable area, and its subjection to intensive treatment.

### A CUT THROUGH A WALL OF ROCK ON ONE OF PORTO RICO'S NEW MOUNTAIN ROADS

agriculture and an inclination toward the Rapidly the primitive processes of agricul- scientific practice of it. Practical and theotural production that prevailed ten years retical instruction is given to the children of since are giving place to modern methods, the public schools. An extended course in The steam plow is fast ousting its wooden agriculture and allied chemistry is offered at prototype. Each year sees more machinery Rio Piedras by the University of Porto Rico, employed in the fields, and more intelligence which is constantly graduating young men brought to bear upon the cultivation of them. fit to act as teachers and as superintendents

## THE PEASANT'S HANDICAP, THE HOOK-WORM DISEASE

The jibaro of Porto Rico is happily safe against the possibility of being supplanted in The native planter has displayed a ready the fields of his own country by imported receptivity to the lessons of this latter-day laborers, as the guajiro of Cuba has been. The development and a quick adaptiveness to former is a vital factor in the development the new order of things. Markedly increased of Porto Rico. Upon him, in the next and sucefficiency in the peasant, or *jibaro*, is not to ceeding generations, must depend in a great be looked for until he shall have been made degree the progress and permanence of the a sound man physically. Meanwhile, a sys- prosperity upon which the island has entered. tematic effort is being made to instil into Every effort for his uplift and betterment the rising generation some knowledge of will surely prove to be a good investment.

## A TYPE OF THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND

of being a lazy cumberer of the land. Every of 40 per cent. of complete cures and about traveler, from Trollope to the tourist of yes- 20 per cent. additional of pronounced interday, has joined in a chorus of undeserved provement. Since the inception of the uncondemnation. The fact is that the languid dertaking, upward of 350,000 persons, or movements, drawn features, and dull expres- nearly one-third of the entire population @ sion of "el palido," the pale man of Porto Porto Rico, have received treatment. This Rico, are calculated to lead the superficial wide benefaction has been effected at an observer to a false conclusion. If he should average cost of less than 70 cents for each follow this lorn-looking laborer into the field patient. When we consider the ascertained at break of day and remain with him until fact that a cure results in doubling the the return home at sundown to the one sub- efficiency as a laborer of the former victim. stantial, but far from sufficient, meal, the the economic feature of the case, waiving consequence would be respect for a man mak- its humanitarian aspect, would seem to justify ing a brave fight under a terrible handicap.

stantly but mechanically performing the of the campaign. salvors of the day with pathetic doggedness and the dull patience of the ox. Those who attained in the towns and barrios, where now him best wonder at the amount of work the characteristically haggard face of the the does under the circumstances. It is anæmic is rarely seen. It is believed, howthe testimony of physicians attached to the ever, that 300,000 persons needing attention Find hespitals that he applies for relief, not remain in the remote rural districts beyond he is ill.—he has never known what the reach of the dispensaries. As the task of it is to be otherwise, -but "because he can eradicating the disease from the centers of no. nger work.

· I'h the first staves from Africa in the six- upon the plantations throughout the country empth century, and at the time that the districts by means of regular visits by ... and came under our care the infection had physicians. no me so vide-pread as to embrace practi-: it is country population and to ac- surprisingly simple. Inexpensive media-. In for one-third of the total death rate. The ments and proper nourishment will quickly at , er, of the parasite as the cause of the route the parasite and dispel the anemia

prevailing anæmia was made in 1800 by Major B. K. Askford, M.D., in charge of one of the camps maintained is the relief of cyclone sufferes. The public and the authorties were slow to appreciate the vital importance of the knowledge thus disclosed it was not until 1904 that the Assembly granted a small appropriation for the purpose of conducting a campaign against uncinariasis, as the disease is technically termed The work has since been visorously prosecuted, though always with insufficient mean-

## A MEDICAL AND SANITARY CAMPAIGN

Forty-five dispensaries and field hospitals are maintained throughout the island, at which 50,000 patients were

The jibaro has long lain under the stigma treated during the past year, with the result any measures to which the administration The jibaro is a sick man, suffering con-might resort for the extension and expedition

The highest degree of success has been population is nearing completion, future The nookworm was imported to Porto Rico efforts will be directed to the relief of sufferers

The methods of prevention and cure are

aring shoes.

t might be supposed that under such con- grades, corresponding to those of our public ions the task of sanitation would be an schools, but, with the general advance among y one. This is not, however, the case. ice he has had unquestionable proof of its cacy, the jibaro has become quite willing accept the aid of the medical officers, but cannot adopt changes in his habits of life th equal readiness. The gradual increase the wage scale from 40 cents to one dollar day, although accompanied by an increase the cost of living, enables the jibaro to ford shoes. He generally possesses them wadays, but has not become familiar with eir use. He will wear them during a visit the town, but on the tramps to and fro, ixed motives of comfort and economy compt him to carry them slung across his noulders. The younger generation, howver, are proving more appreciative of the dvantages of footgear, and all school children re shod.

Still more difficult is it to induce the *jibaro* o change his diet, which was that of his ather and grandfather before him. At lawn he rises and, with no more than a lraught of "cafe puya" -coffee unadulterated -to stay him, works until noon, when he gets his breakfast of codfish, boiled in oil, and a banana, or a name. In the middle of the afternoon he has another drink of coffee, and at the close of the day eats a potpourri of codfish, rice, and the common vegetables of the island.

This is very different from the regimen, richer in proteids and fats, that the sanitary officials would like him to adopt. Formerly the *jibaro* could not afford a more ample bill which he is somewhat too fond.

### A GOOD SCHOOL SYSTEM

in any other Latin-American country.

ection occurs through the contact of bare schools are the most numerous and the most t with the earth and may be avoided by potent in the general uplift of the people. In these the regular course covers the first four

DR. E. G. DEXTER (Commissioner of Education, and Chancellor of the University of Porto Rico)

of fare and, in case of the least reduction of the pupils, there is a constant extension of his income, was obliged to omit the accust the work, in some cases through the sixth tomed codfish from his meals. At present, grade. About 250 traveling libraries are however, he should be able to spend a little kept in circulation among the rural schools. more on food, and without doubt could do so All the teachers in the rural districts are if he would entirely eschew the aguadiente, of native Porto Ricans, who are doing excellent work in extending elementary education to the most remote corners of the island.

Graded schools are maintained in sixty-six of the urban centers. In nearly all of them During last year one in every nine of the instruction is given in English, but Spanish inhabitants of Porto Rico attended school, is one of the regular studies. Practical garand this is a proportion that is not equaled dening, manual training, and instruction in cooking, are recently introduced features The educational system is patterned on which should have unusual value in a country that prevailing in the United States, and the of almost primitive ignorance. In the cities schools compare favorably with those of this of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez are concountry in respect to the courses, equipment, ducted high schools from which the graduates and the proficiency of the teachers. The rural find no difficulty in entering any college or

HOW THE WELL-TO-DO PORTO RICANS LIVE,—AN ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW IN WELL-KEPT GROUNDS

university of the United States. For the results might be anticipated from the anticipated fr benefit, mainly, of adults, 232 night schools version of this local agency for learning in are in operation with an enrollment of more a Pan-American University, directed and sqthan 10,000,

## A POTENTIAL PAN-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

culminates in the University of Porto Rico, environment. The effects of personal intr which was founded less than ten years ago, course between the representatives of various but has already attained a strong position nationalities under such conditions would be and demonstrated its capacity for local use- of incalculable value in promoting social and fulness. The sphere of its influence should, business relations between the English and however, extend far beyond the island.

into closer political relations with the coun- that might be expected to accrue from the tries of Latin-America, and a strong move- maintenance of the suggested institutor ment has lately been set on foot for the upon liberal lines are obvious.

extension of our common with the neighboring a publics. It is well tated stood that the desired rest are retarded by our ignores of the language, character customs, needs, and method of business of the people whose trade we wish to a tract. The lack of a schol for instruction in such mat ters is widely felt in 🕍 country.

Here, in Porto Rico, is at institution that offers ER complete courses in the Spanish language and lite. ture than does any institute: in the United States, 2 more extensive courses : English than may is secured anywhere in Laur America. The higher

ported by the United States, which would be the chief beneficiary of its work. Men from North and from South might here gain the knowledge that they desire without the de-The public-school system of the island advantage of a plunge into a distinctly forest Spanish-speaking peoples of the America-The United States is constantly entering continents. In fact, the many advantage

THE CEREMONY OF CONFERRING THE BEAD HONORS UPON A CAMP FIRE GIRL FOR MERIT ATTAINED

# THE CAMP FIRE GIRLS OF AMERICA AND THEIR AIMS

AT last the girls of America are to have it was four thousand years ago, although, their own club, human and feminine in during that time, almost all other human splendid in its ambition. Its aim is to make now scientifically managed. them more efficient, healthful, and happy as individuals and to teach them the value and charm of organization. Women have never had much experience with cooperation. The the minds of the girls in their teens.

them.

its appeal, nation-wide in its scope, and activities have become standardized and are

PUTTING BEAUTY AND ROMANCE BACK INTO A GIRL'S LIFE.

In these modern days machinery and facnew movement will teach them by instilling tory work have taken away from woman most the best qualities of the "gang" spirit into of what was formerly her productive labor and the picturesque part of her tasks. The The movement known as The Camp Fire factory and its products now replace the Girls of America is a medium through which spinning-wheel, the hoe, the grindstone, the American girls from twelve to twenty are to kneading-trough, the butter-churn, the sewbe gradually led to understand and to take ing-needle, and even, in part, the cookingpleasure in performing those particular tasks range. More than this. The school has and in fulfilling those distinctive duties, taken away from our mothers the very founwhich, as civilized women, will soon face dation task of rearing children, that of their education. In fact, the joy of real creative Woman's home work is now much the same work has largely disappeared from woman's haphazard hodge-podge of all kinds of trades, life, and with this creative work has gone professions, traditions and relationships that much of the discipline that came with it.

## A CAMP FIRE GIRL TOSSING HAY

Even some of women's accomplishments are times as many opportunities offered to boys ern women. as to girls. This seems likely to be the real pied her grandmother.

change all this by the very simple process of (7) Be happy.

investing home duties with new interest and glamow It aims to standardize the activities of American girk by having them work at on tain specified tasks in one nection with many other girls, and receive grado; honors therefor. Thus the girls will be given a ctatain modern social and indestrial life.

The new organization. while modest in its inception. is national in its character and mighty in its ambition It developed out of the various camps for girls which have been increasing it number very rapidly of late. Most of the few organizations open to girls (very few in comparison with those for boys) are based on utility. Mere utility, however, cennot be expected to do much for girls to develop their character. In addition to utility, as one camp manager put it, "we must supply poetry, adventure, and emulation as a stimulus to achievement." Girls must have romance and gratification of their love of the beautiful. These the Camo Fire idea is to supply.

Beauty and poetry, romance and emulanow regarded as less essential than formerly. tion, are the foundation stones of the Camp Mechanical piano-players and phonographs Fire Girls of America. It is expected to take have partly done away with the necessity for the place among girls that the Scout movepractice on musical instruments. In short, ment has taken among boys. Not only doto-day there are not very many worth-while mestic activities, but rules of health are things left for the girl to do—things which, if among its objects. Girls are to be taught the she does not do them, will not be better done advantages of cooperation; they are to be by some one else. Boys have many things inducted into the mysteries and attractions they must do, but girls very few, and those of the gang spirit; they are to be made to have lost the magic attraction of usefulness, want to know what is happening in the world The organizers of the Camp Fire Girls' asso- around them; and to become resourceful and ciation have tabulated a list of work being efficient. In short, they are to be prepared done by young people. It shows twenty to be healthy, alert, useful and cultured mod-

The society is organized in a series of orders explanation of the restlessness and dissatis- with three principal ranks and tests for memfaction with which the modern girl faces those bership. The "law" of the Camp Fire Girls homely tasks which contented and fully occu- is given as (1) Seek beauty; (2) Give service. (3) Pursue knowledge; (4) Be trustworthy,

The Camp Fire Girls' idea proposes to (5) Hold on to health; (6) Glorify work,

## SHELLING PEAS TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF A HAPPY SONG

The official statement of the object is "to are three chief ranks, with certain costumes .dd the power of organization and the charm and order badges evolved in form from the of romance to health, work and play." There costumes and ceremonies of the American

LEARNING TO PADDLE THEIR OWN CANOE

Gatherer, the girl attains, after receiving a substituted. certain number of honors, to the position of Fire Maker, and then to that of Torch Bearer. undergarment and hem a dish towel. The outward and visible sign of her honors is the band is gathered around the ceremonial month. fire in ceremonial costume. This camp fire may be an actual fire in the woods when the cession correctly and without hesitation. girls are camping, or as simple as a single lighted candle if the future woman must work doors for at least one month. all day in a department store, and may meet a week. The society is evolving a type of a month. dress which shall be serviceable and attractive, which may be used upon all occasions, tween meals for at least one month. and combine the advantages of a uniform and a durable, simple, attractive costume. Fash- tality in summer. Tell how and to what ion is to be routed, and health and simplicity extent it has been reduced in one American attained. Among the rules of health to be community. inculcated are included sleeping with open windows in winter; refraining from candy emergencies: (a) Clothing on fire; (b) Person

and soda water between meals; practicing folk-dancing and metal-working: athletics. such as swimming, sailing and boating, riding a horse and driving an automobile. It is proposed to utilize all existing institutions for the spread of this idea, not to federate them, but to provide a new spirit within them. The response in the form of clamoring for membership has already come in amazing volume from boarding schools, playgrounds, summer camps, settlements, Y. W. C. A.'s, and many home groups. These, it is hoped, will all be laboratories in which experiments will be conducted in the readjustment of the modern girl to her work and play.

## THE FIRE CEREMONIALS .

The Torch Bearer, the highest rank among the Camp Fire Girls, is a leader and her advancement depends upon the enthusiasm and success of the girls she leads. The real test of the organization is in the advancement from the first grade, that of Wood Gatherer. to that of Fire Maker. The necessary requirements are so nearly descriptive of the scope and aim of the society itself that space is given for them here. The chief requirements, in addition to service for three months as a Wood Gatherer, are:

(1) To help prepare and serve, together with the other candidates, at least two meals for meetings of the Camp Fire; this is to include purchase of food, cooking and serving a meal, and care of fire. All candidates work in rotation; that is, each does a different part Indian. Fire is taken as emblematical of of the work each time. Two meals prepared service and romance. From being a Wood in the home without advice or help may be

(2) To mend a pair of stockings, a knitted

(3) To keep a written classified account of a chain of beads which is awarded to her when all money received and spent for at least one

(4) To tie a square knot five times in suc-

(5) To sleep with open windows or out of

(6) To take an average of at least half an with her associates in an upper room only once hour daily out-door exercise for not less than

(7) To refrain from sodas and candy be-

(8) To name the chief causes of infant mor-

(9) To know what to do in the following

in a deep water who cannot 🕿 🕶 im, both in summer and **t** Inrough ice in winter; (c) pen cut; (d) Frosted foot; ( e) Fainting.

(10) To know the principles of elementary bandaging and how to use surgeon's

🖚 laster.

(11) To know what a girl her age needs to know about herself.

(12) To commit to mem-\*>ry any good poem or song mot less than twenty-five lines in length.

(13) To know the career of some woman who has done much for the country

or State.

(14) To know and sing all the words of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee.''

## HOW THE IDEA HAS SPREAD

The idea has already reached not only into almost every State, but into most of the cities in the country. A number of out-door camps have been organized, and innumerable groups in cities and towns are already carrying out the work. They report with enthusiasm of the results to the central organization in New York. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, author, educator, and head

### A CAMP FIRE GIRL IN THE REGULATION DRESS

(As she wears it in the house and upon more formal occasions)

(As she makes it more comfortable for living in the camp)

of the Child Study Department of the Sage organization is fire. The watchwords are Foundation, is chairman of the Committee Work, Health, and Love. The first two on Organization. He has associated with letters of each of these words are combined him some of the best known of those ladies so as to create the special new word, Wohelo, and gentlemen in every section of the coun- for general use. There is a Wohelo ceretry who are interested in progressive socio- mony intended to show how a picturesque logical work. The symbol of the entire form may be given to even the simplest act.







THE POPULAR GAME OF VOLLEY BALL, SUITABLE FOR YOUNG AND OLD, AND REQUIRING SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT

## NEW GAMES FOR THE PEOPLE

## BY HENRY S. CURTIS

THE thinking world to-day is agreed that watch other people play. When we make of a women do not play either of them. Both game a spectacle, it becomes a kind of out-of- are practically confined to boys and men doors theatrical. It is amusement for the spec- between the ages of twelve and twentytators and work for the participants and is five. In this limited period of thirteen years not properly play for either. It may be a not more than 2 or 3 per cent. are playing very pleasant sort of work, just as any dra- football on regular teams, and probably not matic performance may be. It may be well more than 20 per cent. could safely play worth while for both the spectators and par- the American game. I doubt if more than ticipants in the same way. But play is an 10 per cent, of the boys and men of even activity that is carried on for its own sake, this favored age are playing baseball regufor the joy of playing, and a game that is larly. The lack of sufficiently large grounds. fought out for the glory of the school or the within the city, makes baseball almost imfame or popularity of the player is no less possible for the average city dweller, and the "professional" because it is paid for in higher lack of players makes it almost equally diffvalues than money. It is all right to go to the cult for the denizen of the country. After theater, and professional baseball, whether in one settles down to his life work in business the American League or the American college, or shop, or office, or farm, he does not get serves a real purpose; but it must be evident enough general exercise as a rule, and is that it has not the power to renew and re- muscles stiffen along the grooves of his accecreate the body, mind, and emotions that tomed tasks. Baseball is too violent a break active play has. We as a people do not play with indolent or specialized habits after enough. We loaf too much, and work too twenty-five or thirty. In England a gentlemuch, but of real play of the energy-produc- man plays cricket until he is sixty, but cricket ing kind there is a dearth. We get dyspeptic is too slow for the American temperament. and anemic and nervous from lack of exer- It takes too long to play a game. cise and despondent from brooding over things that we ought to throw off in recurring claims of tennis or golf. Both of these games periods of joyous play. When we have a are played by girls as well as boys and also by holiday many of us find our way to the saloon men and women after their school days at or some worse place, because we do not know over. But tennis and golf are not games of what to do with our leisure.

It is scarcely possible that baseball or it is better to play yourself than it is to football should satisfy this need. Girls or

> Some one may be inclined to press the the masses. They are essentially aristocratic

club and the wealthy city club. It is im-portant is the enormous development of example to get space enough for these games water power that is now going on throughout within the city, and the expense required for the country. This will mean inevitably that the equipment and the privileges involved much that has previously been done by huand the time required for the play put them man hands will now be done by machines, quite beyond the means of the average man that the output and wealth will be greatly or woman. Probably less than I per cent. increased, and that many new opportunities of our people are playing either tennis or golf, for leisure will result. Ten years from now If we mean by a national game a game the work this country is now doing in ten that a people plays, the idea that any of the hours may well be done in four or five. Leigames mentioned are national games of the sure that comes upon a man or a people that United States is a delusion. We have no are unprepared to use it always means dissinational games in this sense.

### INCREASING LEISURE

It will be far more important for the coming generation to have an enthusiasm for some form of sport than it was for the past generation, because leisure is becoming a larger part title of this article are volley ball and indoor of life. We have a dawning consciousness baseball. They are scarcely national games that our inspirations and maximal experiences come mostly in those times when the very rapidly, and they possess the characterspirit is free to follow its own guidance, that istics which such games require. Volley ball wisdom or money cannot compensate a per- is a game that we have imported from Gersistence in toil that gives not time to live. many. It is played with a ball a little smaller When it comes to a twelve-hour day in the and about half as heavy as a basket ball, over steel mills or ten hours of monotonous work a rope or a net seven feet and a half high. in a factory, such a life is not worth living.

the hours of labor for men and restrict and line and bats the ball over the net with the reduce the hours of work for women and chil- palm of his hand. If it strikes the ground on dren. The number of new hours that are the other side, it scores one. If it is returned thus given to leisure each year make an enor- and strikes the ground on the server's side he mous total. It is becoming the habit of our is out. Twenty-one points are a game. There people to take vacations from their own busi- may be any number of players on a side. ness or to demand them from their employers. Witness the tremendous growth of summer game that we have previously had. In the resorts throughout the country. According first place, it is a thoroughly good team game. to Josiah Strong our national wealth is now In Washington, where we introduced basket doubling every fourteen years, and the rate ball and volley ball into the playgrounds at is accelerating with each decade, owing to the the same time, we found that we could get great increase in machinery, power, and labor- four or five teams in volley ball as easily as saving devices. That we have a new con- we could get one team in basket ball.

verge of what may well be a new era in regard combinations. to leisure. The efficiency movement is upon

zames belonging primarily to the country done in five. A second factor no less impation. We must begin to prepare for this coming leisure. We need games that the people will play.

### VOLLEY BALL, -- "MADE IN GERMANY"

The games to which I have referred in the at present, perhaps, but they are coming in The court is twenty-five by fifty feet in size. Every year sees one or two States reduce The server stands with one foot on the back

This game has great advantages over any science for a more equable distribution of this skill of the game consists in passing the ball wealth is shown by a hundred and one move- from player to player on your side until you ments having in view industrial insurance, can knock it into an open space on the other safety appliances, the "minimum wage," side. Sometimes the ball will be passed back "standards of living," etc. Of this same and forth over the net twenty times without feeling the rapid increase of the Socialist its ever once touching the floor or ground, party all over the world is another expression. something which rarely happens in tennis, Just now we seem to be standing on the which is a similar game without the team

The net is seven feet and a half high, and us. Through the economizing of motions in the ball is often twenty feet in the air. It the things done and efficient administration is the best corrective we have for the round at the top, it promises that the work that the and stooped shoulders and the flat chest, so world has taken ten hours to do may now be often engendered in the schoolroom and the

shoulders back in order to play the game. are volley ball and indoor baseball. It would be hard to devise in the gymnasium

### MAY BE PLAYED INDOORS OR OUT

ally played out-of-doors during the warmer be played out-of-doors all the year round.

any other team game. The court is only guard against. half the area of the basket-ball court, and on this space twice as many players may have a good game, so that it requires only onefourth as much space for each player. The almost any kind of a school yard.

ball.

early twenties. On the other hand, they will vigorous play together. There are course in Dr. Sargent's gymnasium in Cam- equally successful. bridge. There were four clubs of Harvard professors who came over to the gymnasium twice a week to play a modified game of volley ball. The youngest man on any of that the business men are playing in the is like regular baseball except that it is played

office. One has to keep his head up and Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums about the country

Volley ball can be graduated to the strength any better series of movements to straighten by lowering the net or putting in more out the shoulders and stretch out the chest players. It can be made more strenuous by than the natural movements in playing the raising the net, increasing the size of the game. I believe also there is a certain ex- court, or reducing the number of players. hilaration that comes from the mere fact that Basket ball, the only other team game that the head is held high and the glance is di-rected upward. we have been playing until recently that could be played in a small space, is a violent game having long periods of very intense activity with practically no relief. greater strain upon the heart and lungs than Another great advantage that volley ball even football. There are many boys and has is that it is equally well adapted for play girls who ought not to play basket ball. out-of-doors or in a gymnasium. It is usu- while volley ball is safe for nearly every one.

Basket ball has an element of personal parts of the year and in the gymnasium in encounter in it and fouls are hard to detect. winter, but it is a type of game that may well Disputes and quarrels grow out of basket ball games very easily. In volley ball, the The game is peculiarly adapted to the city players stay on their own side; there is no because it is more economical of space than personal encounter, or "rough house," to

### AS A RURAL-SCHOOL GAME

Volley ball is well adapted to the country

ball is soft and light; it does not break win- and is often the only team game that can be dows or hurt passers-by. It can be played played at the country school. In a onein the back yard, on a vacant lot, or in room rural school there will not often be ten girls or ten boys old enough to play basket Volley ball is a very inexpensive game. A ball, and there almost certainly will not be rope or a net, a couple of slender posts, and eighteen boys old enough to play baseball a ball, costing altogether six or seven dollars, In volley ball the girls may play against or are all that are required. This is consider- with the boys, so as to make up the number, ably less than half of the expense for basket or a very good game may be had with only two or three players on a side. It may be said that it is not best for the girls and boys A GOOD GAME FOR YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE to play together. Certainly the practice in the city schools and in the public playgrounds Perhaps the greatest advantage of volley is to give the girls a play space that is separate ball is its age range. Children will not play from that of the boys. It is not a good thing basket ball much before they are thirteen, for girls and boys to loaf about together, but and they will discontinue the game in the there are no moral dangers that result from begin to play volley ball at nine or ten and things that will do more to establish a healthy may continue to play until they are seventy. relationship between the sexes than such In the winter of 1010, I gave a playground games as this, in which they may be almost

### "INDOOR BASEBALL,"—A MISNOMER

Indoor baseball was invented on the Hull the teams looked to be fifty, and several of House playground in 1894. Indoor baseball the men must have been nearly or quite is a very bad name, as the game is played seventy. Almost the only game outside of outdoors more than it is indoors. It is sometennis that is being played by college facul- times called playground baseball, but this is ties is volley ball. Practically the only games no better name than the other. The game with a large, soft ball from twelve to seventeen inches in circumference on a diamond training are required throughout the common thirty-five feet on a side, instead of ninety schools, and a large part of the schools have as in regular baseball. The ball must be two hours a week of required play, and organpitched "under-handed," and there is no ized recesses besides. Three hours a week of stealing of bases.

similar to those of volley ball. The game siderable portion of the year, this exercise requires very little space. It can be played may well come from the games of vollev ball indoors in winter, and outdoors the rest of and indoor baseball. If there are in a school the year. The ball is soft and does not break five classes above the fourth grade, and each windows or injure passers-by. It can be class has three periods a week, this would played by girls as well as boys, and they will mean fifteen periods altogether, and three both continue to play it long after it has game periods each day. This could be easily become unpleasant to throw a ball across the managed in most school yards. Suppose a large diamond, to run so far, or to catch the class contains forty pupils and approximately hard ball. This has not been altogether half of them are girls. The class is divided realized by the American public at present, into four teams, two teams of girls and two but we have in indoor baseball, in fact, an teams of boys; or the girls and boys may play excellent game for people from thirty to sixty together on the same team, as is thought best. vears of age, who have a love for the old Almost any school yard will furnish room for game, but have begun to find it too stren- two volley-ball or indoor baseball grounds. uous.

training are developing rapidly and every will be a sufficient check. year one or two new schools are starting up, exercise, recreation, or fresh air.

### PRACTICAL PHYSICAL TRAINING

way to a system of practical physical and mentary grades. health training in a system without gymnaindoor baseball among the girls in every school part of life, and an increasing part of it. where much the same thing has been done. pation.

In Germany three hours a week of physical required exercise is certainly not too much The advantages of indoor baseball are for growing boys and girls. During a con-Of course the play will come out of the regular Both indoor baseball and volley ball are school time, the same as any other period of peculiarly adapted for school use. There is physical training. If the children tend to be a great new interest in physical training noisy and disturb the school, the knowledge throughout the country. Schools of physical that noisy play will lose them the privilege

This would seem like a revolutionary move but they are not altogether able to train to many school authorities, but it is not really workers fast enough to supply the demand so. We have been giving two or three perithat is coming in from the playgrounds, the ods a week to gymnastics in our school syssettlements, the Y. M. C. A.'s, and the schools. tems very generally whenever we have had Many of the physical trainers go out to facilities for gymnastics, and here is someschool systems where there are no gym-thing that at the same time is better exercise nasiums, and the chief result in not a few than gymnastics, is good fun, and is carried places has been a few minutes in the class- on in the open air. Football and cricket have room each day given to listless calisthenics been compulsory in the English preparatory which have not furnished to the children and public schools for a long time. About sixty different games have been introduced into the curriculum of the German schools. In the public schools of Gary, Ind., there is an hour and a half of organized play Volley ball and indoor baseball show the every day of the week in each of the ele-

On the one hand, these games are offering siums or athletic fields. I suppose that the to the schools excellent physical exercise that number of teams in these games is doubling is adapted to conditions and that will cost every year; but educators are only dimly very little,—almost nothing as compared with beginning to realize their significance. There the cost of building gymnasiums. On the are, however, many school systems in which other hand, they are offering a preparation they are being systematically introduced. I for the future that is quite as real as that of found there were from three to five teams in the common-school subjects. Recreation is a in Houston, Texas, and in Kalamazoo, Mich- is no less necessary for the school to prepare igan, there are from five to eighteen teams in for the right use of leisure than for the work volley ball in each school. I happen to know to come. The school must see that increasabout these cities, but there are others ing leisure does not mean increasing dissi-

## ELIMINATING THE MIDDLEMAN

### BY FRANCIS ARNOLD COLLINS

tion of trusts or combinations, but these are has been very bitter. less easily reached. Throughout the country periments to come closer together.

### MAYOR SHANK'S WORK AT INDIANAPOLIS

That energetic executive discovered that lowering the price of butter. potatoes, for which the farmers received sixty cents a bushel, were being sold for \$1.60 a bushel in the city markets. A carload of potatoes was therefore purchased in about ninety cents a bushel.

local merchant has had the courage to return An office has already been established in New reap the benefit.

### DES MOINES' EXPERIENCE

vigorously applied in Des Moines, Iowa. The exchanges and pay stores on board vessels of prices of food products had reached an the navy are designed only for enlisted men, alarming rate, while the near-by farmer and it is this plan which is now to be exreaped very little benefit. An urgent demand tended. The cooperative stores will sell arose for a direct market, but the influence equipment, food, general supplies, and apof middlemen rendered it impossible. An parel. The articles for domestic consumpordinance permitting a municipal market was tion will be sold at the lowest remunerative finally passed by the council and the Mayor, rates. It is believed that prices which now James R. Hanna, promptly opened one in obtain in the post stores may be duplicated.

IN the search for some tangible reason for the City Hall Park. The relief was instanthe high cost of living the public, or a vig- taneous. A reduction of from 40 to 50 per orous section of it, seems agreed in condemncent. was effected on the general store prices. ing the middleman. Other influences are ad- In this market to-day a special ordinance mitted,—waste of natural resources, the new forbids all hucksters from purchasing and resources of gold supply, and the arbitrary ac- selling goods. The fight against the market

The cooperative market clubs have also the middleman finds himself attacked from brought relief from high prices in several both before and behind, the producer and the cities. The general plan is to band together ultimate consumer seeking by a series of ex- a number of housewives and purchase supplies in as large quantities as possible, and as directly as is practicable from the original producers. There are several flourishing organizations of this kind in Brooklyn and The attention of the country has recently the plan has been widely copied. An interbeen attracted to the vigorous experiments esting development of this movement has carried out by Mayor Shank of Indianapolis. been a vigorous boycott which succeeded in

### COÖPERATION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

The sanction and tacit sympathy of the Michigan, transported and sold without loss federal government has been obtained for a at seventy-five cents a bushel,—less than very general cooperative movement to serve half the former retail price. The market army and navy men. The organization has prices of potatoes thereupon fluctuated been incorporated as the "Army and Navy violently for a time, finally coming to rest at Coöperative Society," with a working capital of \$400,000. The list of directors is headed The Mayor next turned his attention to by Rear Admiral Marix, retired, of the navy, selling meats, beef, mutton, pork, sausage, followed by Major General Roe, lately comlard, etc., effecting a substantial reduction manding the National Guard of New York. in prices. The price of poultry was reduced Captain Henry Harrison Scott, who was in about eight cents a pound. Thereupon the charge of camps and warehouses during the Mayor gave up his active work in the public San Francisco earthquake, will leave the sermarkets, but as a result of the campaign no vice to devote himself entirely to the society. to the old prices and the public continues to York, another will soon follow in Washington, and a long chain of stores or depots will follow.

The society plans to supply the army, the navy and marine corps, the revenue cutter service, and the militia of the various States The same principle has been even more and all national and State forces. The post

The chain of stores will be modeled after \$500,000. It is announced that 100,000 men the Army and Navy Cooperative Society, employed on the railroads of New England Ltd., of London, England. The British so- will share the benefits. ciety has made possible a substantial reduc-tion in prices in widely scattered localities. these employees where a variety of com-A large illustrated catalogue is issued by the modities will be offered for sale at cost or society, from which the customers may make thereabouts. Two such stores will first be selections. These catalogues reach the most established in Boston, to be followed by other remote posts, enabling the entire army and establishments in all the railroad centers benavy to share the benefits. The shares of tween Boston and New York. It is expected the British society, issued in 1871, have in- that the wholesale buying for the entire creased in value sixty times, and in recent group will make it possible to procure supyears have paid a dividend annually of 300 plies at the lowest possible figure. Since the per cent. The society is now capitalized at various stores will be run at cost, a substan-\$300,000, divided into 1,200,000 shares. The tial reduction in prices is believed to be ascapital of the American society will be sured. As the enterprise develops it is divided into 40,000 shares at \$10 each. The planned even to enter the manufacturing possession of a share permits the holder to field, after the manner of the English and buy from the society during life. The sup- German companies. The cooperative soplies will be sold only for cash.

### - RAILROAD MEN COÖPERATING

ments is announced by an organization of County Farmers Exchange, as it styles itrailroad men in Boston. It is intended to self, now has a paid-in capital stock of rival the great cooperative organizations of \$75,000 and the stock shares with a par value Great Britain and continental Europe, of \$5 have sold at \$6 and are held at \$7. which have been adopted as a model. The society will be incorporated under the laws passed in this enterprise. During the past of Massachusetts, with a capital stock of year the Exchange did \$1,500,000 worth of

ciety will be directed by men prominent in railroad affairs of New England.

An efficient organization has been built up by the farmers of northern New Jersey for One of the most ambitious of these experi- marketing their produce. The Monmouth

The experimental stage has long been \$50,000, which will later be increased to business, securing very satisfactory prices.

## THE COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE

## BY JAMES EDMUND DUNNING

(American Consul at Havre, France)

THE cost of living in Europe generally, nomic and physical conditions. When autoequal conditions.

life, not in the cost of sustenance.

thereof is like our own. The cost of housing, we do, or perhaps a little more. service, comfort, and subsistence is standard- It is only a question of comparison, and ized on world-wide lines by world-wide eco- the growing human taste for luxury in living.

and in France in particular, is as high mobile tires are in special demand in North in scale as it is in the United States under America, trade "booms" and prices rise in Borneo and Ceylon. The cost of producing The so-called "cheaper living" in Europe furniture at Grand Rapids, Michigan, or of is effected, when it is effected, by social differ- hauling beef to New York Harbor, influences ences only, i. e., a difference in the mode of that of housing and subsistence in the British Isles as quickly as the cable can transmit My observations, for which I claim no quotations. The sheep-herder in South special superiority beyond some possible ad- Africa has heretofore got on in decency withvantage of very extended contact with the out tiled bathrooms and motor cars; but subject, lead to the conclusion that wherever the day approaches when he will want those European populations advance sufficiently luxuries, and regard them as necessities, and toward the American mode of life, the expense when it comes he will pay for them about as

middlemen, who bring us the product, har- in New York. vested, manufactured, packed, shipped, lato us for every step.

was rather slow to learn. Even now there central heat. are but two or three steam-heated hotels in not have its "rooms with baths." In Amer- inquisitive spinsters. In New York he can ican cities, for many years, houses minus every pick and choose according to street and light sanitary appliance save a sink-spout have been and quarter and convenience,—a dozen difexceptional; nor does Europe yet know the ferent landlords competing for his tenancy, sheer luxury found in workmen's houses such as and all within whatever limit he sets upon his those in Washington, D. C., for instance where rent appropriation. And this is why it is for \$100 a year are given steam heat, hot water, easier to be housed in New York with the a bath, cemented cellar, and electric light.

apartments without any bath arrangements, with in life, than it is in Paris, all other things or any of the things which we term "con- being equal. veniences" and which the much more thrifty Frenchman calls "the luxuries." Passy, which is the home of the American colony in Paris, one finds almost American conditions,-electric lights, steam or hot-than European. In Paris I live sometimes water heat, water on all floors, roomy kitch- in the Hotel R. in the Rue de Rivoli, and at

It is very truly, on the continent of Europe, ble example of the Americanization of the what an eminent American once called it: Continent; because in the older portions of "The cost of high living,—not the high cost the city, where our luxury-loving people do of living." The mode of life has altered not settle down, the "conveniences" are still everywhere,—more rapidly and positively in those of half a century ago; while in the other our young country than in the older nations. sections, Passy, the Champs Elysée, and the For what our grandparents raised up out of Etoile, very nearly approximate a verage conthe soil, we pay several prices to a series of ditions (of course not yet the best conditions)

There are apartments in Paris (I mean beled, advertised, vended, and delivered to "flats") rented for as much as \$20,000 a year, our doors,—at so much per cent. of final cost —which is close enough to New York's present limit of \$22,000. They are, of course, in In France, in 1911, the cost of living fre- the Avenue des Champs Elysées, which quently exceeded that in the United States. means a good deal in terms of dollars and It was a year of high food prices, to be sure, cents. A first-rate apartment, in a good part but so it was with us, for such movements are of Paris for Americans, with all of the Ameralways theoretically and in these swift days ican conveniences, can be had for from \$1000 nearly always practically world-wide. In to \$3000 per year. A fairly good flat, in the Paris the maintenance cost of the average same superior quarter, can be had for \$800, family was as great as that of the average in but it will face a courtyard only, and will be New York. Moreover, there never has been small and dark. These flats, renting at from any actual "cheapness" whatever in Euro-\$1000 to \$3000 will be smaller than similar pean life over the American. There has been New York apartments in number of rooms. a difference in the mode of life,—based simply The rent will not include heat, light, telephone, and solely on the fact that Americans insist or constant elevator service. The servants' on luxury in living, regardless of the cost, rooms will be detached in the distant, unwhereas in Europe (until Americans began chaperoned, and unheated attic. There will teaching it our method), price, and never com- be no servants' bath, no mail-chute, no interfort, was the only question asked. Europe communicating telephone and no adequate

The New Yorker pays, all other things being London, for example. Even now, after half equal, no more for his housing than the a century of protest, American travelers find Parisian does, while he has many more conbut few Italian, Swiss, or German hotels, veniences, and many more ways of reaching apartments or private houses containing any- the city by the numerous transportation lines. thing like the luxuries insisted on by us at Add to this the almost unlimited choice and home, and hence supplied (and paid for), as range of prices possible in New York, and the a necessary part of every roof-tree. There is balance is very much against the French. In hardly a first-class hotel in any city in Paris the apartment hunter must take what America above the 20,000 mark which does he can find or stay in the pension with the all-round dignity which has regard not only Even in Paris there are still thousands of to oneself, but to those one comes in contact

### HOTELS AND PENSIONS

Average American hotel living is cheaper ens, and baths. Thus, Paris is the best possi- other times in the Hotel B. in the Opéra; and in New York I live in the Hotel C. in the America is full of cities of the 20,000 class Thirties, and between Broadway and Fifth which are known all over the world in trade Avenue,—the ideal spot for the transient or literature; whereas the 20,000 city on the dweller in the city. In all these houses, Continent is generally a mere village by comwhether I stay one day or ten, I pay the fol- parison. The difference is in the manner of lowing and receive the following benefits:

ITEMS	Paris Hotel R.	Paris Hotel B.	New York Hotel C.	LONDON Hotel M.
Room per day	50	100	80	100
2 persons	(\$5.00)	(\$2.50	(83.50)	(\$2.50)
Bath	100	0	100	0
<b>Ta</b> ble	100	50	100	80
Music	80	0	0	100
Beds	100	50	100	100
Telephone.out-				
side	0	0	100	100
Telephone, in-				
<b>side</b>	80	0	100	100
Elevator	50	100	100	50
Sanitary appli-				
ances	100	10	100	100
Lights	80	20	100	80
Heat	50	20	100	10
Service	10	50	100	-80
Mail chute	0	0	100	0
Accessibility	80	100	100	100
Class	80	50	80	100
Cleanliness	50	20	100	100
Fire protection.	10	10	100	10
Courtesy of				
staff	50	100	100	100
Intelligence of				
staff	10	20	100	100
Total points.	1080	650	1760	1410
Comparative Po Poor—20. Ve	ints. Bes		Good—80. —0.	<b>Fair</b> —50.

America a class of hostelry which Europe tariff paid by the consumer. even at its best has never attempted. Outeat for two-francs-fifty

York, and Milan. The proper comparison is railway freight to the Paris or other market. that offered by the provincial cities in each This item of long-haul applies to many country, towns of about equal effective size. articles, and tends to add an artificial burden By "effective size" I mean that a city of to the total of delivered price. attained by no town below the 200,000 grade. notably fuel, the retail cost delivered to the

provincial life, in separated houses, and in the greater independence of the individual in America. Some comparisons of capital commercial cities in several countries might be made:

ITEMS	PARIS		New Y		MILAN	r
	Av. Victor E					
	Po	unts	1	oints?	Po	ints
Rent	. \$2000	50	\$2000	50	\$1000	100
Baths	. One	50	Two	100	One	50
Lights		100	Electric	100	Electric	100
Heat		20	Abunda	nt100	Deficient	20
Telephone	. Extra		Included			50
Elevator		50	Excellen	t 100	Good	80
Accessibility.	Fair	50	Excellen	t 100	Excellent	100
Convenience.	. Fair		Excellen			80
Kitchen	. Very Poor	10	Excellen	t 100	Good	80
Total		390		850		660

### HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

The cost of the food supply does not greatly differ in Europe and America. Certain articles cost more in the Old World than in the New, and vice versa, depending upon circum-The difference in number of points is stances. In Italy sugar is higher because striking, and the basis of comparison does of the government tax. In France butter is not seemunreasonable. There are, naturally, twice the New York price because of limited many New York hotels far more expensive supply and the fact that it is still a luxury. than these three of the average grade I have Meat is higher in Europe than with us bepurposely selected,—as there are likewise in cause it is farther from Chicago and Buenos London and in Paris. But the differing scale Aires; fair wine and oil are cheaper there beapplies to all alike, and when the student cause they are likewise closer to the sources passes above a certain level he finds in of supply and are subject to no protective

One great reason why food prices run genside the larger cities the comparisons are even erally higher in Europe than in America is more impressive. Italy still manages to because, not having any vast farm areas to maintain an acceptable type of second-class draw upon as we ourselves have, a season of hotel, in spite of advancing cost of operation; poor crops puts European cooks at the mercy but elsewhere the second-rate accommoda- of imports from foreign fields,—the high cost tions are far less attractive than can be found being increased by the cost of ocean carriage in America anywhere for half the price or less. and the import duty at the port of entry. Compare, for instance, the innumerable France ordinarily supplies herself with porestaurants, even in New York or Wash- tatoes, for example, but in a bad crop year ington, where one has a first-rate abundant she has to buy part of the supply in the table-d'hôte meal for fifty cents, with the sort United States, paying not only a price adof place in France or Italy where one might vanced in Aroostook County, Maine, on cabled news of shortened crops in Normandy, It is, of course, unfair to use the extremes but rail haul to the Atlantic seaboard, ocean of comparison involved in Paris, London, New freight, import duty at Havre and inward

from 60,000 to 100,000 population in America must cover themselves liberally against ever lives on a scale and demands recognition as a possible irregularities in the landing of cargoes municipal individual such as in Europe is at the ports, while in some commodities,

of the product at the mine or in the forest.

United States (New York):

COMPARATIVE SCALE OF RETAIL PRICES (OUT-

	IDE CALI		
M	ONTH OF N	OVEMBER,	1911
ARTICLES	FRANCE	UNITED STATES	REMARKS
Beef	<b>\$</b> 0.39	80.25	
Lamb.	.49	.20	
Chickens	.35	.20	In France fresh; in America storage.
Flour	.08	.05	
Potatoes	.02 14	.01%	
Corn meal.	.08	.05	
Rice	.10	.06	
Sugar	.10	.07	
Tea	1.15	.60	
Coffee	.57	.35	
Milk	.06	.08	Per quart
liggs.	.58	.40	Per dozen
Butter	.44	.40	
Salt	ربار 02.	.02	
Bread	.04	.03	Per pound
Anthracite coal	13.50	7.00	

Note: In New York and other large American cities, department stores sell nearly all these articles (and many others) at very much lower prices than are here quoted.

on each twenty cents disbursed (one sou per by an automobile. franc), which custom is fixed and has not been retail price of the food, and does not come out Europe to do the work of two with us. or professional class household in Europe.

housewife always knows (and generally by now totally extinct abroad. reference to her evening paper) the exact

actual consumer sometimes represents a sheer cheap life of Europe, the only classes which leap, as much as 100 per cent., above the cost live cheaply on the Continent are those at the two extremes of the social and economic In 1010-11 the following retail prices were scale, the comparatively poor and the compaid by housekeepers in Europe and the paratively rich—the one by its identity with the market organization, and the other by multiplying the effect of certain special differences in the rent of extensive property and the pay of domestic servants. To the middle class between, there is no escape from the toll exacted by the sundry middlemen.

Added to the cook's commission is the one month's extra pay per year given to all servants in Europe at the New Year (though in Italy it is divided equally between New Year and the midsummer holiday on August 20); and the numerous tips paid of necessity to clerks, messengers, delivery drivers, and

similar people of all kinds.

French cooks in France (like those in Italy) receive usually from \$12 to \$13 per month, plus the extras. Housemaids receive Account must be taken of the fact that in from \$8 to \$9. They are in no way so effi-Europe the cook does the buying, and thus cient as American servants of the same class, absolutely controls the food appropriation, nor do the same servants work so well in She (male cooks are infinitely more trouble- France as they do when moved to America some) keeps an account with her mistress and settled in the different atmosphere. Men which is really only a sop to the latter's dig-servants are paid from \$12 to \$20 per month nity, since there is no way of ascertaining the and chauffeurs from \$40 to \$60, plus board truth of the prices stated in it, even if one and clothing. The last is a large saving over goes to the shops and personally interviews American pay for chauffeurs, but I am exthe cook's friends and co-conspirators on the pressly writing at this time of the very much spot. Whether or not the prices for which greater number of people everywhere who reimbursement is demanded by the cook are have so far successfully managed to achieve genuine, she is paid a commission of one cent dignity of living and firmness of soul unaided

The average menage in France, maintained overset, according to very recent reports, by on a total income of not over \$6000 or \$7000 any of the transplanted American house- a year, is obliged to employ, in addition to keepers who have proceeded blithely to the usual two female servants and an occa-France to revolutionize domestic methods. sional scrubber, one outright additional hand This commission is, naturally, charged on the for heavy work. That is, it takes three in of the grocer's pocket. It amounts to five lower-grade households, with one servant, the cents on the dollar, or to from \$75 to \$100 per European "general" is a marvel of endurance year in the average prosperous upper-middle and stupidity at \$8 per month or so,—the mistress doing her share of the finer work. The truth is that in America the prudent The "capable girl for general housework" is

It all depends, of course, upon the class of retail cost of every article of food and can household under consideration, so that we go to the market any day and make her might take three tabulated grades to compurchases on the basis of fixed and generally plete our study,—three classes of households advertised prices; whereas, on the contrary, not in capital cities but in those of from no French housewife above the humble class 70,000 to 250,000. Let us suppose our housecould do so, even were the prices available for holds each to have two adults and three chilcomparison. As I have frequently attempted dren, and one or more servants according to (not always successfully) to show to Amer- class. Clothing, as an ever-variable quantity, icans who have dreamed of the legendary has been omitted altogether from the tables.

## CLASS ONE (1 SERVANT) Cost of Household Per Year

EE XPENDITURE	United States	FRANCE	REMARKS
FRent	8300	<b>\$</b> 300	
I light	35 .	25	
Heat and fuel	65	75	
IFood	580	580	
€ Foverness			
Cook	208	120	•
Commissions	200	30	
Extra month		10	
DAWS INVIEW	• • • •	10	\$160
Housemaid			•
Extra month			
Scrubwoman			
Extra month			
Laundress		50 -	Part of French washing done out. Washing included in America
Butler			
Footman			
Chausseur			
TOTAL Well-being.	\$1188 100%	\$1190 70%	

## CLASS TWO (2-3 SERVANTS, 2 ADULTS, 3 CHILDREN)

Rent         \$1000         \$900           Light         50         75           Heat and fuel         100         200           Food         1500         1600           Governess             Cook         312         156         \$6 a week in           Commissions         80         America	
Heat and fuel. 100 200 Food 1500 1600 Governess	
Heat and fuel. 100 200 Food 1500 1600 Governess Cook 312 156 \$6 a week in	
Governess 312 156 \$6 a week in	
Governess 312 156 \$6 a week in	
Cook	
Extra month 13 —	
\$249	
Housemaid 208 120 \$4 a wk. in Amer	ica
Extra month 10 —	•••
\$130	
Scrubwoman 72	
Extra month 6	
\$78	
Laundress 156 120 week at \$1	- 8
Datiburess 100 120 Week 8031	. 30
(in Americ	a.
Extra month 10	
\$130	
Butler	
_ Extra month	
Footman	
Extra month	
Chauffeur	
40000	
TOTAL \$3326 \$3362	
WELL-BBING. 100% 80%	

## CLASS THREE (2 ADULTS, 3 CHILDREN, 8 SERVANTS)

Expenditure	UNITED States	FRANCE	H	EMARKS
Rent	\$3000	\$1500		
I.ight	200	150		
Heat and fuel	200	250		
Food	2500	2500		
Governess	<b>520</b>	180		
Cook	364	168		
Commissions		125		
Extra month		14		
			\$307	•
Housemaid	208	120		
Extra month		10		•
			\$130	
0	000	100	,	_In Class
Scrubmald	208	120		Threesecond
17-4			,	maid
Extra month	• • • •	10	\$130	
Laundress	208	120	9190	
Extra month		10		
mad a monda			\$130	
Butler	750	240	4100	
Commissions	250			
Extra month		20		
Footman	500	180		
Extra month		15		
			\$195	
Chauffeur	1200	600		Clothing
Commissions	300	300		extra in
Kxtras		200		France
_			1100	
TOTAL	\$10,408	<b>\$6,832</b>		
COMPARATIVE Well-being	100%	100%		

To these three classes, which illustrate the grades of average society on both sides of the Atlantic between the workers and the rich, I add Class Four for purpose of comparison, to represent the workers. It is a very large class, more numerous in France as to absence of children, and represents the great mass of more or less inadequate couples who have so far lacked either gumption or opportunity to be more than instruments in the hands of others in the classes over them:

## CLASS FOUR (2 ADULTS, NO CHILDREN. NO SERVANT)

### COST OF HOUSEHOLD PER YEAR

Expenditure	UNITED States	FRANCE
Rent	\$100	\$100
Light	25	10
Fuel	25	25
Heat	50	
Food	250	145
TOTAL	\$450	\$280
COMPARATIVE WELL-BRING	100%	20%

It will thus be seen that at both ends of our comparison we have opposite advantages. In America our lowest social scale leads the entire world within its class for comparative well being. It pays much more for cost of living, but, where the money difference is about 60 per cent. in favor of France and the sheer cost of living, there is a difference in the comforts of life of 80 per cent. in favor of the United States. That difference, indeed, is easily sensed in every superficial way by the most cursory observers of conditions.

In the center, however, in Classes One and Two, there is a strong tendency to equality in both countries. This is the lower middle class. On its more moderate scale (Class One) the cost of living is about the same, but the degree of comparative well being is 30 per cent. less. In Class Two, slightly higher in the scale, all conditions, both in cost and comforts, practically balance.

But in Class Three, the upper middle, which tends to merge into the rich, France leads us heavily. The fact is, deduced exactly from these tabulations but easily observable in its surface aspects by any watchful non-professional passer-by, that in France it is cheaper and as comfortable to live at about \$10,000 a year or more. Below that scale the cost is equal and the comfort less than in America.

The figures that I have tabulated seem so sustain the proposition set forth in the beginning of this article that one can live more cheaply in Europe than in the United States only by adopting a different mode of life.

## COST OF TRAVEL AT HOME AND ABROAD

### BY CHARLES FREDERICK CARTER

finally in all cases the question of speed.

the 734,103 trains run in the Empire State he takes off his hat. in 1910 were on time. The other 19 per cent. good showing. lays on European trains.

wedged tightly into a tiny box with from at home than it will abroad. five to seven other sufferers, with no place to put his feet except in the lap of his vis-à-vis, who returns the compliment by breathing into his face because there is no place else to breathe, the European compartment car required for representative journeys in Euwill continue to appear better than the roomy, rope and America of as nearly the same length

IT is frequently asserted, and perhaps as parlor car or the sleeper. To those who are often denied that travel in Furance is more resolved. often denied, that travel in Europe is more resolved to exalt the European "railway comfortable, faster and cheaper than in the carriage" it matters not that it is of a type United States. Strangely enough, varying con- that has not been improved upon for threeclusions on these points are expressed even by quarters of a century. A large proportion those who have traveled more or less exten- of European railway carriages run on four sively on both sides of the Atlantic, although or six wheels. Indeed, some of the finest comparative cost and speed are matters of fact, examples of the continental car builders' not of opinion, and these facts are of record, art, shown at the Brussells exposition of 1910. accessible to all who choose to investigate, were of this style. Yet four-wheeled and Rates of fare are published both in Europe six-wheeled cars were rejected because of and America, while the time cards will settle their conspicuous unfitness in the earliest days of American railroading. They are the Time cards, to be sure, are not infallible most rigid, hardest-riding vehicles it is posprophecies of arrivals and departures, either sible to design. They jolt, jiggle, and jounce in Europe or America. This recalls the oft- in distressing contrasts to the smooth motion repeated assertion that European trains are of a modern coach at home. Seat backs in more punctual than American. Unfortu- the European compartment car being innately no authoritative data exists upon variably at right angles to the seat, it is quite which comparisons can be based. The only out of the question to recline in an easy posiofficial statistics regarding punctuality on tion, even if there were no one opposite, with either side of the Atlantic are those pub- knees almost touching your own. And the lished by the New York Public Service Com- back being formed by the wall of the commission, which show that 81 per cent. of partment the passenger cannot sit erect unless

Any one who, after a fair trial of such were delayed an average of 5 minutes, 36 accommodations can say that they are acseconds. For so large a number of trains ceptable would, doubtless, prefer the frowzy in all the varying conditions of traffic and European dining car, with advertising cards weather of a year this may be regarded as a occupying every available area, to the clean, European trains may, or handsome American "diner," with its glismay not surpass this record; but at least tening silver and showy napery; while the they have not attained perfection. I have meager and insipid table d'hôte of the former known a Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean would seem more appetizing than the genertrain to leave the Paris terminus 18 minutes ous portions prepared to order by a competent late, and have experienced other slight de- cook in the latter. Since no final decision can be expected, the issue of comfort may be left out of this discussion. But no matter DISCOMFORT OF EUROPEAN RAILROAD TRAVEL what one's views may be on other subjects, a dollar is always one hundred cents, whether Comfort alone is a matter of individual it be expended in Europe or in America. And taste. To the traveler who prefers to be a dollar will buy much more transportation

### A COMPARISON OF RATES

To demonstrate this fact the cost and time well-ventilated American coach, or even the as practicable are given here. That the comparison may be as comprehensive as practi- if he were caught riding in a day coach on cable within the limits of a brief article, trips anything but a suburban train. But once of various lengths in various parts of Europe across the Atlantic he travels third class in and America are cited, with the rate per mile England and second class on the continent and speed per hour in each case.

going and returning by different routes at a rarely does the American tourist use foreign reduction amounting to from 3 per cent. to sleeping cars. On the other side of the Atlan-24 per cent. But American summer tourists tic sleeping-car charges are so appalling that also have the privilege of buying round-trip no one could sleep after paying them. tickets at greatly reduced rates. For example the regular one-way fare between Chicago FAST TRAIN SERVICE IN AMERICA AND IN and Denver is \$22.60; the round-trip summer rate is \$30,—a reduction of 33 per cent. From \$87,—a reduction of 43 per cent.

the fourth that the second-class passenger speed, but the distances are short. nuity can suggest.

home. He would be inexpressibly shocked an hour. Outside of these three countries

and glories in it. European second-class In many cases the traveler in Europe can rates may, therefore, be compared with buy "rundreis" tickets for a round trip American rates minus Pullman fare. Very

The costliest ride to be had in America is Boston to Phoenix, Ariz., the one-way rate is on one of the fast trains between New York \$73.90; round-trip rate \$100.05,—a reduction and Chicago. On these trains the fare is of 32 per cent. From New York to Alex- \$30,—an increase of 50 per cent. over the andria Bay in the Thousand Islands, the regular fare on the standard roads. As one one-way rate is \$8.50; round trip, \$10.50,— is obliged to pay Pullman fare also in order a reduction of 38 per cent. From New York to ride on this train the minimum rate may to Pacific Coast common points the one-way be said to be \$35. A compartment or a drawrate on the differential lines, that is, the roads ing room would make it still more. The train between New York and Chicago that on ac- covering the longer route runs a distance of count of longer distance and slower time 979 miles, so that the rate figures out at 3.57 charge \$2 less between these points than the cents per mile. In return for this expendiso-called "standard" roads, is \$76.75. The ture the passenger receives in addition to his regular summer season rate for the round berth the use of a buffet, library and smoking trip is \$105.80,—a reduction of 31/2 per cent. car at one end of the train, a parlor in the while on certain dates last season it was only observation car at the other end, the use of a bath, the services of a stenographer, a barber. To make the comparison between Euro- and a valet, and he may obtain fine meals at pean and American rates perfectly fair, reasonable prices in the dining car instead special limited tickets may be left out of of buying a cold lunch in a pasteboard box consideration, and only regular one-way rates as he might have to do in Europe, for dining used. On European railways there are first-, cars are far from being in as general use in second-, and third-class rates. As American Europe as they are in America. Also the roads have but one class their rates, with passenger on these fast trains covers the Pullman fares added, may be compared with 979 miles in 17 hours and 55 minutes,— European first-class rates, although this which gives an average speed, including seems hardly equitable. The tourist who stops, of 54.41 miles an hour from start to pays first-class fare, nearly a half more than finish. This is the fastest train for the longest second-class, on a European train gets noth- distance in the world. The fastest train for ing whatever for the extra money but a the longest distance on the other side of the different color in the upholstery. The com- Atlantic runs from London to Plymouth on partment is exactly the same size as a second- the Great Western Railway, 22534 miles, in class one, and the seat is identical in style 4 hours, 7 minutes. This gives an average and shape, the sole difference being that the speed of 54.8 miles an hour. There are some first-class passenger in some instances is sixteen other scheduled trains in England entitled to one-third of a bench instead of and France combined that make greater The parlor-car passenger in America fastest scheduled train for any distance in return for his extra payment gets a large in England runs from Darlington to York, revolving chair in which he may recline in 44 miles, at a speed of 61.7 miles an hour. as many comfortable positions as his inge- The fastest train in France runs from Paris to St. Quentin, 953/4 miles, at 61.8 miles an The average American finds Pullman ac- hour. The fastest train in Germany runs commodations none too good for him at from Berlin to Halle, 101 miles, at 55 miles

no scheduled trains attain a speed of as much which gives an average speed of 33 miles an

as 50 miles an hour.

The nearest approach to this distance at the rate of 35 miles an hour. covered by a through train connecting important cities in Europe is the route of the train in Europe is from Paris to Constanti-Sud Express from Paris to Madrid, a distance nople, 2147 miles. The time required is 70 of 902 miles. Although this is 77 miles hours, which gives an average speed of 30.6 shorter than the route of the Twentieth miles an hour. At this rate it would require Century Limited the Sud Express consumes 8 hours longer to make the journey from New 26 hours and 13 minutes in covering it, which York to San Francisco than is required by the makes the average speed 34:36 miles an hour. slow train already mentioned. The fare The first-class fare for this shorter and slower from Paris to Constantinople is \$60.06; the journey is \$32.95, while the sleeping-car fare sleeping-car fare \$16.79,—making a total of is \$12.06, or two and two-fifths times the \$76.85, or 3.8 cents a mile. This rate would Pullman fare for a longer distance. These add \$22.45 to the fare between New York two items alone foot up \$45.01, or an average and San Francisco. of 5 cents a mile, or \$10 more for inferior accommodations than is charged for the New York and San Francisco does not give costliest journey in America. Second-class a fair idea of average charges, take the fare fare from Paris to Madrid is \$23.35, or 2.58 from New York to Santa Fé, which is not cents a mile, which is \$3.35 more than stand- a competitive point. The one-way fare is ard fare between New York and Chicago.

## THE EUROPEAN BAGGAGE TAX

But this is not the total cost of the journey. an hour shorter. The American passenger is entitled to the free transportation of 150 pounds of baggage. is 1061 miles; between Paris and Naples 1063 In Europe, except in Great Britain, every miles. Yet the former journey can be made pound of baggage, except ordinary hand bag- in 28 hours at an average speed of 38 miles gage, must be paid for. No tourist can cal- an hour, while the latter consumes 40 hours, culate these charges in advance, for the com- the average speed being but 26.6 miles an plexities of the baggage tariff are quite beyond hour. The difference in fare is also startling. the grasp of the ordinary mind. The only thing The one-way fare between Chicago and Denthat can be counted upon with certainty is ver is \$22.60; the sleeping-car fare \$6, makthat they will be enough. I have paid as ing a total of \$28.60, or 2.7 cents a mile. much as \$2.48 on two trunks weighing 168 From Paris to Naples the fare is \$32.40; the pounds for a journey of 121 miles. At this sleeping-car fare \$14.37, or nearly two and rate 150 pounds of baggage, the amount a half times the Pullman rate for the same allowed free on American roads, would cost distance, making a total of \$46.77, or \$18.17 the traveler from Paris to Madrid \$16.60.

## LONG-DISTANCE RATES

In comparing the less expensive trains in America with those in Europe the contrast Lucerne, 396 miles, in 12 hours. The first becomes still more striking. The distance class fare is \$14.10; second-class fare \$0.60, from New York to San Francisco is 3254 while 150 pounds of baggage, which goes free miles by the shortest, and 3575 miles by in the United States, would cost \$1.80 more. the longest direct route. The regular one- The distance between Chicago and Minneapway rate is \$70.75 by the standard, and \$76.- olis is 422 miles, which is covered in 12 hours 75 by the differential roads. Sleeping-car and 45 minutes. The fare is \$8 and a parlorfare would bring the total up to \$04.75 by car seat is \$1 making the total cost \$5.10 less the cheaper route,—which is 2.89 cents per than the first-class fare for a shorter distance mile. Even on a slow train consuming 28 in Europe. Few Americans would think of hours on the road between New York and making so long a journey in a day coach, Chicago, and allowing 3 hours wait for a though it could be done far more comfortably train at the latter place, the journey from than in a second-class compartment in Eu-

hour. Faster trains make the run in 03 hours

The longest distance traveled by a through

Lest it be thought that the rate between \$48.95, or \$61.95 with sleeping-car fare added. The distance is 2237 miles, or 180 miles farther than from Paris to Constantinople. while the fare is \$11.00 less and the time half

The distance between Chicago and Denver more than for the same distance in America. The rate per mile is 4.4 cents. Second-class fare between Paris and Naples is \$21.85, or 2.05 cents a mile.

Express trains make the run from Paris to st to coast would be made in 99 hours, rope. By this method of traveling the American journey would cost \$1.60 less than the delphia; but the fastest Italian trains consecond-class fare for a shorter ride in Europe. sume 3 hours and 10 minutes in making the If one had baggage the difference in favor run as compared with 1 hour and 50 minutes of the American trip would be still greater, between New York and Philadelphia. The

in America. Even third-class fare between as elsewhere in Europe. London and Glasgow is 25 cents more than first-class railroad fare between Chicago and The Empire State Express Minneapolis. makes the run of 430 miles between New York hour more than the time required by the to the advantage of American roads. on the English train.

or \$6.16 second class. The distance of 225 differential lines is only 1.82 cents a mile. miles between New York and Washington is cents more.

## ITALIAN TRAINS AND SERVICE

from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours to cover the 162 miles attempt at the equipment of a limited train. between Naples and Rome, the principal One train averaged 49.69 miles an hour, two cities of the nation, the average speed but others only averaged from 20 to 37 miles ranging from 19 to 29.5 miles an hour. The an hour, so the average speed for the whole fare is \$5.73 first-class and \$3.97 second-class. distance was only 30.4 miles an hour. This may be compared with the run of 143

miles greater than from New York to Phila- average.

Express trains between London and Glas-first-class fare between the Italian cities is gow make the run of 401 miles in 8 hours and \$3.42, while the one-way fare between New 15 minutes, which gives an average speed York and Philadelphia, with parlor-car fare of 48.5 miles an hour. This is 15 miles an added, is \$2.75. The second-class rate behour faster than the Chicago-Minneapolis tween Genoa and Milan is \$2.40; the railtrain, but the fare is much higher, being road fare alone between New York and Phila-\$14.50 first-class as compared with \$9, in- delphia is \$2.25. And it must not be forcluding parlor-car fare for a greater distance gotten that baggage must be paid for in Italy,

## **AVERAGES OF RATES**

Specific instances might be multiplied and Buffalo in 8 hours, 45 minutes,—half an indefinitely, the comparisons always being English train for a trip 38 miles shorter, turn from the specific to the general, Euro-This is an average of 4.37 miles an hour faster pean second-class rates, which vary with the than the English trains, yet the fare includ-speed of the train, range from 2.18 cents a ing a parlor-car seat on this limited train is mile to 3.5 cents a mile, the average being only \$11.25, or \$3.25 less than first-class fare about 2.6 cents a mile, as compared with an annual average rate for all the railroads of the One may make the journey of 238 miles United States ranging from 1.962 cents a from Frankfort to Leipsic in the brief space mile to 2.003 cents per mile. From New of nine hours at a charge of \$8.28 first class, York to Buffalo the one-way rate by the

An American traveler who kept an account covered in 5 hours for \$5.65 railroad fare and of his expenditures on eleven journeys in \$1.25 for a parlor-car seat,—a total of \$6.90. Europe aggregating 2154 miles found that At the German rate the trip would cost oo he had paid out in fares \$76.55; and for transportation of his baggage weighing 168 pounds \$19.42 making the total \$95.97, which made the average rate 4.46 cents a mile. He paid regular one-way fares and never rode Italian passenger trains require anywhere in a "train de luxe," which is a European

On returning home he made out a schedule miles between New York and Albany, which of eleven journeys in America of as nearly is covered in from 3 to 4 hours, the average the same length as those he made in Europe as speed being  $35\frac{3}{4}$  to  $47\frac{2}{3}$  miles an hour while was practicable, though the aggregate was the one-way fare is \$3.10, or with parlor-car 57 miles more than the total distance travfare added \$3.85. At the Italian first-class eled in Europe. For these trips the total rate the fare would be \$5.05. By riding in a cost at regular one-way fares, including day coach, not a difficult feat for so short a parlor-car seats, was \$60.15. Adding a postime, one could save 47 cents over the Italian sible excess baggage charge of \$2.75 brought second-class rate for the distance. And only the total up to \$62.90,—an average of 2.86 those who have never seen an Italian second- cents a mile, or \$33.07 less than the cost of class car could entertain any doubts about the European trips with which comparison the superiority of the American accommoda- was made. Furthermore, the average speed on the American trips was 38.6 miles an hour, The distance from Genoa to Milan is 3 or 8.2 miles an hour faster than the European

# ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS, CELEBRATIONS, AND EXPOSITIONS, 1912

	EAFOSITIO	ONS, 1912	
CELEBRATIONS AND EXPOSITIONS	IN PLACE	DATE	SECRETARY
		September 5-16 July 10 October	Dr. A. W. Bell, Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg. Canada.
Agriculture and Fine Arts	Iraphir Arta :	May 27-Oct. 14 April 27-Oct. 14 April 27-Nov. 18	Committee of the Exhibition, Krestchatik 27-10, Klev, Russia.
Note of the control o		May 25-June May 25-June Rept 23-Oct. 3 May Aug. 27-Sept. 6 June 26	Miss D. Fulton, 75 Chancery Lane (Holborn), London, W. C., Eng., Lee M. Bods, Columbus, Ohio.
RDUGATIONAL GATHERINGS			
	CHIT Baven, N. V.	June 24 June 30-Bept. 30	treet, Columbus, Ohio. York City.
	Chicago, III.	July 6-12 June 18-July 26	Knozville, Tenn.
MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES	Z.		
	:	May 24-25 October 8-11 August 18-21	ı, Mo.
		July 4-7 September 4-8	
		May 7-9 June 12 December 4-10	
	, ***** *	November 12-14	
	•	October 6-13 October 19-25 May 29-39	D.C.
	:	May 7-8ept. 30 May 16-26 May 16	Ph.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	June o May 15 May 29 June o-13	ž.

DATE	May 31-June 2 December 30 August 27-29 Beptember 12 June 10-13 April 18-20 May 27 December 27-31 June 24-28 June 16-22 June 26-32 June 36-32 June 36-32 June 37-31 May 28-31 May 28-31 May 31-June 1 May 31-June 1 May 31-June 1 May 10 Beptember 4-18 August 11-18 June 16-24 May 31-June 1 May 10 Beptember 4-18 August 11-18 June 18-31 May 10-34 May 31-June 1		December 27-31 Beytember 18-30 June 25 Beytember 24-38 Beytember 24-38 Beytember 24-38 Beytember 24-38 May 30-31 June 12-19 May 27-29 June 18-13 June 18 June 18 May 7-10 May 7-10	Reptember 9 November 7 June 25-July 6 Boptember 9 May 16-19 May 20-22 August 28 June 26-July 23 May 20-21 August 25 May 7-9 November 15-16
PLACE				
SCIENTIFIC AND PROPESSIONAL GATEERINGS		DLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONFERENCES	OTHER OCQASIONS	

D.O.

# A WORLD'S OBJECT LESSON FROM THE BRITISH DEMOCRACY

## BY W. T. STEAD

[The following pages contain Mr. Stead's interpretation of the meaning of England's settlement of the great coal strike by the adoption of two new principles,—namely, the minimum living wage as a human right, and the settlement of industrial deadlocks by government action when the whole public welfare is involved. The tone and spirit of this article are strikingly characteristic of a journalist whose busy pen had worked ceaselessly for the uplifting of the masses of his fellow men and women through more than forty years. There is a prophetic and triumphant note in this last article of his that must thrill his friends and readers throughout the English-speaking world.—The EDITOR.]

month I write not less truly that Britain, hav- been so little dross to be burnt away. The ing escaped Hell, is returning from the purify- Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor both ing flames of Purgatory. Whereat let us thank referred in terms of gratitude and pride to God and glorify His Holy Name forever. the evidence which this stern crisis has re-March has been a dark and dolorous month— vealed of the resources of our national chara month of grim suspense and sore affliction, acter. The way in which this strike has been a trying month, a testing month, but never- faced and settled has been the admiration and theless it is likely to be remembered long in the wonder of the world. "The British deour annals as one of crowning mercy. "For mocracy," exclaimed a Norwegian observer, whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and "has set an object-lesson to the world." scourgeth every son whom He receiveth," Even Maximilian Harden has been conand although "no chastening for the present strained to pay a tribute of admiration to the is joyous, but grievous, nevertheless after- self-control and the dignity with which this ward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of right- conflict has been carried on. A French corre-eousness unto them which are exercised spondent chronicled in amazement the fact thereby. Wherefore lift up the hands which that at the fiercest moment of the social war hang down, and the feeble knees, and make leaders on both sides met as friends, and that straight paths for your feet." How appo- the bitterness of the industrial strife never sitely the familiar verses from the Epistle to poisoned the relations of the men and the the Hebrews apply to the present situation! mine-owners. There were not wanting evil For the making of straight paths, lest that ones, emissaries of Satan, who were prompt which is lame be turned out of the way, is the to proffer counsels of hatred and malignity. task to which the nation is now addressing The inciters to class hatred were busy on both itself, and we shall do well to take as our sides. But the nation heeded them not. So order of the day, "Follow peace and holiness, it has come to pass that we can look back without which no man shall see the Lord." upon what threatened to be a plunge into Which lesson, if it be indeed taken seriously Hell with the devout thankfulness of those to heart, will be well worth the fifty millions who have emerged from the purifying fires sterling which Britain is computed to have of Purgatory. lost in the Month of Trial.

## LIKE GOLD FROM THE FURNACE

London, April 1, 1912. if we have not come out pure gold from the AST month I wrote, and wrote truly, that refiner's fire, we can at least thank God and Britain stood on the brink of Hell. This take courage from the fact that there has

## "BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS"

First and foremost, honor must be ren-The fining-pot is for silver and the furnace dered where honor is most due, to the King for gold, but the Lord trieth the hearts. We and his Prime Minister, for the patient, have been tried, and we have not been found strenuous, and weariless energy with which wanting. From the highest to the lowest, from first to last they labored in the cause of from the King upon the throne to the hum-blest of his subjects in the depth of the mine, would be the first to acknowledge how keen we have been subjected to a stern ordeal, and was the interest taken by His Majesty in the efforts made for the composing of the strife things stands the fact that these leaders, with which threatened to convulse the realm, and a divided counsel and an impatient million, how ardently and sympathetically His Maj- never lost their temper or self-control, always esty encouraged his Prime Minister to perse-confronted their antagonists with a united vere in the paths of peace. Of Mr. Asquith front, and finally succeeded in achieving a it is difficult to speak too highly. From first triumph for labor which last year seemed to to last he showed a statesmanlike appre- be altogether beyond the sphere of practical ciation of the gravity of the crisis. He made politics. the appeasement of the strife the first order of showed neither exultation in victory nor rethe day and of every day. Surrounded by sentment against their adversaries, but apthe chief ministers of his cabinet, aided and plied themselves with a will to secure the advised by the tried experts of the Board of speedy effacement of all traces of the war. Trade, he toiled day in and day out, weekday and Sunday, at the thankless task of removing misunderstandings, of clearing away obstacles, and of laying the firm foundations of a settled peace. He fought for peace as the most magnificent demonstration of the generals fight for victory on the field of battle, solidarity of Labor the world had yet seen. and if peace hath her victories no less re- It was eclipsed before it ended by a still more nowned than war, Mr. Asquith is indeed en- magnificent demonstration of the solidarity titled to the laurel crown and the victor's of the nation. The struggle for the minimum wreath. More than once it seemed as if the wage in the mines incidentally entailed the combat was going against him. But he never total loss of all wages by nearly a million faltered and he never feared. He fought the other workers, the paralysis of trade, the good fight from first to last with marvelous cessation of business. Men, women and chiltemper, with invincible resolve, and in the dren shivered in the bitter east wind before end he had the rare distinction of bringing fireless grates. Advertisements are the stimthe strife to a close amid the plaudits of both ulus of trade, and during the strike the adverand faithful servant."

## THE MINER

ister, the second must be accorded to the today to keep them from dying of starvation. miners. There are a million of them, plain, But in the direct hour of distress and of susuncultured men, who spend arduous lives in pense there was neither panic nor passion. the constant presence of death, wringing from Silently and uncomplainingly, rich and poor the deep hidden womb of the earth the fiery life that vitalizes the industry of the world. thing through, helping each other as best They were led by men of their rank, honest they could until the ordeal was over. and painstaking, but who had never before been thrust into the limelight to play a leading rôle in a great national crisis. They had to hold their own in argument with the ablest brains which money could purchase and to confront day by day the picked intellects of the administration. That they blundered badly at times, that they occasionally flinched where leaders of more moral courage or, let in administrative positions, both local and us say, audacity, might have greatly dared, national, showed themselves worthy of their and that they managed things so curiously trust. If any exception may be noted—such that at the last they all went into the lobby as the prosecution of Tom Mann and the Synagainst the bill which conceded to the full the dicalist printers, errors of judgment due to individual minimum wage for which the excess of zeal on the part of local functionaries strike was originally declared—all this may —they are but the exceptions which prove the be admitted. But over and above all these rule. The local authorities, it is true, had

And when the end came they

## THE NATION

The strike was hailed at its inception as the combatants, and an outburst of grateful tising business was cut up by the roots. appreciation from the nation at large. To Printers' Ink for April says a single advertishim, indeed, may be said, "Well done, good ing agent canceled orders for £100,000 in the first three weeks of the strike. The railway companies curtailed their passenger services, and counted their losses by half a million a week. In the potteries and elsewhere private If the first place belongs to the Prime Min- charity fed hundreds of thousands from day set their teeth and grimly decided to see the

> It was a sight for sin and wrong And slavish tyranny to see, A sight to make our faith more fierce and strong In high humanity.

## THE GOVERNMENT

The government, meaning thereby all men

authorities acted with energy, but without spoken at Westminster. flurry. The Home Secretary made no parade of troops, but the moment they were needed they were dispatched in sufficient force to make resistance impossible. But the chief burden of the government fell upon the broad sion. It was throughout negative, reminding shoulders of John Burns, and nobly did he us of Disraeli's famous aphorism, "Conservarespond to the trust. Mr. Burns has been of tism is the mule of politics that engenders late years somewhat too much absorbed in nothing." Mr. Bonar Law did well in deprethe administration of his department to cating debate. He did well also in giving appear much in the limelight. This crisis place to Mr. Balfour, whose return to the brought him his reward. Confronted by a leadership—actual though not formal—was widespread distress and unemployment, com- hailed with general enthusiasm. But, otherpared with which the Lancashire cotton wise, none of the Unionist leaders distinfamine was a fleabite, John Burns addressed guished themselves. They suggested as poshimself to the work of coping with the emer- sible solutions methods which were manigency with splendid composure and tireless festly impossible, and they shrank afraid energy. It is an amazing fact that during all from the heroic counsels of Mr. Garvin, who these trying weeks not a complaint and hardly for once has utterly failed to ride the whirla question was addressed to the Local Govern- wind and direct the storm. Once bit, twice ment Board. Firmly putting his foot down up- shy is apparently the motto of the Unionist on panicky proposals, some of which emanated party. The worst thing about the Opposifrom the highest quarters in Church and State, tion was that its note was throughout one of Mr. Burns applied himself diligently to encourbitter, almost rancorous, dislike and distrust age, to direct, and to stimulate the administra- of Labor. It was said in the lobby that the one tion of relief by local authorities and voluntary thing the younger Tories were wishing for was agencies throughout the country.

## PARLIAMENT

Palaver showed that it could on occasion firmly believed by many Liberals. hold its tongue. Silence in certain crises is golden, while speech is only silver. Much impatient nonsense was written by some newspapers about the duty of debating in public houses were not unworthy of the occasion. parture. The vital clause is the first, which They were neither protracted nor irrelevant. begins thus: The speeches even of the most extreme men were moderate and sensible as befitted the contract for the employment of a workman under-

but little to do in the task of maintaining representatives of a nation in the throes of a The miners themselves maintained crisis. The speeches of Mr. Asquith, Mr. such order that the Chief Constable of Wigan Lloyd-George, Mr. Thomas Lough, Mr. jocularly declared that he would have to put Brace, and Mr. Stephen Walsh were memorhis policemen on short time. But on the few able. Only one unworthy speech was delivoccasions on which order was imperiled the ered by any leading man, and that was not

## THE OPPOSITION

The Opposition failed to rise to the occasuch a prolongation of the strike as would bring the soldiers into the field; for a few dead colliers would be a welcome addition to the assets of the Tory party. Of course this will The House of Commons showed up admir- be repudiated as a calumny. I merely chronably in the late crisis. The great National icle it as a story current in the lobby, and

## THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Ministers did not resort to legislation until delicate questions which were the subject of all other means had failed. It was only when negotiations in private. But the House was they found that all the miners and 65 per unmoved by these gadflies of the lobby. So cent. of the mine-owners were agreed that long as an amicable arrangement was possible there should be a minimum wage that they it held its peace, and when legislation became most reluctantly resorted to legislation for necessary it legislated with a rapidity that the purpose of coercing the recalcitrant mialmost takes away the breath. The House of nority to stand in line with the majority. Lords also deserves a word of praise. It The act is loosely drawn, and as it provides effaced itself. If only it would follow the no penalties for the violation of its provisions same course in other crises it would earn a it may be regarded from one point of view high place among those institutions which as a mere pious declaration; from another have done their duty. The debates in both point of view it is a revolutionary new de-

1.—(1) It shall be an implied term of every

ground in a coal mine [which includes ironstone special district rules (either more or less stringent settled under this Act and applicable to that workman.

Then, after setting forth exceptions and mum rate or general district rules. conditions, Clause 2 declares:

Minimum rates of wages and district rules for the be shut down altogether. purposes of this Act shall be settled separately for each of the districts named in the schedule to this Act by a body of persons recognized by the Board of Trade as the joint district board for that district.

The Board of Trade may recognize any body of persons which it considers fairly and adequately to represent both workmen and employers-

the chairman of which is an independent person appointed by agreement between the persons representing the workmen and employers respectively on the body, or in default of agreement by the Board of Trade.

This chairman will have a casting vote when men and employers disagree. If, in a fortnight after the passing of the Act, no joint district board has been formed.

the Board of Trade may either forthwith, or after such interval as may seem to them necessary or expedient, appoint such person as they think fit to act in the place of the joint district board, and, while that appointment continues, this act shall be construed, so far as respects that district, as if the person so appointed were substituted for the joint district board.

## CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

special agreements to pay higher than the rates to be paid for hewing. governing this matter is of great importance. It runs as follows:

The joint district board of any district shall, if it is shown to them that any general district minimum rate or general district rules are not applicable in the case of any coal mine within the district or of any class of coal mines within the district, or in the case of any class of workmen, owing to the special circumstances of the mine or class of mine or workmen, settle a special minimum rate (either higher or lower than the general district rate) or that when men and their employers cannot

mines] that the employer shall pay to that work-man wages at not less than the minimum rate class of mines or class of workmen, and any such special rate or special rules shall be the rate or rules applicable to that mine, class of mine, or class of workmen, instead of the general district mini-

Without this provision many mines would

## FIVE SHILLINGS AND TWO

The only serious dispute arose between the miners and the government over the demand made by the former that Clause 1 (1), quoted above, should define the minimum wage as that of five shillings per day for adults and two shillings per day for boys, for those engaged at fixed wages. It was because this definition of the minimum was not inserted in the bill that the Labor party voted against the third reading. The demand was supported in the Cabinet by Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Buxton, and it met with much support outside. Personally, I thought the demand might have been conceded as a temporary provision, terminating with the provisional period during which wages were being fixed. The miners, however, would not listen to any such compromise, and the Cabinet was shut up to a plain yes or no to the demand that Parliament should fix definitely for three years the five shillings and two shillings minima. Mr. Asquith, vigorously supported by Lord Loreburn, Lord Morley, and, it is said, Mr. Winston Churchill, resisted the demand, not be-Workmen who are aged and infirm, and cause they regarded five shillings as excessive, who fail to comply with the conditions as to but because they rightly questioned the right regularity and efficiency laid down by the of Parliament to lay down hard and fast rules rules, are excluded from the benefit of the act. as to what should be paid in any industry. If The act remains in force for three years. this were done for the miners, similar demands Wages fixed by the district board shall remain would be pressed by all other trade unions, for twelve months unaltered except by mu- and there would be no end to it. Having tual agreement. At the end of twelve months constituted the district boards, it would not either party can give three months' notice of be wise to withdraw from them the right to their desire to vary the minimum. Existing fix the rates of district wages as well as the minimum shall not be interfered with. On threatened to continue the strike unless their the other hand, district boards may exempt demands were conceded, but ultimately they mines from the general minimum by fixing a consented to refer the question to a ballot of special minimum for such mines. The clause the men, which is now (April 1) being taken.

## THE MAGNITUDE OF THE MINIMUM BILL

The more the Minimum bill is considered the more immense will be seen to be the new departure which it initiates. Henceforth, two principles become part and parcel of our industrial life. First, that the worker must have a reasonable living wage, and, secondly,

agree what that wage is to be, the government, through the Board of Trade, must step in and either organize representative district boards with an independent chairman to settle the question, or, if that is impossible, it must appoint its own representative to proceed to the pulsory arbitration. No penalties are preward. But public opinion, which is a vague house, he said: but potent Chief Justice, will mete out sharp but potent Chief Justice, will mete out sharp

I believe that the time has come when Parliapunishment to those who, after free and full ment must prepare for the new responsibilities hearing, repudiate an award either of the diswhich the needs of the times are thrusting upon it. trict board or of the Board of Trade. It is in trades disputes as in international arbitration. The award cannot be enforced either by law or by force. But the public has in its hands the Boycott. A strike persisted in after an award has been given would dry up strike contributions, would paralyze charity and cut down credit. On the whole, the Minimum Wage bill is a maximum stride toward industrial peace.

## THE "CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE" QUESTION

The indirect consequences of the Minimum Wage bill are even greater than any resulting from its provisions. The miners, after all, are but a million men and boys. There are forty-five millions of people in these islands. The Minimum Wage bill affects the million directly and the forty-five million indirectly. The nation has entered upon a new path. And the first outward and visible sign of the new departure is that the Condition of the People Question is now the first order of the day. The declaration of the government at the close of a brief debate on Syndicalism was perhaps of more importance than even the passing of the Minimum bill. Mr. Hobhouse said there was an amendment by Mr. Sherwell which more nearly expressed the views of Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from the government than the motion before the House, and which they would be much more willing to accept. This amendment read:

The interests of the state and of social order could best be secured by immediate consideration of the causes of the unrest now and lately prevailing among the working classes.

Mr. Hobhouse went on to say that other countries had already caused inquiry to be made. He continued:

The government were prepared and indeed had begun to make inquiry, some limited inquiry, as to the rise in prices and the cost of living in this country; but he thought it would be far more satisfactory to get a far wider inquiry than that which had been carried out in other countries, and the government would be prepared to assent to some

wider inquiry than was going on at present. his hon. friend the member for Huddersfield moved his amendment the government would accept it.

## "A FAR WIDER INQUIRY"

If we turn to Mr. Sherwell for information district and fix up the dispute. It is not com- as to the scope of this "far wider inquiry," he leaves us in no doubt as to its far-reaching scribed in case either party disregards the scope. Speaking a day or two after Mr. Hob-

> by thoroughly and systematically investigating the conditions of social and national life, especially in so far as those conditions bear upon wages and prices and upon fluctuations in the cost of living. That will show us the way to remedies that cannot safely be sought without knowledge. Mr. Hobhouse's speech encourages me in the hope that Parliament will earnestly address itself to a thorough and far-reaching investigation of the conditions of life for the people.

> I suppose this means a Royal Commission, with a wide mandate. A series of small subcommissions, each charged with one branch of the inquiry, would enable the work to be carried through with celerity. It is to be hoped the Condition of the People Commission will not be like the Divorce Commission, which, after taking twelve months to collect evidence, is apparently taking another twelve months in which to make up its mind. Mr. Asquith is, however, not satisfied that a Royal Commission will answer.

## LOOKING FURTHER AFIELD

The effect of the pacific settlement of the minimum wages question in Britain is likely to be felt far and wide throughout the world. For, as Lowell sang,

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast

east to west.

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throe When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's sys-

tems to and fro. At the birth of each new era, with a recognizing

Nation wildly looks at nation standing with mute

lips apart, And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Future's heart.

When the Minimum bill was passing a Scandinavian observer in the Lobby said: "This is the greatest event that has happened since the French Revolution." And a vision of a new Heaven and a new earth has undoubtedly begun to dawn on many darkened eyes all over the world.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

# CANDIDATES AND POLICIES DISCUSSED IN THE MAGAZINES

will find in these publications articles that points that are made by their opponents. have a direct bearing on the present situation.

form the voter on the equipment of the sev-columns, the personal platforms of Taft, eral candidates for the Presidency, as dis-Roosevelt, Wilson, and Harmon, as made closed by their records, is Editor Ridgway's known by utterances of these candidates on dispassionate summary in Everybody's, en- various occasions. titled, "Weighing the Candidates." Mr. Ridgway's prefatory confession of his political faith is so terse, direct, ingenuous, and withal so characteristic that it is well worth quoting.

I call myself a Republican progressive. I wanted Hughes four years ago, and strongly resented Roosevelt's steam-roller for Taft, but voted for Taft. Said I would not again if he did not not believe in sacrificing state or country for party. Do not believe a man should be nominated for a second term unless the first term has made good. I believe in careful experiments in so-called popular government. Do not believe in recall of judicial decisions. On the fence as to the recall of judges, and Federal and high state officials. Consider Roosevelt the most remarkable man alive. Have no fear of third-term bogy. But regret Roosevelt's candidacy. Believe he should withdraw. Will not support his candidacy for the Republican nomination.

There you have my prejudices, if they are preju- Presidents." dices.

In the March number of this magazine way merely asks his readers to read without attention was directed to the treatment of prejudice as he has tried to write without it, current politics in the popular American and so far as it is humanly possible for a monthlies. The more recent issues, -nota- writer to divest himself of prejudice, we bebly those for May,—are alive to what is going lieve it will be generally admitted that Mr. on in the pre-nomination campaign, and that Ridgway has done this. He has made, it large portion of the American public which seems to us, a very fair presentation of the depends on the monthly and weekly periodi- records of all the leading candidates now becals, rather than on the daily newspapers, for fore the country, both Republican and Demoinformation and guidance in matters political cratic, and has summed up the most effective

Something similar is undertaken by the The most comprehensive attempt to in- World's Work, in presenting, in parallel

## Shall President Taft be Renominated?

By far the greater proportion of space in the magazines is naturally devoted to the claims of President Taft for renomination. An elaborate article on "The Forces Behind Taft" is contributed to the May McClure's by George Kibbe Turner and Arthur Wallace revise the tariff downward. He didn't. I vote in Dunn. The article is prefaced by this signifi-New Jersey. Voted for Wilson. Glad of it. Do cant editorial note: "From all present indications an actual voting majority of President Taft's party does not want him renominated. Taft will almost certainly be renominated; he may be reëlected. The following article aims to explain this apparent impossibility and to show the master manipulators who are framing Taft's campaign, and his appeal to the support of the gigantic forces of conservatism which have, in the past, aided our

The writers begin with the declaration that in 1908 Taft was elected solely because he Mr. Ridgway makes this candid statement was believed to represent Roosevelt, and of his beliefs in order that his readers may Roosevelt, to the American public, reprehave a clear understanding of the personal sented the great popular cause—the individequation involved in his attempt to summar- ual against the corporation, the progressive ize not only the achievements of each candiagainst the conservative. If President Taft date, but what is said in his disparagement. is renominated and reëlected, it will be He has undertaken, as he says, to photograph because he represents exactly the oppoeach candidate's features and color with a site forces in the country to those he was fidelity of a kinemacolor camera. Mr. Ridg- thought to represent in 1908. "Four years

to-day the corporation is behind him, and the believed that Taft can be reëlected.

general public against him."

excellent clock."

The article proceeds to relate the history of during the Ballinger investigation. the split between the administration and the progressive wing of the Republican party on the tariff issue and other questions, and describes the President's campaign for renomicratic party before he can be nominated. The money campaign of 1806." party of the corporations is just now centering all its powers upon the destruction of Woodrow Wilson. corporation candidates of States and section have been brought up to split the organizadefined an unmistakable issue of the campaign. tion of the Democratic convention and make President Tast insists that to destroy the inde-Wilson's nomination impossible. It is felt pendence of the judiciary is to take away the keythe Taft managers, according to Mr. stone from the arch of free government. He has further insisted that irresponsible assaults upon Turner and Mr. Dunn, that in removing the judiciary are a serious menace to enduring Wilson from the race Wall Street will remove government, that they launch a rudderless ship the one possible man in the Democratic party of state on a sea of troubles. To deny that the people have ruled he insists is a reflection on our the one possible man in the Democratic party people have ruled, he insists, is a reflection on our form of government, the pole star of which always concentrate its vote. Without such a candihas been, and always will be, the will of the people.

ago the general public was behind him; date in the field on the Democratic side, it is

One of the monthly magazine articles This brief extract gives the point of view of which is almost certain to be employed as the entire article, which is fourteen pages in campaign material by the Democrats, in the length and cannot here be quoted in extenso. event of the President's renomination, is con-In their opening historical survey the writers tributed by Mr. Amos Pinchot to Pearson's emphasize the point that the corporation Magasine for May. This is a review of the influence in the United States never lost con- incidents in the Alaska situation during the trol of the Presidency until the election of first half of Mr. Taft's administration. The Roosevelt. Elihu Root and William H. writer acted as an attorney in an advisory Taft were both members of Roosevelt's cab- capacity during different phases of the Alaska "They seemed to Roosevelt the most controversy. He asserts that his principal remarkable political minds he knew, and he interest in the matter has been that of a wanted one of them to succeed him. Root, lawyer who has followed a case in which he the acutest mind, was impossible. He had happens to have a deep personal interest, for years, as a lawyer, been one of the most which he believes should be called to the valuable instruments of the corporations in attention of the public at this particular America. Taft was finally nominated, and time. He states that the text of the article the country elected him in the behalf that he has been carefully passed upon by other was Roosevelt. They had no other way, persons competent to testify to its accuracy. under our present party division, to estimate Every statement of fact in the article he him on the main matter of political impor- declares, is a matter of record and may be tance. They knew nothing about him really; checked up by any one who cares to consult neither did Roosevelt. All he had observed the documents in the case. He further states was the action of a big, sedentary mind work- that the article has been refused by a large ing along, day by day, on the intellectual number of magazines on the general ground problems brought to it—an operation as dis- that it reflects upon the integrity of the passionate and accurate as the ticking of an President. A great part of the material contained in Mr. Pinchot's article was disclosed

## A Plea for the President

The preponderance of magazine articles is nation with special reference to the em-decidedly anti-Taft. It is a relief, therefore, ployment of patronage machinery throughout to find at least one editor whose sympathies the South. One thing upon which the writ- are frankly with the administration. Mr. ers of this article believe the Taft managers Joe Mitchell Chapple of the National Magaare counting as a great force in the Presi-zine (Boston) comes to the rescue in the April dent's reëlection is the present active work of number of his magazine. To him William Wall Street in the Democratic party. The Howard Taft appears as the man of the hour, Taft managers, it is said, believe that Wall "moving surely and firmly in meeting an Street will certainly hunt down and destroy issue of more crucial moment to the governany anti-corporation candidate in the Demo-ment than that that characterized the sound

> upon the destruction of With all the strength within him, without In the meantime, the equivocation, William Howard Taft has taken up the gauntlet for sound constitutional government.

by the public career of President Tast inspire a confidence in his leadership that was not felt in the early days of his administration. Responsibilities often make the man, and the characteristic trait of William Howard Taft has been ultimately to secure results which are permanent and enduring, inspired by a spirit of broad-mindedness and fair play. He has patiently met the assaults from inside as well as outside his party ranks. swerving manner in which he confronted the tariff upheaval and pushed forward relentlessly for regulative and restrictive laws, safeguarding the interests of all the people, irrespective of wealth or any other conditions, has back of it motives of real

Thoroughly aroused, he has entered the campaign of 1912 with the purpose of conserving the results of progressive legislation. His record as an executive has impelled fair-minded people to feel that meritorious work deserves recognition by reelection, according to the party traditions of the country. Indifferent as to the exploitation of personal power or leadership, and with his mind and energy centered upon the fundamental principles of government, he has loomed up as a champion of sound principles and a leader to be trusted. Consistent, fair and judicial, he has never allowed the popular favor of the hour to sway him from the convictions that inherently find expression in a majority of the people to-day, as in other days when the insidious impulses were met and checked in electoral combat.

# Taft-Roosevelt Relations

In the American Magazine for May, Mr. William Allen White gives his version of the facts and tendencies that led to the straining of the relations between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, culminating in the open break. Mr. White emphasizes, in the opening paragraph of his article, the proneness of men to admire in others that they do not themselves possess. This human characteristic is frequently the basis of friendships between so-called opposites. In Mr. White's opinion, this was the basis of the long friendship that existed between William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. As Mr. White points out, the qualities that each possesses as a man and a citizen are praiseworthy.

Mr. Taft's caution, his judicial indecision, his habit of waiting until the last bit of testimony is before him, in forming his opinions, and his insistence upon applying rule and precedent to all his important transactions, are as excellent human qualities as are Mr. Roosevelt's intuitive way of taking short cuts to his decisions, and his insistence upon applying moral standards rather than those of rule and precedent in reaching his conclusions.

It is entirely possible for men of these does not make an entirely new program of his own. different temperaments to do a personally great team work together, and in small mat-

The cumulative force and experience furnished It is only when men of these opposite traits find themselves opposed to each other in the leadership of men in a large way that the differences become serious. Then their opposing points of view divide their powers into factions and parties, and this, according to Mr. White, is what has happened in the United States within the four years last past.

Mr. White recalls the familiar facts that when he was nominated for the presidency, Mr. Taft was accepted by the progressive wing of his party as a progressive Republican. It was Roosevelt who persuaded the party that Taft was a progressive, and the party took Mr. Taft upon Roosevelt's indorsement. In Mr. White's opinion an obligation rested upon Mr. Taft to redeem Mr. Roosevelt's

# THEN AND NOW! From the Inter Ocean (Chicago)

pledge when he went to the White House. But that Mr. Taft himself realized that obligation is made clear by a letter which he wrote to the editor of Collier's Weekly just ' after his nomination by the Chicago Convention. In that letter he said:

It is easier since we had Lincoln than it was before to be a good President. He set a standard. It remained for Roosevelt to prove how the people will respond to a strong and true leadership, when the hour has come for great reforms. The policies which he inaugurated must be continued and de-veloped. They are right and they are the policies of the people. For that reason his successor may well disregard any charge of lack of originality, if he

Thus President Taft acknowledged that he ters these contrasting traits are lost sight of. was nominated by a party pledged to continue the so-called Roosevelt policies. As his convictions to the President's course. velt cabinet as desired to stay, the public, of course, has no direct knowledge. Mr. White, however, affirms that President Roosevelt, at least, shared the general underunmistakably aligned against the Roosevelt when this led to the distrust of the country, scribed action. the President stood by his Secretary and kept him in the cabinet. Commenting on this attitude, Mr. White says:

Loyalty is a most necessary virtue. But a certain discernment in placing one's loyalty would seem to be the part of wisdom in a statesman or even in a private citizen. It might be shown without trouble that President Tast owed as much to Roosevelt and the American people as he owed to Ballinger and his former clients.

After the passage of the tariff bill, in 1909, President Taft's administration became definitely set in a reactionary course. Within a year patronage was being withheld from the progressives and the President undertook to read them out of the party. This reactionary tendency, in Mr. White's view, was not set by conscious purpose; it was the natural expression of the President's character, "the reaction upon policies of the temperament of the man who sticks to the facts, sees no visions, reckons only in the powers that be, dislikes pioneering, chooses the soft way out of difficulties, and trusts in material rather than in spiritual forces to aid him in the extremity." President Taft desired then, as now, to be counted among the progressives. "He would like to go ahead, but desires to go decently and in order with the whole body of the troop and without missing a meal or losing much sleep on the journey; that means that he won't get far."

The widening of the breach continued. Colonel Roosevelt, after his return from Africa, believed that some things in the country were going wrong, and had definite convictions as to the proper way to set them right. He had no way of getting his convictions before President Taft, and he, therefore, had only two courses left—to sit silently by and see things going wrong, or to take his convictions to the people,

To say nothing would have been loyal to the President. To speak out was loyalty to his countrymen. What else could he do? He could not fit

to the general understanding that in con- could not discuss these matters with the President, tinuing the Roosevelt policies the new Presi-dent would retain such members of the Roose-treating his old friend badly. Yet if there was any obligation of friendship upon either side, any bur-den of gratitude upon Taft or Roosevelt, any pull of old relations that should tug at the conscience of either, the obligation or burden or tug should be Koosevelt, at least, shared the general under- upon Taft. For he was the beneficiary of whatever standing. In the case of one department, that favors flowed from their relations. Yet he could of the Interior, the administration became not rise to admit it. He was and is bound by all the chains of a lifetime of easy-going habit to let things go so long as they do not involve official policies, and it is a matter of history that facts that call for immediate perfunctory pro-

# Roosevelt and His Times

The Atlantic Monthly's recent appraisal of President Taft was noted briefly in our March number. In the May Atlantic the editor, Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, contributes a fivepage review of ex-President Roosevelt's career. In Mr. Sedgwick's opinion, the troubled period through which we are still passing will be ranked as one of the four critical epochs of American history. First came the struggle for self-government; next, the uneasy reconcilement of the Republic with political democracy; third, the death grapple with slavery; and fourth, the battle for a completer social and economic freedom, the outcome of which no man can now foretell. To the future historian, Mr. Sedgwick thinks, it will be obvious that Mr. Roosevelt was fortunate in the times

> "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Prom Collier's (New York)

and a half a new social ideal has come into gratitude should lead us to a larger charity? its own.

This quickened atmosphere of public life was the living breath in Mr. Roosevelt's nostrils. It was not a rarefied atmosphere. No close, hard thinking was demanded of an executive; no midnight oil and columned figures. The nation was rich and could afford to waste its money. It did not want retrenchment or economy. With a longing as trenchment or economy. With a longing as pathetic as that of the French for their mythical equality of a hundred years before, Americans felt a vague passion for a new righteousness. What the public wanted, with its democratic demand for personality, was to see its new ideal take human shape, and Mr. Roosevelt was not unwilling to sit for its photograph.

Thus it has come about that to many millions of his fellow countrymen Mr. Roosevelt, "if not the Sir Galahad of politics, has, at least, sought the grail." This modern hero has been by no means free from error, in Mr. of the leaders of history have lived the blameless life?

Because a man by great and signal service to his fellows has raised himself to eminence, shall we Roosevelt's exhortations to be decent, to live judge his defects more harshly than we judge the clean, to play the game hard. That is the picture errors of those who have done nothing to throw of Mr. Roosevelt's achievements.

in which he lived. Within the last decade their sins into the shade? Is it not fairer that our

In his concluding paragraphs, Mr. Sedgwick forecasts the verdict of posterity on Mr. Roosevelt's public record:

The best that a man does is his monument, and our children's children will look back on Mr. Roosevelt not without gratitude. In their schoolbooks they will study how Mark Hanna closed one era, and how a new and better opened with Theodore Roosevelt. They will remember that the love of money which defiled so many of his contemporaries left him untouched. They will be taught that, with a frail body and with no special gifts of intellect, he became the rugged and impressive figure of his time. They will mark how, born to ease and a pleasant life, he sympathized with the unfortunate and fought their battles against prejudice and inequality. They will read how he lived and preached a clean and wholesome life. Surely, these are lessons good for boys to learn.
As I write there comes into my mind the figure

of a workingman. Some years ago I saw him, seated in front of me in a trolley-car. The creases Sedgwick's opinion; but how many, he asks, in his red neck and wrinkled face were soiled with sweat and dirt, and in his hand he held a news-paper close to his eyes as though the look of print puzzled them, while with a grimy forefinger I saw him trace, line by line, as his lips murmured the unaccustomed syllables, the words of one of Mr.

# DO THE COURTS STAND IN THE WAY OF PROGRESS?

the New York State Supreme Court, contribmenting incidentally on the "recall" of judicial decisions. He shows, in fact, how certain decisions have been "recalled" by the people through constitutional amendment. He asserts that the courts have frequently stood in the way of social and economic progress:

In all ages, and pretty much everywhere, the courts have tried to apply their legal rules of thumb to social, commercial and economic matters, always with signal failure, and generally with injury to industry, commerce and the social good.

Nothing is more distressing than to see a bench of judges, old men as a rule, set themselves against the manifest and enlightened will of the community in matters of social, economic or commerical progress. The same is true in matters of morals and religious growth also. Jesus, Socrates and many who came after them, age after age, fell victims to judicial narrowmindedness. But the adverse The court held that it was "unconstitutions decisions of courts have not been able to stop that is to say, that the constitution of this

MAYOR GAYNOR, of New York City, human progress. Sometimes they baffle it for the who was for sixteen years a justice of the New York State Supreme Court, contribution in the intelligent mind, they accelerate it. Not to the New York State Supreme Court, contrib-utes to Bench and Bar an article analyzing the states Supreme Court remanding the negro boy relation of the courts to legislation and com-Dred Scott back into human slavery only hastened the coming liberation of the slave.

> Mayor Gaynor then cites certain judicial decisions in New York which, he asserts, "were planted right in the path of economic and social progress." He begins with the tenement-house tobacco case, decided by the New York Court of Appeals in 1885 (98 N. Y. Reports, page 98):

> Good men and women who went around alleviating suffering and distress in poor tenements of the overcrowded districts of this city found tobacco being manufactured into its various products in these tenements. They found little children born and brought up there in the unwholesome fumes and smells of tobacco. They applied to the Legislature, and had a law passed forbidding the manufacture of tobacco in such tenements for the future.

permitted the manufacture of tobacco in poor tenements, and that therefore the Legislature could not forbid it. They professed to find this constitutional permission latent in the general provision in our State constitution that no one shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Layman's View

process of law.

The claim that the manufacture of tobacco in such places was detrimental to health, especially to the health of children, and might therefore be prohibited by the Legislature, received short shrift from the venerable and learned judges. They set themselves up as better judges of the question of health than the Legislature. They gave to this constitutional guaranty a meaning never dreamed of in England, from which we took it. The foundation of it is in Magna Charta. But no one in England up to this hour has ever imagined that it had reference to anything but the direct taking of a man's property—i. e., of his chair, of his cow, of his lot—or the direct restraining of his physical liberty. Nor did it occur to our forefathers when they took it from England and incorporated it into those fundamental instruments of government in this country, State and national, which we call constitutions, that any meaning would ever be given to it except that which it then had. It had then only a direct meaning in respect of the taking of a man's property or the depriving him of his liberty. Moreover, it was a check on the executive branch of government only in England, and not on the legis-lative, and it was put into our constitutions in that

No one anticipated that it would ever be interpreted as a check on legislative power also, although that interpretation has naturally followed from our system of government. But the carrying of it to extremes by casuistry is another thing. This tobacco case, in which the court showed so much sensitiveness for the rights of property and liberty, and so little for physical, mental and moral health, was the final and full outcome of a course of constitutional exegesis which had set in in this country not many years before, and had for its object to embrace in the said constitutional guaranty every legislative enactment which by its operation might indirectly or remotely restrict the use of property or liberty in its widest sense. development was rapid, and finally reached that point which has enabled the courts to stand in the way of measures for the public happiness, welfare, morals and progress, which are grown common all over the world, and finally become expressed in statute law here.

The Mayor then reviews New York's experience with bakeshop regulation, the limiting of hours of labor for women in factories, and workmen's compensation. The attitude of the courts toward all these forms of legislation has been made known to the country by Colonel Roosevelt's writings and speeches. In conclusion the Mayor says of American judges:

They do not seem to consider who is to protect us against them in their judicial legislation. In the cases of the underground bakeries, the manufacture of tobacco in tenements, the working of women in factories at night, and so on, was not the Legislare, representing the community, as fit, at least, as

Commenting in his own magazine on the Roosevelt proposition that has been discussed as the recall of decisions, Mr. S. S. McClure restates the proposal in a more general way as follows: American courts are now the judges of what laws American legislatures may or may not pass under our written constitutions. The people of a State should be allowed to approve or disapprove of the decisions of their own courts, when these decisions veto the acts of their legislatures.

Looking at this matter from the point of view of the European observer this must seem an extraordinary campaign issue to be projected into American politics at the opening of the twentieth century. For, in the first place, as Mr. McClure points out, the courts of the great nations of Europe have no such powers as these to take away; and, in the second place, for many years past the proposal to give such powers to the courts would have been considered highly reactionary and undemocratic.

It is first cousin to blasphemy in the United States, as every political campaign loudly testifies, to assert that our government under our Constitution is less democratic than that of any other country in the world. But it is exactly because our system of checks and balances so interferes with a simple and direct expression of the majority opinion that one country after another has taken it up, examined it, and put it aside, to adopt the direct majority rule provided for in the parliamentary system of England.

The fact is that the civilized nations of the world, by an almost unanimous vote, are discarding the system of "checks and balances" which constitutes the American form of government. They are establishing instead the English plan, a system designed to register simply and accurately the will of the majority of the people. And in doing this they are in many ways leaving the United States behind in the advance of democracy.

In England this matter was settled more than two hundred years ago in the great political campaign which set the Stuarts off the throne of England. Prior to the revolution of 1688 it appears that the English courts claimed and sometimes exercised the power to annul the acts of Parliament; but with that revolution, which established the supremacy of Parliament, the last trace of the judicial negative disappeared. Ever since that time nobody has seriously questioned the right of the British Parliament to be constitutional udge, or a bench of a few judges, mere mortals judge of its own powers.

# CLARA VIEBIG-A DELINEATOR OF GERMAN PEASANT LIFE

in Germany. Of these several had objects to lished in 1900, made the name of the aupromote, causes to further, or sex problems thoress famous throughout Europe. to discuss. Comparatively few wrote as book deals with the small tradesman and the artists; and thus it happens that only three servant-girl classes of Berlin, and may be or four can be fairly said to merit serious consideration from the purely literary point of view. Probably the most widely read woman novelist in German-speaking countries to-day is the late Baroness von Ebner Eschenbach, her Lotti die Uhrmacherin, Das Gemeinde Kind, and Genrebilder being, perhaps, first favorites. Since the death of the Baroness, the most prominent two German authoresses work of the house. We are shown the daily strugare Gabrielle Reuter and Clara Viebig. To gle to live for the greengrocer and his wife; the former "the middle class is anathema." petty meannesses of the inferior shopkeepers; the the former "the middle class is anathema." In most of her novels the heroine is "a woman of extreme sensibility who is cramped by her surroundings." Her trilogy, Aus Guter Familie, Ellen von der Weiden, and Frau Burgerlin, treat respectively of a daughter, a wife, and a mother, each of whom "suffers much from uncongenial circumstances." Writing of Clara Viebig in the Contemporary Review, Florence B. Low, some of whose observations have been quoted above, says:

In no way is Clara Viebig more remarkable than that, unlike her sister writers, she has no problem to propound, no "axe to grind," no cause to advocate; and it says much for the healthy tone of public opinion in Germany that her books have all gone into a great many editions, and have received the highest praise from both the critic and the man in the street. She is a genuine daughter of Germany, and therein the patriotic German feels it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to read her works, while as a true artist she needs must win praise from cultivated critics who recognize that she carries on the tradition of German literary art. Clara Viebig gives us the peasant as he really is: his dense ignorance, his hard struggle with a soil that yields the minimum of result for the maximum of labor, his wonderful power of endurance, the influence of religion—the district is Roman Catholic and the strength of human love, even among the roughest and most brutal of beings.

Born in the Eifel district, her girlhood was spent in the town of Düsseldorf. When she was eighteen her father died, and she went to live with relatives who owned large estates in Poland. As she herself writes: "In the West longs to each, and to each I owe much happi- Bäuerin and Das letzte Glück. ness; but my highest happiness I owe to my Only mere mention can be made of her art." Her married life has been spent in Das Weiberdorf (published in 1900 and now

DURING the past twenty years a number novels—perhaps her finest—Das tägliche Brod of women writers have come to the front and Einer Mutter Sohn. The former, pubbriefly epitomized as follows:

> Mina, a fresh, honest, and affectionate peasant girl goes to Berlin in the expectation that her uncle, who has been regarded by her parents as a man of importance and wealth, will do great things for her. It turns out that he keeps an indifferent greengrocer's shop, and her aunt a registry office. The latter, seeing that she is strong and industrious, employs her to do all the roughest, hardest temptations of servant-girls and shop-girls; the search for work by the son, Arthur, feeble, incapable, but not yet wicked. Overworked, underpaid, and underfed, her long life one round of toil from morning till night, Mina turns to the young man Arthur, who has shown a certain liking for her, with the inevitable results. When a baby girl is born Arthur is out of a situation, and Mina has been obliged to give up her place. The difficulties of the poor unmarried mother have never been more tellingly given; rejected by her own people, shamefully deceived by the man whom she had trusted, Mina almost determines to abandon the little girl in the public park, but when for the first time the little thing cries out "Mam-ma" her heart fails her. She resolves with that direct, simple sense of what is right, which has not been corrupted by her city experiences, that the father must acknowledge their child, and she takes the little girl with her to the Reschkes' shop.

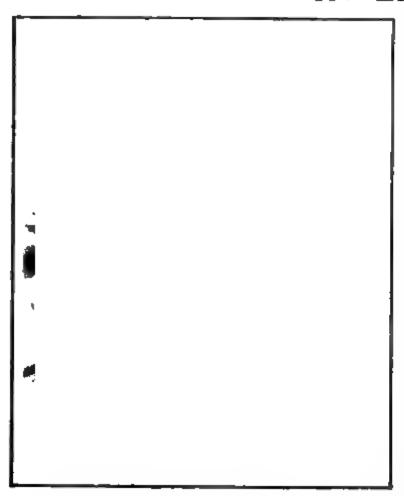
> The meeting with Arthur, who has gone to help his mother, is dramatically told. The mother showers abuse on the girl, but Mina remains firm in her demand that Arthur marry her; and the latter, at last aroused to some sense of justice, con-Their married life continues the struggle, for Arthur is constantly in and out of work, and sometimes, out of sheer desperation, he ill-treats his wife. But the book ends on a note of hope: through the kindness of Mina's old employers she and her husband obtain a post as caretakers, and their daily bread seems assured. Into her heavily burdened and trouble-seared soul there penetrates a glimpse of the Invisible; on Christmas Eve she vaguely feels the presence of One who dwells beyond the stars, and she murmurs the Lord's Prayer. She will teach her little girl to pray. "It is good; it makes one's life easier," she says as she draws the child toward her.

This gifted writer has published two very and in the East, and in the Lower Rhine dispowerful dramas which show that she postrict dwell my three 'loves.' My heart be-sesses considerable dramatic talent -Die

Berlin, and here she has laid the scene of her in its 26th edition), Der Kreuz im Venn, and

the two historical novels, Die Wacht am Rhein writer's genius. Clara Viebig, whose full and Das Schlasende Heer, which, taken to- name is Cohn-Viebig, is in her fifty-third gether, show the many-sidedness of this year. She makes her home in Berlin.

# THE NEW NORMAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN LEIPSIC



FRAU HENRIETTA GOLDSCHMIDT, WHOSE WORK WAS THE BASIS FOR THE LEIPSIC WOMAN'S COLLEGE

tion should begin in the cradle and that the mestic Training, (2) Public Playgrounds and mother should be the first teacher. From him their Care, (3) Benevolent Institutions, (4) Henrietta Goldschmidt caught the flame of Educational institutions with particular obher life's enthusiasm—the preparation of jects, (5) Societies for the encouragement of girls for their natural mission as guardian and higher ideals or instruction among the lower

instructress of the next generation.

of kindergarten, and finally a lyceum for will be admitted as auditor to all of the lecentirely new for the Germany of forty years there are only statutes to govern admission to

ago. Higher education for women was unknown beyond occasional courses in modern languages, literature and the history of art in young ladies' finishing schools. In the Goldschmfdt Lyceum, however, scientific lectures given almost exclusively by University professors were arranged in three and four cycles for women of riper minds. But Frau Dr. Goldschmidt felt that the lectures must become a permanent institution, with far greater scope and much stronger organization to supply the need for the increased demand made by civilization on the mother and the teacher who sometimes must take her place. In 1874 Frau Dr. Goldschmidt expressed publicly this great aim of her life, and decades of unassuming but vigorous efforts have passed by before the venerable lady attained her end through the philanthropy of a wealthy Leipsic resident. Last autumn the new High School opened its first term with a number of lecturers among whom are many celebrated in their specialties. The college owns several institutes as well as the lecture halls.

A particular feature is the Museum of Methods of Instruction. Every new idea in RIEDRICH FROBEL was the cham- pedagogy is here examined and put to pracpion of the idea that the child's educa- tical test. There are five divisions: (1) Doclasses. The Museum hopes to embrace In 1871 Frau Dr. Goldschmidt founded in gradually all methods available for modern Leipsic the Society for Family and Public instruction. There are special fields for prac-Instruction. Herr Dr. Johannes Prufer in the tical work in the City Home for Nurslings Woche (Berlin) traces the development of the which is presided over by the Geheimen Fröbel-Goldschmidt idea from this Society Sanitatsrat Dr. Taube, and in the public to the new Normal High School which has kindergarten of the college, which has been just been opened in Leipsic under the presi- beautifully decorated by Walther Caspari and dency of Frau Dr. Goldschmidt, now an his sister, the representatives in Germany of octogenarian, and under Herr Dr. Prüfer's the line of work Elizabeth Shippen Green, legal and parliamentary assistance as man- Jessie Willcox Smith and Rose O'Neill are so aging director. The first society, says Herr brilliantly following in America. Herr Dr. Dr. Prüfer, began kindergarten institutions Prüfer ends with the interesting bit of news for the poor, founded a seminary for teachers that every educated woman over eighteen ladies. The lyceum was then something tures and practical courses of the college, and

the final examinations. The fees for the term points: in the nominal fees and in the admisare two dollars and a half for one lecture a sion conditions which will enable a great numweek and three dollars and a half for a lecture ber of young women to cultivate a genuine twice a week. The Board of Directors con-talent for training children without requiring sists of Frau Dr. Henriette Goldschmidt, of them a superfluous knowledge of calculus Herr Dr. Prüfer as Managing Director, Frau- or even of physics. Many feminine minds lein Dr. Gosche, Frau Clara von Hagenow, that are lightning quick to find the path to a Frau Senatspräsident von Pelargus, and Dr. baby's needs in his first gropings after con-Doren and Dr. Biermann, both professors at sciousness have unconfessed and mortifying the University of Leipsic.

Americans have carried to the highest perfect the college has preferred to remain nameless, tion, it is instructive to note that our sister which fact may perhaps contain a seed of college in the Vaterland has outstripped us in high wisdom and good taste for our American generosity and liberality of outlook in two philanthropists as well.

difficulties with compound fractions and Though a late comer in this field that we Latin grammar. The donor of the funds for

# RUSSIAN MUSIC AND TOLSTOY'S VIEWS ABOUT IT

Russian music has but a short history, yet the claim has been made for it that "it depicts the true type of a Slav, the melan-Slavic. choly, simple, and hospitable mujik, with more fullness of color and virility than, for instance, the German or Italian compositions to Yasnaya Polyana, once heard a discussion depict the representative types of those nations." This view is expressed by Mr. Ivan Narodny in Musical America. In his opinion,

Russian music as a whole is a true mirror of the Slavic racial character, its life, passion, gloom, struggle, despair and agony. One can almost see in its turbulent or lugubrious chords the rich colors of the Byzantine style, the half Oriental atmosphere that surrounds everything with a romantic halo, gloomy prisons, wild mountains, wide steppes, luxurious palaces and churches, idyllic villages and the lonely penal colonies of Siberia. It really visualizes the life of the empire of the Czar with a marvelous power.

To the average West-European, Russian music "sounds sometimes too realistic, sometimes too gay, sometimes too symbolistic, sometimes too sad, and is often lacking in unity and technic." But that is the very nature of the Russian mind and emotions.

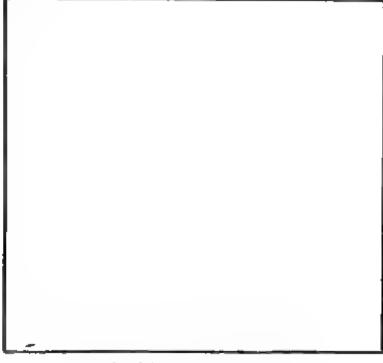
Every Russian artist, be he a composer, writer or painter, hates to become artificial and intentionally puts in his creation all the naïveté and inspiration of his race without polishing it too much. One can see this so distinctly in most of Tschaikowsky's symphonies, in the songs of Moussorgsky and in his opera, "Boris Godunow."

On the other hand, Russian music, more than any other of its arts, expresses the peculiar temperament of the nation, which is just as restless and unbalanced as its life. A Russian emotion is stirred only when it is gripped with something extreme, be it too sad or too gay, too glaring or

NOMPARED with that of other nations, too somber, so that everything must express pathos a Russian music has but a short history, and joy to the very limits. The most typical in this respect are probably Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky, the one more Oriental, the other more

> Mr. Narodny, on the occasion of a visit between Tolstoy and Rimsky-Korsakow concerning the compositions of Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky who had been guests of Tolstoy. Tolstoy had asked Rimsky-Korsakow's opinion of the two composers in question. The conversation which ensued was in substance as follows:

> "I look at them as introducers of Orientalism into our music," said the great composer. "We



A CARTOON OF HIMSELF BY MODEST PETROVITCH MOUSSORGSKY

("What Shakespeare was in dramatic poetry, that was Moussorgsky in vocal music "says Claude Debussy)

West and the East, and I think they are our pioneers in representing that peculiarity. But do you know anything of Modest Petrovich Moussorgsky, who did in music what Shakespeare did in dramatic poetry? He is a real giant."

"I am surprised to hear it," replied Tolstoy. "He played some of his songs to me, but they seemed

rather primitive and too realistic.

"Well, that's his power," said Rimsky-Korsakow. "He is a great self-made man and will be appreciated only in the future. The trouble with him is that he created his music two hundred years ahead of his time.

"But we were speaking of Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky," interrupted Tolstoy. "I like them both in their ways, but for some reason I prefer Rubinstein. Tschaikowsky's melancholy is often terrific and makes me hate myself.

up my emotions and makes me look hopelessly at life and fate. An artist should not deprive a man of the last spark of hope but give him hope. understood that you said to Tschaikowsky that I think that makes us so passive and brooding, you did not like the idea of opera in its present while, for instance, Anglo-Saxons and Germans are form. active and their art is stimulating.

"Leo Nicholaievitch, I think you are right. But what do you think of our modern musical

realism?"

"I don't care for it," replied Tolstoy. "You between, which is more natural. are less realistic than anyone else of our modern the stage."

are a semi-Oriental race, a bridge between the composers, especially your friend, Moussorgsky: that's why I like you most. But for some reason Wagner and Beethoven remain my most favored musical gods. I like beautiful harmonies and chords free from any dissonance. I like the Wagnerian melody or the solemnity of Beethoven."

"That may be why you are so religious and look at art without ethical foundation as a degenerator of humanity. You want art and religion combined.

don't you?

"Yes," replied Tolstoy. "I want all our churches and monasteries to be transformed into public opera houses, concert halls and theaters. should they be six days empty and dead while on the seventh they are half filled with old men and women or curious children. Our clergy has put a premium on the temples and everything connected with them. Religion is made a sport and art is a sport. I want them combined, that's all my ten-"I thought you were fond of tragedy." dency. All art must be uplifting, inspiring and "Not in music," replied Tolstoy. "Rubinstein free of charge for all humanity. I am too old to stimulates my imagination, but Tschaikowsky stirs start a campaign in this respect, but I hope it will come."

"Wasn't that also Tschaikowsky's idea? I

"I said so," admitted Tolstoy. "But I did not mean to abolish opera entirely, as the newspapers commented. I merely would like to see it transformed into a musical play, with prose in between, which is more natural. I like realism on

# JOHN BY, OTTAWA'S LONG-FORGOTTEN **FOUNDER**

NYONE searching for the city of Ottawa instead what the maps of to-day fail to givethe name of Bytown, the town founded by one John By, an English officer, of whom Sir spaces, and supervised the early stages of its con-Richard H. Bonnycastle wrote more than tiny, and with rare energy and foresight directed half a century ago, "If ever any man de- his effort toward the fulfilment of that destiny. served to be immortalized in this utilitarian age, it was Colonel John By." Posterity, however, has not been generous to the Colo- was born in England in 1781, and soon after nel. In 1854 the place was incorporated as receiving his commission in the Royal Artilthe city of Ottawa; and with the adoption lery was transferred to the engineering branch of the new name By's claims to recognition of the service. He first came to Canada in seem to have been ignored. Indeed, "but 1802, and was stationed at Quebec for nine for stray references in the pages of Canadian years. In 1811 he was hurried to Portugal, history and for a tardy proposal to erect a took part in the siege of Badajos, was rememorial at Ottawa, it might almost be called to England, and eventually found himsupposed that they had been entirely for-self on the unemployed list. In the spring

What lends luster to his name and ought to secure for it a permanent place in Canadian history is the fact that he was the founder of the city which to-day occupies the proud position of the capital of the Dominion.

When the late Queen Victoria chose Ot-A on a map of Canada in 1853 would have tawa to be the chief city of Canada, she sought in vain. But he might have found merely dedicated what John By had created.

> He selected the site, planned its streets and struction; he first had the vision of its great des-

From Mr. Blue's article we learn that By gotten." As Mr. Charles S. Blue remarks of 1826 he was still "waiting for something in the Canadian Magazine: to turn up," when he received orders to proceed a second time to Canada, to superintend the construction of the Rideau Canal. This was a work demanding "skill and resource amounting almost to genius, backed by amazing fortitude and determination." We condense from the Canadian article some of the more striking features of the undertaking.

Colonel By had to cut his way through a country where fogs and flood had hitherto reigned undisturbed, a country the seat of ague and fever, of mud, marshes, and reptiles, where the only mode of progress was the bark canoe of the Indian. His surveys rapidly completed, he arrived in the village of Hull in September, 1826. The situation on the southern bank of the Grand River, as the Ottawa was then called, appealed to him, and he decided to form the entrance to the canal there. The hill now crowned by the Government buildings at Ottawa was then a thickly wooded eminence; beneath was a beaver meadow; and be-yond stretched a dense cedar swamp. Into this solitude came By with a squad of sappers and miners in May, 1827, and immediately it sprang into life. The cornerstone of the canal locks was laid on Aug. 18, 1827, by the ill-fated Arctic ex-plorer, Sir John Franklin, who was returning from one of his northern trips.

The difficulties and disappointments attending the work would have daunted most men. The first bridge built by Colonel By over the Grand River at the Chaudière Falis was swept away by the spring floods, and at Hog's Back, a few miles distant, a large dam nearly completed was destroyed by an ice jam. The Colonel himself contracted a fever from the effects of which he never fully recovered, while his men suffered greatly from the severity and extremes of the climate.

At last, after five years of the most arduous labor, performed under conditions of extraordinary difficulty, the Rideau Canal was completed, and on May 29th, 1812, amid fitting celebrations, the first steamer, called the Pumper, passed through the locks.

received in due course suitable honors at that has been too long delayed."

JOHN BY (Founder of Ottawa, Canada)

the hands of his countrymen. Far from this being the case, no sooner was the Canal opened, than he was called home to stand an investigation on a charge of extravagance in his expenditures. It appears that "the Government of the day had been attacked on the ground of spending public moneys without the constitutional authority of Parliament; a scapegoat had to be found somewhere, and Colonel By was the victim chosen." The blow to his pride plunged him into "low spirits," as he himself wrote, and he died at Sussex, England, in 1833. Ottawa It would be gratifying to read that By has indeed "a duty to perform to his memory

# ASPHALT-WHAT IT IS AND WHERE IT **COMES FROM**

THE dictionaries in tracing the origin of use undoubtedly was to "prevent from slip-the word "asphalt" assign it to the Greek ping," especially as a cement "to hold in asphaltos, a loan-word of uncertain but position the stone slabs out of which the Eastern origin. A writer in the Bulletin of palaces of Nineveh and Babylon were built." the Pan-American Union, however, ingen-

Asphalt belongs to the substances desigiously suggests that it may be derived from nated as "bitumens," of which there are about the Greek sphallo, "I slip," with the prefixed thirty varieties ranging from (1) the bitumens **negating** a, which would give the meaning proper, such as the malthas of mineral tars "slip preventer,"—a little irony of our lan- and natural combustible gas, through (2) the guage, "because in modern life, when we coals (the pyrobitumens), to (3) the artificial think of asphalt streets and pavements the bitumens, such as street and illuminating slipperiness of them is the first characteristic gas, paraffins, and the residua from many to enter our minds." Yet in early times its refining processes. The Bulletin writer

# THE STORAGE OF CRUDE ASPHALT IN TRINIDAD

(These deposits are believed to occupy the center of an extinct mud volcano)

mentioned, which he describes as "the prime used pitch and petroleum residuum from Triniefforts of nature's laboratory;" but just what this example, and then the practice became general process is, is, he tells us, "still unsettled by throughout the country. geologists and chemists."

nection with asphalt is that "the industry centering around it has of late years passed from the Old World to the New, and that the asphalt supply in the Western Hemisphere seems to be able to meet the demand." In Old Testament times asphalt or bitumen was used almost exclusively as a cement; and cisterns lined with it 3,000 years ago are still serviceable today. During the Middle Ages, however, its advantages seem to have been lost sight of, and it was "not until the nineteenth century was reached that any industry valuable deposits of solid bitumen are found. was based upon it." Who first suggested the use of asphalt for paving is not known; but "in France, some time after 1800 and before those of Trinidad and Bermudez lakes, of 1850, attempts were made to pave a street which the Bulletin writer says: in Paris with asphalt mixed with quartz." As far as America is concerned,

the first bituminous mastic street laid in any At- the center of an extinct mud volcano. . . . There lantic coast city is claimed by Newark, New Jersey. is an overflow from the lake to the sea through a

assigns asphalt to the first of the groups just. This was in 1870, and the constructor probably dad . . . Washington, D. C. soon after followed

The interesting fact for America in con- Asphalt is widely distributed over the globe.

In the United States solid bitumens are found along the Connecticut River, in New York State, in New Jersey, and West Virginia. In Texas beds of asphalt occur, and veins have been found in Colorado, Utah, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. . In Cuba, the British West Indies, Mexico, and Venezuela immense sources of asphalt are recognized. . . Deposits of a very pure asphalt occur in Egypt; no others are reported from the Continent of Africa. In Asia a very pure asphalt has from an immemorial period been cast up by the Dead Sea. . . In Asia Minor, Persia, and the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers

The chief two sources of paving asphalt are

The deposits of the pitch lake in Trinidad occupy a bowl-like depression of about 114 acres, probably crevice in the rim, and this stream is 15 to 18 feet phaltic oils, of value in the preparation of deep, but beneath the stream is a ravine still filled with asphalt, which seems to have no limit to it. Trinidad asphalt is too hard and brittle for direct use on street pavements and must therefore be ant use to which asphalt is put. To quote mixed with other material before it is finally laid the Bulletin again: down.

miles due west of the Trinidad lake. . . . This lake voirs, and against wet and even dampness, for in covers an area of 1000 acres, being nine times all its finished stages asphalt is impervious to the size of the lake in Trinidad, although a larger moisture. . . . For roofs as well as floors it is of amount of asphalt is not necessarily implied, for the deposit in Venezuela is in some places only a few feet deep.

In the United States, Texas and Oklahoma supply a natural bituminous limestone, while is an almost perfect insulator substance, and a natural bituminous sandstone—apparently is consequently largely used in electrical peculiar to the United States—is found in work. From every point of view it would Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Utah, California, seem that asphalt can safely count on a prosand Oklahoma. In several States semi-as- perous future.

road material, occur in abundance. road paving is by no means the only import-

The Bermudez lake of asphalt is situated in It affords one of the best methods of protecting Venezuela across the Gulf of Paria, about 105 any work in masonry, or iron vaults, roofs, reser-It affords one of the best methods of protecting great value, and it seems to provide one of the best-known foundations for heavy machinery, hammers, and power presses.

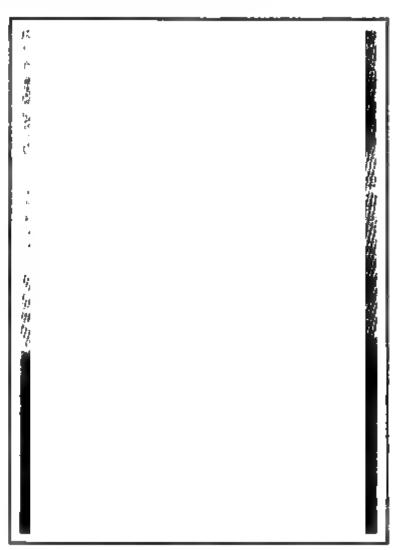
To this must be added the fact that asphalt

# COÖPERATIVE BANKS AND AMERICAN **FARMERS**

at Rome, Italy, has recently issued a the readers of the REVIEW. pamphlet upon the various cooperative credit systems now in operation in Europe, which many small farmers and artisans in Gershows that the total business done (outgoings many suffered severely at the hands of usuand incomings) by the farmers in Germany in 1909 under the Raiffeisen system was \$1,557,293,580; and by the Schulze-Delitzsch popular banks, \$3,231,801,035. Referring to these figures, the United States delegate to the Institute, Mr. David Lubin, asks, "How about the American farmers?" And in Farm and Fireside he twits the American farmers with protesting against the trusts while they (the farmers) by their present "ineffective and incomplete organization" actually make themselves easy victims of the organized financiers. It is satisfactory to note that American agriculturalists are at last awaking to the importance of this matter. The Southern Commercial Congress, which met at Nashville, Tenn., last month, called a special session of a select committee of representatives from various sections of the Union, to meet the American delegate to the International Institute to consider the Raiffeisen and other European systems of rural cooperative credit. In the pamphlet referred to above, the Institute outlines more than a score of the cooperative banking and credit systems of Europe; but as the most important of these are the Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch we shall confine ourselves to a presentation of some details of these two institu-

\*HE International Institute of Agriculture tions, which we think will be of interest to

In the early part of the nineteenth century



MR. DAVID LUBIN (The United States Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome Italy)

which was indispensable to the exercise of To quote from the Institute their business.

pamphlet:

The seriousness of the situation, rendered more acute by the economic transition which was taking place and was bringing with it a great and urgent need of credit, was clearly recognized by two men, who have deserved well not only of Germany but of the whole civilized world, by devising and putting into practice the best methods of remedying the evil. These were Frederick William Raiffeisen, burgomaster of Weyerbusch, and Francis Frederick Schulze, better known by the name of Schulze-Delitzsch. The former was the originator of the rural coöperative banks, which have spread into all civilized countries; the latter of the urban popular banks.

The fundamental principles of the Raiffeisen system are: (1) unlimited liability of the members; (2) a restricted area of operations; and (3) gratuitous management.

Membership.—The members are farmers, usually peasant proprietors. The 12,614 rural banks existing throughout Germany in 1909 numbered 1,163,-186 members, that is, an average of 92 per bank. The minimum number of members required by the legal constitution of the banks is seven, and some of the banks have exactly this number.

Liability.—Raiffeisen's principle was that of the unlimited joint and several liability of the members. Of banks existing in Germany, 92 per cent. are based upon unlimited liability, and about 8 per cent. upon limited liability. A small number of banks were based upon an intermediate system.

Shares.—In order to exclude any danger of capitalistic speculation, up to 1876 none of Raiffeisen's banks had any shares. In that year, being obliged to comply with the Imperial law which compelled cooperative societies to have foundation capital, Raiffeisen fixed the shares at a maximum value of 10 marks.1 In 1909 the average paid-up capital per member was 19 marks.

Entrance fees.—The pure Raiffeisen system does

not admit of any entrance fees as being contrary to the lofty conceptions of mutual responsibility

which inspired Raiffeisen's propaganda.

Area of operations.—The area of operations is limited to a commune or parish. The system of the rural banks is, in fact, founded on mutual confidence and collective liability: the members must not only know each other personally, but must

which their money is employed.

Management.—The management of the rural banks is very simple. The administrative functions are divided between the Committee of Management, the Council of Supervision, and the General Meeting. The executive work is carried out by the Treasurer. The General Meeting appoints the Committee of Management, the Council of Supervision, and the Treasurer. The conduct of the business is entrusted to the Committee of Management, upon which often sit the best-educated persons of the districts, such as the school-masters or priests; for these, however, actual farmers are being more and more substituted. The

rers, from whom they procured the credit Committee of Management usually give their ser-which was indispensable to the exercise of vices gratuitously. The Treasurer is paid for he services.

> In 1909 the expenses of management amounted. on the average, to the modest sum of 638 markper bank. The maximum cost was 0.53 per cent... the minimum, 0.04 per cent.

> The business of these banks consists mainly in making advances to members. loans are on current account or for fixed periods. At the close of 1909 the outstanding loans were: on current account, 425,995,40; marks; for fixed periods, 1,082,446,388. The chief safeguard for the success of the rura: banks lies in their very constitution. It is possible for each member to keep an eye upon the affairs of his fellow members, so that he can easily judge at any moment of their solvency and of the manner in which they are utilizing the money obtained from the bank Of the flourishing condition of the rural banks sufficient evidence is forthcoming in the fact that in 1909 the net profit realized by them was more than 7,000,000 marks. enormous profit only a small fraction was distributed as dividend, 87 per cent. being carried to the reserve fund.

> The working capital of these banks is composed of the current accounts, the savings deposits, the accumulated reserve fund, and the amounts obtained by means of loans from other banks or private individuals. It should be stated that only 11.2 per cent. of nearly 2,000,000,000 marks placed at the disposal was furnished by outsiders, 88.8 per cent. being provided by the farmers themselves or by the local public. The total business done by the rural banks in 1909 was 6,537,075.950 marks, or about \$1,557,293,580; and the loans granted during the year amounted to 924,-195,024 marks, or \$220,196,170.

The Schulze-Delitzsch banks were established before the rural banks. Raiffeisen sought to adapt cooperation to the needs of the farmers, Schulze-Delitzsch planned organizations that were suited to the also be able to see from day to day the manner in needs of town-dwellers. Still the farmers largely utilize these banks, over 26 per cent. of the members being independent agriculturalists. It will be seen from the fallowing details that the Schulze-Delitzsch banks differ in many respects from the Raiffeisen organizations.

> Membership.—In 1910 the average membership of the 939 banks affiliated to the Federation was 639—a figure considerably higher than the average for the rural banks. The rural banks secure their members exclusively from farmers; the popular banks draw theirs from the social classes and various trades.

Liability.—Of the 939 banks in 1910, 567 were based on unlimited liability and 372 on limited liability.

Shares.—The shares of the members are somewhat high. At present the average share-capital per member is 360 marks, but there is a constant \$3,231,801,035.

tendency to increase this.

Management.—These banks do not follow the plan of unpaid management. On the contrary, their management is rather costly, and is conducted on strict business lines.

The Schulze-Delitzsch banks transact banking business of almost every kind, although their chief object is that of granting ture is unorganized, thus paving the way for the loans for short periods to the members. In 1910 no less than 4,000,000,000 marks were loaned, of which 1,200,000,000 were outstanding at the close of the year. The gross of prices, a practical impossibility. profits for the year 1910 were 76,000,000 marks. The net profit (after deducting interest on borrowed capital, depreciation, etc.) the American farmers themselves to reverse was over 18,000,000 marks, or 8.60 per cent. the present condition of things.

on the share capital. The total business done by the 939 banks affiliated to the National Federation and by the 96 not so affiliated was 13,566,182,463 marks for 1910, or about

Such are some of the more important data concerning the two leading cooperative credit systems of Germany. It will be seen that Mr. Lubin is justified in saying that

in the United States, so far as money is concerned, finance and commerce are organized, and agricultrusts in agricultural products. In Europe, on the other hand, cooperative credit is so strongly organized that it makes the cornering of the farmer's products, and consequently, the dictating

Having been shown the way, it is up to

# DECADENCE IN THE USE OF THE MOTHER **TONGUE**

generation "to use with vigor, exactitude, printed from the Publications of that body. and delicacy that marvelous instrument of Professor Mott is of the opinion that all of expression, the mother tongue." The out- the causes mentioned operated with especial cry is heard from many lands, but loudest force in the United States, and that though from France. In that country, it is said,

the products of the press are lamentably inelegant and incorrect, youths at school and universitystudents of science, law, history, of literature itself —cannot equal their predecessors of two decades ago in the arrangement, method and clearness of composition. The young engineers are incapable of writing intelligible and well-ordered reports. Even teachers are infected with the common decadence.

Various causes are assigned for this deplorable state of things, as the decline in the study of Latin and Greek, and the usurpations of science.

Still others attribute the fault to the overcrowding of the curriculum in the secondary schools; to a too early specialization in vocational training; to the dislike on the part of pupils and parents of intellectual effort; to the perpetual reading of newspapers and the consequent neglect of literary masterpieces; to a vile democracy which will not tolerate any superiority in culture, but enviously pulls down every elevated ideal to its own dull injury this priceless inheritance. level. Finally, it is asserted that the only explanation of the phenomenon is to be extracted from some impalpable quintessence called the Spirit of the Age.

These quotations are from an address on

FOR some time past there have been com- Freeman Mott, president of the Modern plaints of the inability of the rising Language Association of America, and reit can neither be demonstrated nor disproved that we lead the world in disrespect for language, our failings in this direction are sufficiently obvious. These may be traced to the complexity, hurry, and fullness of modern life.

> This haste, this distraction, and the constant effort to gain fresh advantages, often render us heedless of the treasures we already possess, and especially of that treasure of treasures, our mother tongue. . . Town and country are practically all drawn within the same circle of ideas and are stimulated to strive for the same ends. To stop this rushing current is as hopeless as to oppose the Mississippi in its march to the sea. We must seek, therefore, not to retard, but to utilize the tide of time. . . . It is a violently destructive force. . . One plain duty of education is to rescue unharmed from the devouring sweep of innovation the pre-cious gifts of the past. Civilized man commands, for use or abuse, a highly developed literary language, the harvest of ages, the legacy of millions; assuredly every resource provided by the life around us should be employed to preserve from

> Discussing the question, "Has there really been a decline in the correct use of the mother tongue?" Professor Mott says:

The imperfections of ordinary talk are noto-"Disrespect for Language," by Prof. Lewis rious. . . . Enormous quantities of inferior "current literature" cannot fail to have a deleterious effect upon both thinking and speech. . . . Even our Rhodes scholars, according to an Oxford criticism, "have not been accustomed to write and express themselves clearly and with precision. Some are terribly rough intellectually, with little or no literary sense and very limited command over expression. In the composition of an English essay they have, as a rule, almost everything to learn. Their linguistic attainments are also, as a rule, slender."... Our best monthly periodicals are not guiltless, and serious volumes of literary studies too often betray an inexpert and even clumsy hand. There can be little doubt that an evil exists which must be faced and overcome.

Among the things to be strenuously combated is "a heedless clumsiness of expression, verbal inaccuracy," a fault rendered epidemic through the general practice of dictating to a stenographer. The ephemeral jargon of sport has "wrought more extensive ravages myriads that they have lost all command should be demanded a pure literary style." of any other language."

Moreover, in addition to these conditions and influences, an unbroken stream of immigration floods our cities with the confusion of Babel. Many of our newcomers largely forget their native tongue, yet never acquire proficiency in ours; so that, both of our own native progeny and of the progeny of the Old World, we have among us, multiplied by thousands, the man without a language.

As to how the situation, "sufficiently for language.

serious," is to be dealt with, Professor Mott urges the importance of a thorough study of the vernacular; and,

in addition to the mother tongue, some language. whatever it be, should be studied intensely, exhaustively, so that it may be really worthy of respect and help to dispel the notion that any form of civilized speech can be cheapened into

> A liberal art that costs no pains Of study, industry, or brains.

Large quantities of intellectual fodder cannot be suddenly chewed and digested. . . . Unless accurate reading is insisted upon, and grammatical and verbal distinctions are minutely scrutinized, no language can claim to be a disciplinary study.

As regards instruction, what is wanted is a combined with poverty of vocabulary and competent and effective body of teachers of English, French, and German for our secondary schools. These must be provided by the universities. Courses specifically adapted to the professional needs of teachers should than ever before, and the abuse of slang has be designed. And from our coming teachers so impoverished the daily intercourse of of languages, "more than from any others,

> Yet our teachers of physical science also, if they are to do their work aright, must not be lacking in this essential element of power. It is no false rhetoric that is required, no embroidered decoration of inflated eloquence, but the ability to speak and write with propriety, precision, and finish.

> A vigorous combat has to be waged against ignorance and heedlessness, and the teacher's part is to oppose and to conquer disrespect

# FELIPE PEDRELL AND MODERN SPANISH MUSIC

torian and critic of brilliancy and vigor. He says: had, in the eyes of gay and frivolous Castile, the unpardonable fault of being born a Catalan, which is much the same for Spaniards as in the old day the fact of being born in Puritan Boston would have been for a New Orleans girl of the "Mandarin caste." Pedrell misleading. The Spaniard, too, has used the treasury of the folk songs of his stern moun-

CEVERAL months ago "Mother Spain" That he brushed aside the Spain of caressing D reëchoed the jubilee festivities in honor color and seductive rhythm of the popular of the master Senor Don Felipe Pedrell that Castilian Zarzuelas is his greatest claim to Spanish America had inaugurated at Buenos international rank as a creative genius. M. Aires a year ago. Recognition by the general Henri de Curzon in the Nouvelle Revue (Paris) public has only come of late to the venerable speaks of Señor Pedrell's career of enthusiasm composer who is also a learned musical his- and abnegation, patience and daring. He

Engaged in the composition of sacred music for choir and orchestra and in technical research and compilation of ancient music texts, it was not until 1890 that Pedrell offered to his country a work typical in a way of what modern Spanish music should be. Conceived in a modern form, it should Orleans girl of the "Mandarin caste." Pedrell above all remain national and borrow nothing has been called by some German critics the from any foreign model or school. The text was Spanish Wagner, and the comparison is not the tragedy of the Catalan poet, Victor Balaguer, misleading. The Spaniard, too, has used the "The Pyrenees." The voice of the people vibrates in the music enveloped in a harmonic web whose original richness throws into high relief the melodic tain race as the base of his music-dramas. threads in all their fiery, savage, immortal youth.

The tragedy is founded on the war of the Albigeois, and the fight for the independence of the Spanish regions of the eastern Pyrenees. The day of Panissars (in 1285) which ends the third act marks the definitive expulsion of the French troops of Philip the Bold. The prologue, which has been much heard abroad, is a recitative for barytone, sustained by a colorful orchestration, and is punctuated, as it were, by Aragonese and Catalans singing their national glories, noble ladies and trouvères vaunting the Courts of Love, inquisitors clanking their iron chains, and soldiers lauding the victors. The first act shows Ermesinde, Comtesse de Foix, a Catalan lady, alone with her ladies and trouvères, the Comte being absent in defense of the country. Ermesinde, fearful of an assault on the château during her husband's absence, opens, nevertheless, a "Court of Love," where the ballades succeed the complaints, and the martial sirvente to the ardent tenson. In the midst the Papal Legate appears, announces the Count's defeat and his own seizure of the château. The Comtesse refuses to surrender, and the flagstones rise suddenly and troops of men-at-arms emerge with the Comte de Foix crying the family battle rally, in accordance with an old legend that on a day when all seemed lost the flagstones of the great hall would rise themselves against the invaders. The second act is called "Moonbeam" and the time is 1245 with the Midi in the hands of the Church's allies, vassals of France. The Comte de Foix is dead and his son gone to a monastery. The scene shows the cloisters of this monastery, where the gipsy Moonbeam, dressed as a page, has come with the juggler Sicart to persuade the Comte to undertake the defense of Montségur, the last castle that resists the French. The Comte replies that he wishes the Inquisition to believe him dead, that the funeral dirges heard from the chapel are for him, and that he will not again enter the world of strife. The gipsy evokes the spirit of the old Count to appear and exhort his cowardly son to remember his vows. Before and will leave. But the moment has passed. Estelle de Aura, the heroic woman sprung from the Schola Musica Sacra" to Faith. Spain has de Foix line has at less hero arrangements. de Foix line, has at last been overcome and Mont- few sons as worthy of her.

ségur is in flames. But the young Count, overcome with remorse at his cowardice, dies as a brave man, and when the victor Inquisitor breaks into the cloister, he surrenders and cries, "May the fire purify me from my crime, and may my ashes be cast in the wind that blows over the Pyrenees! May one day avengers spring from them to cry again, 'Foix par Foix et pour Foix' to the echoing crags!" The third act shows the day of Panissars, and the camp of the Almogavares, the picked corps of King Pedro of Aragon. They await the passing of the vanquished invaders. The gipsy Moonbeam, more than eighty years old, gives her last breath to the song of supreme victory of her land, the terrible war song of the Almogavares, a popular Catalan theme with introduction of an Arab war

M. de Curzon remarks that he does not believe that in any literature a work can be found, at once epic, dramatic and symbolical, better conceived to awaken the patriotic fervor of a country. The score is a work of conviction, of science and inspiration that will keep a place apart among the purest and most original works of musical art. "Célestine" of Pedrell was directly opposed in character to "The Pyrenees" and is an adaptation from a celebrated novel of Rojas as was the "Manon Lescaut" of Massenet. The hero and heroine, Caliste and Mélibée, are the prototypes of lovers for the Spanish drama, and their mad, carefree but eloquent and poetic passion is delineated by Pedrell in delicate and grotesque scene by turn, with vivacity and luminous good taste. "The vivacity and luminous good taste. Pyrenees" was Pedrell's tribute to patriot-

# IS ENGLAND STILL THE WORLD'S LEADING NATION?

A FINE tribute to England and her contri-butions to civilization appears in the Their products of industry and trade are distinguished by accuracy and durability as well as Warsaw Tygodnik Illustrowany (the Illustrated Weekly) by the famous Polish publicist, and novelist, "Boleslaus Prus" (Alexander Glowacki). Such a tribute is significant in these days when there is so much criticism of Britain and so many warnings that her days are numbered.

Replying to the charge of egoism, personal and national, made against the English, this Polish writer says:

Every nation is egoist, though not every one is rendering and has rendered so many useful services they possess their own philosophy, extraordinary to humanity as have the English. They are repoets in the persons of Shakespeare and Byron.

guished by accuracy and durability, as well as simplicity. Their seamen and travelers have visited every corner of the world. Their merchants are the most honest. In the field of technical inventions the English occupy a first-rate position. For, if it is a question of factory motors, or transport machines and means of communication, or of operative mechanisms, geodetic, optical, and other instruments,-the English either invented them or introduced into them independent and important improvements. On a still higher round of activity the English possess, besides a multitude of learned investigators, geniuses of the kind of Newton and Darwin, who have pried into the most extensive laws of nature. And, furthermore,

thus, I am not forgetful of the English proletariats. -but where is there no proletariat, and where cas the mean level of prosperity be compared with the English?

In the success of the English, continue the Polish writer, no small part is played by sports of all sorts. The English also belong to the most active nations and those traveling most. It is a very significant fact that the ideal of a man possessing the highest virtues, physical, intellectual, emotional, and social, is known in all languages by the English word "gentleman." This implies, declares Prus, that this beautiful type came into the world and became common first of all in England.

A grievous thorn in English life and history is Ireland. It must, however, he remembered that to-day we are no longer looking on the sin, but rather -- on the repentance and satisfaction, and that the epoch of the real wrongs done to Ireland falls in the period between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. As for India, those who know, judge that the rôle of the English there is that of a civilizer rather than that of a torturer, and that India. left to itself, would suffer more than to-day. For, it is certain that in India it is the English that are elevating agriculture, draining the marshes, building the roads, fighting against disease and rapacious Englishmen in the highest places. They were the animals, removing cruel customs, and spreading first to act against slavery. They were the apostles enlightenment. The world rôle of the English of the amelioration of the lot of workingmen, may be summed up in three words: "They outwomen and children. In their country liberty has strip Europe." The great French Revolution was preceded a century and a half by the English Revolution. The liberties that Russia obtained useful to civilization and humanity, the English in 1905 were possessed by the English nearly have merited prosperity. They are not only the seven hundred years ago; while the Prussians are wealthiest nation, but they feed the best, dwell the persecuting the Poles to-day in the way the English

# IS AN ANGLO-CERMAN ENTENTE DUE?

KING GEORGE (to Kaiser): "My dear cousin, we don't need all this armor in this warm. Peace weather. Let's have some of it off. It will ease us and please our people." From Lustige Blatter (Berlin)

When, finally, we pass over to social matters and the great humanitarian ideas, we there again meet united with order, and progress has allied itself with a judicious conservatism. Being so very most comfortably, and live the longest. Speaking treated the Irish two, three, and four centuries ago.

# WHAT A EUROPEAN WAR WOULD MEAN FOR MISSIONS

dous issues that would have been involved in professor takes a wider view and asks, What a war between these countries. How near the would a European war mean for the Kingdom danger was is forcefully characterized by the of God? To begin with, Rev. Prof. David S. Cairns in the International Review of Missions. He writes: "Two the enormous financial strain upon the countries through the valley of the shadow of death." In another paragraph of the same article he and universities would all be arrested. Everyspeaks of the threatened war as "the danger of a deeper national cleavage than modern that might have carried them into harbor sweep history has known for nearly a hundred past them and turn again to the fatal ebb.

NOW that the actual danger of a clash be-years." While others are asking what such an tween England and Germany seems to event would mean for civilization and the have passed, it is easy to realize the tremen-political progress of nations, the reverend

great European nations have awakened to the involved would cripple the resources of the world discovery that through the pleasant summer days of 1911 they had, unawares, been walking missionary societies that would not feel the effect. Plans for building and equipping Christian schools where throughout Asia and Africa men would be compelled to wait idly and see the great flood tide

moral and spiritual effect on the Church, were one of the great crimes of history. It would be "treason to the Kingdom of God." and destroying each other. Neither of these countries could emerge from the conflict without enormous losses.

With all their weaknesses and sins these two nations stand for progress and liberty as well as order, and their latent capacity for the service of the Kingdom is past measuring. Why should their noble energies of heart and brain, that might be turned to such splendid profit in the constructive labor of the Kingdom of God be squandered in sanguinary struggle for predominance? There cannot be such a misuse of noble gifts without disaster to the higher life of both lands. . . . A European war would, broadly regarded, brutalize the whole life of Christendom just as the Thirty Years' War did in its day. . . . There can be no doubt that a victory for war would mean a victory for the sweater, the procurer, the slum-owner, and for every dreadful parasite upon our social life, and a defeat for every noble and generous aspiration for the suffering poor and for the idle rich; for it would mean the paralysis for the time of the one power which can at once reconstruct and sustain the of men since history began.

Of far greater importance would be the order of society in all the Christian lands. To sum

Dr. Cains takes the position that if one really believes in God one must repudiate the fatal idea of the necessity of war.

The common way in which men look at the question to-day starts with men and nations as they are, concludes that, being what they are, war is inevitable and comes easily to the next step that, since it is inevitable, the sooner it comes the better. We shall start instead with God, and with His Kingdom. We shall believe that no treason to that Kingdom is inevitable.

Finally, a European war would "depress and deaden all the higher energies of the lands involved at a moment laden with destiny for the human race, dark with dangers, but rich also with splendid opportunities given to few indeed among the generations

# AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION CONCERNING LABOR

in regard to the recent strike in England, and deprecating "the inscription in the statutes of Great Britain of the principle of the
minimum wage, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in
his paper the Economiste français, says "it is and deprecating "the inscription in the stathis paper the Economiste français, says "it is Australian legislation concerning labor that singularly artificial.

it is sought to introduce into Europe. The little communities of the Antipodes, it must be remembered, are societies placed in exceptional conditions.

About a million of persons in New Zealand and four millions on the entire area of the Australian continent occupy spaces which could sustain a population fifteen or twenty times as large. They are therefore absolutely at ease, in presence of an exuberant nature which to the products of the soil adds the resources of a very rich subsoil. They find, besides, in Europe the capital necessary to work these riches. In uniavorable years, as from 1890 to 1895, they suspend their repayments to the European houses; when the years are favorable, as since the

RITICIZING Premier Asquith's action beginning of the twentieth century, they pay regularly the interest on the capital entrusted to them. They export little besides agricultural and mineral munities have established a labor régime that is

> THE TARIFF AND THE LABOR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF MAKER: "See how he loves me. Why, the ass will follow me anywhere with this in my hand!" Prom Punck (Melbourne)

In this connection M. Leroy-Beaulieu cites in default of agreement, by the government. the "highly interesting book" by M. Broda, But in 1903 a new law was voted, in virtue entitled "The Legal Fixation of Wages: of which the committees were composed of 4 Experiences of England, Australia, and Can- and 10 representatives of the employers and ada," in which Australia has the largest workmen respectively, all nominated by the space. This author, he says, is "an enthusi- government for a period of three years. astic admirer of Australian legislation concerning labor and an active propagandist of by M. Leroy-Beaulieu that everything the regulations Australia has established," and he gives a curious résumé of the régime the Economiste is prepared to dispute the asapplied in certain of the small Antipodean sertion. And he says conclusively: communities in question. He concerns himself particularly with the legislation of the province of Victoria, the capital of which is the principal city of the Australian continent. He writes:

In 1896 the legislature of this province inaugurated the principle of wage-committees for certain industries. These were: clothing (tailors, etc.), underwear, baking, shoemaking, woodworking, tanning, preserved fruits, spring-mattresses. Gradually the socialist legislatures of the province extended the application of the wage-committees to nearly every other industry. In 1907, 51 indus-tries were subject to wage-committees; and in 1909, when the mines had been included in the régime, of 79,000 workmen in Victoria 75,000 had submitted to it.

posed of representatives of the workmen and tants of Lilliput had enveloped him. man supposed to be impartial, and chosen, and lack of foresight.

Despite the statement of the author, cited worked famously in Australia, the editor of

One fact is certain, not only have strikes not disappeared from Australia, but in certain cases they have been quite acute. He quotes the strike of coal miners in New South Wales, in which 15,000 miners were concerned and which lasted from November 8, 1909 until February, 1910. . . . In February of this present year, at Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, a strike which began with the tramway employees, extended to the members of forty-three trades unions; and military aid toward putting an end to the strike was refused to the Queensland premier by the minister of the Australian Commonwealth.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in view of these facts, asks, "Why should the great nations of Europe be bound by the leading-strings of nascent societies?" Such nations could but imitate Gulliver in breaking at a single effort At first these wage-committees were com- the network of bonds with which the inhabiof the employers, named in equal numbers by deplorable to see the Britannic government each of the parties and presided over by a presenting so fatal an example of feebleness

# RACE ADMIXTURE IN AMERICA

"A MERICA is likely to be not the cradle of one foreign stock, were we to select one as of a new, but the grave of an old race" the best, to do the work in the United States waiting to be done. Why shouldn't the besty of a new, but the grave of an old race" the best, to do the work in the United States waiting to be done. Why shouldn't the badly off foreigner come here? . . . We cannot say to of late been endeavoring to sustain. In the North American Review the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant recently presented the case for the optimists, his purpose being to show that America has nothing to fear from race under despotism is too uncertain for men who that America has nothing to fear from race assimilation. Frankly admitting that "not colonial independence, not federal unity, but racial amalgamation is the heroic problem of the present," the writer faces the problem squarely. He says:

Our free government is a standing invitation to the oppressed of other countries, and our undeveloped wealth makes a constant appeal for strong arms and hard workers. What can we do, then? We cannot shut out "foreigners" and still be true either to our own ideals or to our practical

under despotism is too uncertain for men who desire to see results.

Quoting from an article by Prof. William Z. Ripley on "Race Progress and Immigration," he thinks all will agree with the professor that

the first impression from comparison of our original Anglo-Saxon ancestry in America with the motley crowd now pouring in upon us is not cheering. It seems a hopeless task to cope with them, to assimilate them with our present native-born population. requirements. Nor can we pick and choose. There is no accepted standard of excellence except health about it all. These people, in the main, have exaud "literacy." Moreover, there are not enough cellent physical qualities, in spite of unfavorable environment and political oppression for generations. The great problem for us in dealing with these immigrants is not that of their nature, but that of their nurture.

and (3) the exercise of political rights; and the rapidity of race assimilation in the United country." For the Jewish immigrant Mr. States "is proved by the absence of racial domination where given races are numerically in the ascendancy." Mr. Grant cites thinking of the Hebrew, his fondness for study, and numerous authors to justify his optimism, his freedom on the whole from wasteful forms of among them Prof. Earl Finch, who "presents some facts tending to prove that race blending produces a type superior in fertility, vitality, and cultural worth to one or both of the parent stocks." Prof. Franz Boas, too, in his recent volume "The Mind of Primitive Man," says he "does not fear the effects of the intermingling of races in America." Reference is also made to distinguished men having "an ancestry of a mongrel sort":

Alexandre Dumas (West Indian negro blood); Alexander Hamilton (French and English); Du Maurier, St.-Gaudens and Dante Gabriel Rossetti stand for still greater strains of bonds of nationality. Lafcadio Hearn (Greek and Irish). These few examples show that intermixture is at all events not destructive in its effect.

of European blood; and both Wendell Phil- Grant points to the fact that "the best 'drop of Hebrew blood.'"

immigrants under the influence of our institutions as remarkable. He has personally had experiences with French-Canadians, Portuguese, Hebrews, and Italians, and these Assimilation takes place by (1) inter-races "have certainly taken advantage of marriage, (2) the common-school education, their opportunities among us in a fashion to promise well for their final effect upon this Grant has the following good word:

> The intellectual problems and the advanced dissipation, sport, and mental stagnation, constitute him a more fortunate acquisition for this country than are thousands of the descendants of Colonial settlers.

And even for those who "pin their faith to the Baltic and northern European races there is reason for hope to be found in current immigration." From 1800 to 1010, the Hebrew and Slovak period, there were two millions and a half from northern Europe. And, says Mr. Grant, "if, on the other hand, nearly two millions of the immigrants have been southern Italians, let us show them gratitude for their invaluable manual labor, for their willingness, their patience, their power for fast work, and their love for America." Smallness of stature does not argue degeneracy. Robert Browning was "rather proud of the Romans were small compared to the Goths. fact that he was the product of four strains The Japanese are also small. Finally, Mr. lips and Phillips Brooks had Du Maurier's thought and the best teaching of the country on race mixture is optimistic and construc-Mr. Grant considers the rapidity with tive." Even an alienist like Dr. Dana is which the democratic ideas are taken on by hopeful of the immigrant's contribution.

# TWO SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE CONGRESSES

a congress of the African Political Organiza- ipal Council. tion under the presidency of Dr. Abdurahman, a considerable Malay settlement, many of which would be startling. whom are fairly wealthy. Dr. Abdurahman received his medical education in Scotland,

DURING the month of March last there by the aid of whose vote he was elected a few were held in Cape Town, South Africa, years ago a member of the Cape Town Munic-

In his address at the opening of the conferone of the leaders of the movement among the ence Dr. Abdurahman strongly condemned colored races of South Africa for their com- the oppressive character of recent and proplete social, economic, and political emanci- posed legislation, the curtailment of the politpation. The cosmopolitan character of this ical rights of the colored population, and the movement is to be seen in the fact that Dr. failure to meet their legitimate demands in Abdurahman is of Malay origin, though by regard to education. These, he asserted, were birth a native of Cape Colony where there is producing a condition of affairs the result of

The colored races of all origins were rapidly bewhere he married a Scotch lady who is still, it ginning to see the necessity of union, which was the is said, a Christian, though the doctor himself only way in which they could secure and protect is Mohammedan, and is highly esteemed by their existing rights. A deep-scated feeling of pasis Mohammedan, and is highly esteemed by sive hatred was being engendered against the white the colored people of Cape Town of all races races, and unless the Union Government's color

policy was changed, passive hatred would develop them to drop Dutch and learn English. into active resistance. The white policy means a this he saw another unifying influence the war of extermination against colored races and natives, and urged on the congress to lay down a basis on which to contend for political rights.

The importance of this declaration becomes ish flag. all the greater when the force behind it comes to be reckoned up. Taking the whole Union political organization congress was held in of South Africa, the white population in- Cape Town, another (called the South African creased by only 161,219 in the last seven Native National Congress) was held in Bloemyears, while the native and colored added fontein in the Orange Free State. 621,456 to its numbers. In 1904 the black presided over by Mr. J. Mocher, president of and brown races form 78.5 per cent. of the the Orange Free State Native Association. total population; to-day they are 78.55. The Delegates were present from Basutoland, increase in the number of males since then Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Natal, the has been, white, 51,336, native and colored, Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Among 336,030. These returns do not include Basu- them were lawyers, doctors, ministers and toland, Bechuanaland, or Rhodesia where the native chiefs, the first resolution forming the black population overwhelmingly outnumbers Native National Congress of South Africa the white: and to this condition has to be being moved by P. Ka Isaka Seme, described added the fact that the death rate among as late of Jesus College, Oxford, and Columbia the blacks is decreasing.

that the tendency of the white race is back- Province. This an observant writer on the subject at the conference ascribed to an attempt to build up a white nation upon a basis of colored labor. Among the anomalies of the situation he pointed out that with all its "cheap" black labor it lives largely upon foodstuffs produced by "expensive" white labor in countries thousands of miles away. South Africans will be heard declaring that white farm laborers are impossible because they are too costly, and the very men who say so are eating food produced by that very kind of labor in other lands.

Then, again, black labor is encouraged by The operation of the Pass law in the Transvaal, the terms of the Workmen's Compensation act, and the system of taxation, all aim at giving the employee as much cheap and easily controlled black labor as possible.

Naturally, this policy, extending over generations, has had the effect of creating in the mind of the white man a prejudice against manual labor of any kind. All rough work is "Kaffir's work," therefore degrading. Under this policy white South Africa is going back. Whole industries are drifting into the hands of the colored races, and unless the system which has obtained for more than two centuries is soon altered, South Africa must become a black man's land. It may support a nation, but it will be a black and brown nation.

One remarkable feature of Dr. Abdurahcolored races of South Africa was his urging colored labor and the trades unions:

this he saw another unifying influence that would extend far beyond the limits of the Union, and link in a common cause all the colored people of Africa now under the Brit-

About the same time that this African University, B.A., and George William Curtis, All the efforts, so far, that have been made to Gold Medallist of the Society of the Middle encourage white immigration to South Africa Temple and barrister-at-law, and of the have failed, especially from Great Britain, so Supreme Court of South Africa, Transvaal

> The subjects discussed after the formation of the congress were: Native Marriage and Divorce; Native Schools and Churches; Native Labor; Native Beer; The Black and White Peril; Native Land and Reserves; Native Courts, Civil and Criminal; Segregation and the Native Pass Laws. The discussions lasted during three days and were conducted with great decorum and marked ability. The land question in particular received great attention, the Transvaal Government having passed a law against the purchase of land by natives, which, however, had been disallowed by the British Government. The Orange Free State was now the only spot in South Africa where a native was not allowed to purchase land, but the Union Government was about to bring a bill into the Union parliament which was intended to prohibit the sale of land to native syndicates, and was the thin edge of the wedge by which the natives all over South Africa would be prevented holding land. The labor question also was considered at some length, and the paramount chief Letsic II. of Ba-sutoland, after the congress, in accepting the honorary presidency conferred on him, said that henceforth he was no more the paramount chief of one tribe, and cautioned the Basutos going to the mines for work against tribal animosities, as all the South African native races were now all one in all.

# The Labor Question in South Africa

What some of the South African press think on this subject may be gathered from the following extract from an article in the Johannesburg Sunday Post, headed "Black man's address at the late conference of the and White," dealing with the question of party in this country does not represent more than a fraction of the workers of South Africa. Every day the colored man is coming more and more to the front as a skilled, as well as an unskilled, laborer. In the very nature of things the future is with him. The trades unions of the Rand sit up at nights in the Trades Hall and exclude the colored person from their organizations; but while they are thus engaged the Lovedale College and the Trappist monasteries and many other native institutions of the kind are turning out skilled colored workers by the hundred and the thousand. In Kingwilliamstown the daily paper is "set up" by blacks. And not even among the ranks of the Labor party itself is there unanimity on this question. For instance, in they are merely the aristocrats of labor; and that the Cape the Typographical Union and other trade the democratic character and methods of the bodies admit the colored person, while other unions, British trade union are an impossibility in this such as the Plasterers, exclude him. Ten years country.

At the best, the total constituency of the Labor ago all the plastering in the peninsula was done by white men, who invariably threw down their tools if a man with the smallest touch of the tarbrush appeared on the scaffolding alongside them. To-day the European tradesman has practically disappeared from this branch of skilled labor, and the Malays have the whole trade in their hands. These are facts which we Europeans have to face, whether we like them or not. manship of the Creswells and the Wyberghs has never been applied to a real solution of this question as it affects the future. The leaders of Trades Hall politics do not, in this respect, look farther than their noses. They point-blank refuse to realize that, as John X. Merriman told them long ago,

# THE MAXIMUM WORKING-DAY

HAINZ POTTHOF, a member of the Ger- hour day for miners, road-workers, those occupied (Berlin), gives comprehensive data regarding the highly important question of the ployee of the State to work over forty-eight hours termination.

passed no general laws regarding the daily or weekly time-limit of adult male labor having left it to the Landtag to fix the maximum in industries where excessive hours prove injurious to the workmen—other countries, he reminds his readers, have proceeded to general enactments.

France was the pioneer, prescribing, in 1848, that the working-day shall consist of ten hours in Paris, and eleven hours in the provinces; since 1900, twelve hours is, as a rule, the maximum, but in all industries where women and adolescents are employed the ten-hour day prevails (applying to male adults as well), and for mine-workers nine hours a day. In Switzerland, too, the maximum working-day was introduced as early as 1848. The favorable results led to the general application of the eleven-hour day throughout the land. Austria, likewise, prescribed the eleven-hour day for the industries in 1885, and ten hours for mine-workers. These countries admit but few exceptions and exercise a thorough surveillance, while the legal restriction to eleven and one-half hours in Russia exists merely on paper. Australia and New Zealand, also, with their far-reaching public regulation of labor conditions, have a legal time-measure. In other countries such restrictions extend only to certain occupations; as, for example, in Germany -outside of the Bundesrath's sanitary ordinances to trading-places in the open street, which must close at nine, leaving ten to eleven hours of rest. Thus England introduced the eight-hour day for miners in 1908, and limited, prior to that time, the working-hours of railway employees. A number of States of the Union, too, have adopted the eight-

man Reichstag, writing in the Gegenwart in the cigarette and textile industries, smelters, or similar callings. Specially noteworthy is the Massachusetts law of 1906 which forbids any emtime-limit of labor, concluding with the a week. In other countries, too, the working-hours considerations that should govern its de- of miners are fixed by law, as are those of laborers in the rice-fields in Italy (nine to ten hours), and of bakers, etc., in Norway. In Bavaria, since 1908, While the German Empire has thus far the eight-hour law prevails in the mining industry, and in the Prusso-Hessian railroad system the ninehour day in the workshops.

> Germany, thus, says Herr Potthof, stands by no means in the van of this movement. But even if the success of lessening the hours of labor, its hygienic and economic results, are dependent upon factors that vary greatly in the different activities and countries, serious attention should be given to what Prof. H. Herkner, the political economist, says in the summary of his careful investigations, which appears in his manual of political science. We quote:

> The incalculable number of favorable, even if by no means uniform, experiences that have thus far resulted in industrial life from the gradual reduction of the daily working-hours, coupled with the results of the latest psychologic-physiological researches, justifies the assumption that if in work which is influenced half-way by the personality of the workman the ten hour limit is exceeded, either the employer suffers from the labor not being sufficiently intensive or the workman from overfatigue. A diminution of the time of labor to ten hours, therefore, will, as a rule, not only have no injurious effect upon economic interests, but will in many cases even promote them.

> The idea that the legal enactment of the tenhour day in Germany would have no great significance is a mistaken one. In spite of the gradual diminution of the time of labor.

ing (!), and, above all, home labor. In these employees also.

due to the power of the trade-unions and the domains, likewise, where economic objections insight of the employers, joined to the legal to limiting the time of labor cannot be urged. restriction of female and child-labor, there it might be well to have legal regulation. Nor are many industries where the working-day should it be confined to laborers in the exceeds ten hours. The same is true of other stricter sense of the word. A minimum occupations—thus public entertainment, nurs- amount of regard should be paid to other

# HUMIDITY-A FRIEND, NOT A FOE

THERE can be no doubt that most of us absolute humidity, may have, by reason of its have been very much to blame. Time higher temperature, a relative humidity of only 61/2 have been very much to blame. and again we have vented our wrath upon reality one of our best friends. Dr. P. W. Goldsbury, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, demonstrates the importance of humidity on hygiene. He writes:

In the popular mind, only the discomfort felt on hot, close days is associated with this word. The impression may be gained that humidity is something to be deplored, but, properly speaking, a bet-ter term would be sultriness. For this means a high percentage of moisture along with excessive heat. On days when the temperature is not high, the amount of humidity may be the very cause of the agreeableness of the air. During the summer when the days are hot and dry, the freshness of the morning and the soothing coolness of the evening are enjoyable, not only because the heat is diminished, but also because the air is tempered with a higher proportion of mositure. If we substitute for the word "humidity" the phrase "moisture in the air" we shall know better what is meant.

The term "humidity" is used in two senses: absolute humidity, which refers to the actual amount of water in the air per cubic foot at a given time; and relative humidity, which is the percentage of water in the air at any time air could hold at that temperature without some form of precipitation such as dew or rain. To quote further from the article under consideration:

If a heated flat in winter be at a temperature of 70 degrees, and the absolute hum dity or amount of water held in suspension be the same as in the air outside, where the temperature is only 18 degrees, the relative humidity there will be only one-eighth, or 12½ per cent., and that only providing our outside air be saturated with moisture, which is often not the case.

If the air outside, at a temperature of 18 degrees, have an absolute humidity of but half a grain, then its relative humidity will be only 50 per suffer not from too much humidity, but rather cent., and the air inside, though having the same from too little.

per cent. If we reflect that a humidity of from 60 to 75 per cent. is none too much for average condithat demon of discomfort, Humidity, which tions of human li e, we can realize how far below turns out to be not a demon at all, but in normal is the air in which most of us are housed during the winter. As a matter of fact, various tests of air in schoolrooms, hospitals, and living rooms during the winter time have been made here and there through the country; these show that the humidity often went below 40 per cent., and upon occasion got down below 10 per cent.

Under such conditions indoor air in winter is very dry and irritating. This is one of the prime causes of chapped hands and parched lips.

One of the important problems of modern building construction is that of making indoor conditions more nearly like outdoor as regards humidity. Methods for raising the humidity in buildings are still in the experimental stage. Dr. Goldsbury has made various attempts to improve the moisture quality of the air in different rooms. He says:

When the building was heated by furnace, a dish of water was kept over the register. A muffin tin was used for this purpose, as its form presents an exceptionally large surface below for the heat to strike and, therefore, increases evaporation. The muffin tin had to be filled much oftener when cloth was hung over it so that the water was sucked up the percentage of water in the air at any time into the meshes by capillary force, thus increasing as compared with the total amount which the evaporating surface. I have found wet towels or newspapers, too, spread about the room somewhat helpful in moistening the air, but it proved difficult by such means to increase the humidity above 5 or 10 per cent. This, however, was enough to give a sense of increased comfort, for our delicate tissues respond to even such slight favoring changes.

Closing the register at night lowers the temperature of the room and, therefore, lessens the amount of moisture required for comfort. Merely in the condition of one's throat in the morning one would find ample warrant for the shutting off of the heat at night.

Under our conditions of indoor life, we

# NEW MONEY FOR THE RAILROADS

# WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

Wanted: \$8,500,000,000

men?

Last month the New York Chamber of Commerce gave its answer to that question. Some of the demands with which they have It may surprise many people to find that the more recently been confronted—all tending Chamber apparently "shakes off, as dew- to render them less able to show the satisdrops from the lion's mane," such things as factory profits that investors have been currency reform, tariff revision, Sherman accustomed to expect—are thus outlined in Law amendment—and even a "Money the Chamber's report: Trust" investigation. At any rate, the real problem, as that conservative and influential ter equipment, new terminals, faster transorganization sees it, is, "to find some means portation, more expensive provision for inof making it possible for the railroads to suring safety. obtain, during the next five years, new capital to the amount of \$8,500,000,000."

That is the sum which the statisticians estimate the railroads will need to make their riage for both passengers and freight." facilities equal to the expanding traffic of the country. It is as plain as day to anyone that cheaper rates. Hence the Chamber of Comthe country's "productive capacity"—which, merce "urges upon the Interstate Commerce of course, measures its prosperity cannot go Commission and all the State railway comon increasing as it has in the past, unless the missions the importance, for the future, of so facilities are afforded to carry its products carefully weighing and considering the effect to the markets.

their development, have been falling behind freight rates, that the same may be accomthe growth of manufacture and commerce, plished without further curtailing the total largely because investors have shown re-revenue of the railroads, upon which their luctance to purchase new issues of their stocks borrowing credit depends"; bearing in mind, and bonds in the amounts required. The as stated by the Railroad Securities Commissituation, therefore, now looks critical.

of Commerce urges, that the eight and a half management, will attract the amount of inbillions—a sum equal to eight times the vestors' money needed for the development national debt, or to two and a half times the of railroad facilities; and also bearing in mind whole amount of money in circulation—can that the development and prosperity of the be obtained out of the current earnings of the railroads mean the development and prosrailroads. Clearly, the investor's purse perity of the country." strings must be loosened somehow. And the After all, "the most important problem" way to do that is again to give him the seems to be one of common sense and arithassurance that, if he buys railroad bonds and metic quite simple. stocks, he will have employed his savings safely, and at an adequate rate of return. What is needed, in other words, is that the railroads' credit shall be fortified.

of these notes will recall that the record of last year's legislation along those lines was THAT is the most important problem most encouraging. It showed a 58 per cent. now confronting American business decrease in the number of bills enacted to deal with transportation questions.

But the roads still have their troubles.

"(1) A demand for increased service, bet-

"(2) A demand for higher compensation for labor.

"(3) A demand for cheaper rates of car-

The greatest of these is the demand for to be produced upon the railroads in the For the last five years, the railroads, in making of any necessary readjustments of sion, that "a reasonable return is one which, It is manifestly impossible, as the Chamber under honest accounting and responsible

# "Business With an Income at Its Heels"

There is less danger now than there was TROLLEY-CAR conductors, employed two or three years ago of railroad earnings by 239 representative street and electric continuing to be affected adversely by a railways, collected last year 502,361,320 multiplicity of new restrictive laws. Readers more nickels than they did the year before.

based upon those various enterprises.

Stated in the orthodox way, these figures, which were presented in detail in the Com- cially behooved the intending purchaser of mercial & Financial Chronicle of April 6, the latter class to be at some pains in ferretmean that the gross earnings of the electric ingout those reasons; and that, in any event, roads increased \$25,108,066, or 6.44 per cent. one of the most important things for the inover 1910; and that net earnings increased vestor to satisfy himself about early in his \$10,477,785, or 6.53 per cent. Truly a re-investigation was the reputation of the markable showing of stability of revenues, banker or broker who had the mortgages for especially when it is considered, as the sale. If this were found to be high—a repu-Chronicle suggests, that the period under tation based upon long and successful expereview "was marked by a trade reaction, and rience—the weight of presumption, at least, by other unfavorable developments." The would be in favor of the soundness of any contrast with what happened to the steam investment on which it might be staked. roads is striking. The latter lost 1.06 per cent. in gross, and 2.67 per cent. in net.

reporting, only 33 sustained losses in gross rather of suggesting that the comment made earnings, and only 60 in net. Closer analysis by this department indicated a lack of wholeshows that where the losses did occur, they hearted appreciation of such investments, as were, for the most part, sustained by enter- a class. prises "in the smaller communities, where the activities of the population are bound up in the provincialism of your thoroughbred New some one branch or division of trade," and Yorker, who would get the cold shivers where where there were instances of the throwing Western mortgages were mentioned—because into idleness of the greater part of the the richest people we have here made their population.

The noteworthy gains, on the other hand, group of industries.'

of practising the principle of investment who attended to his own affairs." distribution.

investment prestige.

# Some Observations on Farm Mortgages

A that part of the country "which used to ment of funds. be called the West, but is now known as the short time ago about farm mortgages.

nection was: that, while first mortgages of turning more and more each year to securities

More than forty per cent. of these nickels, or the so-called "standard" grade did not pay 200,555,700, were "saved," to be added to more than seven per cent., there were those net income for the holders of bonds and stocks which could often show perfectly good reasons for a rate as high as eight.

It was pointed out, however, that it espe-

The business man replied, "not," as he very graciously explained, "for the purpose of It seems that out of the 239 street railways criticizing" an attitude of conservatism, but

"I have," he observed, "often laughed at piles in just those mortgages."

He went on to say that eight per cent. did were in the cases of enterprises "in most of not frighten him. Indeed he had seen the the larger cities, where population is dense, time when ten per cent. was the current rate. where there is much accumulated wealth, and He said he had no difficulty nowadays in where trade activity is not exclusively de- investing his money at six per cent., getting pendent upon a single industry, or a single security such as was acceptable to the conservative savings banks in his State; and he Here is further evidence on the advantages added, "neither would any business man here

It is timely to give these observations space Electric lighting, gas, water, and all the in these columns, if only because they afford other public utilities would doubtless show the opportunity of dispelling the notion, similar results. Little wonder that their which, in fact, is fairly widespread, that the securities as a class have gained so rapidly in "provincial New Yorker" (by which it may be assumed the Central Western business man meant, "the average Eastern investor") any longer gets the "shivers," when a mortgage on somebody's farm in the West, or in any other section of the country, is mentioned as BUSINESS MAN, who "grew up" with a likely medium for the profitable employ-

Witness, for instance, the "estate" of a Central West," wrote to this magazine a well-known New York manufacturer, which was only recently reported to have over Among other things, his questions called \$1,000,000 in loans on farms in a single State for some reference to the interest rates on of the great wheat belt. Moreover, one such investments, and their relation to se- might multiply instances of individual incurity. One suggestion made in that con-vestors of comparatively moderate means,

of this type. The head of at least one prom- \$418,000,000, it now holds under foreclosure inent loan agency in a Southern State—the real estate to the amount of only \$646,500. kind that boasts a record of "twenty-five It appears, moreover, that the "defaults' years' experience without the loss of a dollar" thus represented have involved no actual loss trip through New England and the East, properties so held are shown to be paying in calling on investors, personally.

But where these instances are found, it is safe to say that in every case, as a preliminary remarkable showing, is the company's obto the investment, there has been a great deal servance of the scientific principle of "geoof painstaking inquiry to discover how much graphical distribution"—a principle, by the expert knowledge of underlying values goes way, easily applicable to investment on any

to back up the mortgages offered.

 financial transaction, in which the "personal ern's largest mortgage risks are divided: equation" plays a more important part. Here the "expert's" examination must involve such intimate things as the habits of the borrower, his reputation in the community, and even the size of his family.

The investor, who, like the business man referred to, is able on his own account to gather such details, as well as to form an intelligent judgment of the loaning value of the land, itself, occupies an enviable position. Eight per cent., or even more, need not scare him. Indeed, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS knows of one—a Pacific Coast attorney—who Tennessee and Georgia in the South; Oregon gets fourteen per cent. on his "estate money" buying second mortgages, and who says he York in the East. "never was lucky enough to have a foreclosure." But the average investor at a dis- has found the great Northwest one of the tance can scarcely hope to be put in the way most attractive fields for investment during of such opportunities. He acts wisely by recent years. One substantial reason is that refusing to yield to the lure of extraordinary that section, as a whole, has impressed the income—whether it be from mortgages, or experts with its happy combination of low from any other type of securities.

# Mortgage Loans Scientifically Managed

To get at the kind of results possible by combining conservatism with system in of the newspapers, not long since. mortgage investment, the experience of the great life insurance companies is valuable.

shows a total investment of \$153,562,654 in flourished, and his savings piled up until he loans secured on real estate—both farm and soon had money enough to tempt him to try city. These yield, not eight, nor even six his fortunes in New York. There, too, his per cent., but an average of approximately astute mind reaped its reward. He made five. They are based on property, which more money in real estate. Eventually he three to one.

with the Northwestern's experience:

While it has loaned on this class of se-

finds it worth while to make an annual —and probably little inconvenience. For the rentals 5½ per cent., net.

One important factor, contributing to that scale, small as well as large. Note the Then, there is scarcely any other kind of twelve States, among which the Northwest-

Illinois	.\$26,242,681
Iowa	. 22,084,251
Missouri	
Minnesota	
Ohio	. 11,124,301
Indiana	. 7,104,366
Washington	
Wisconsin	
South Dakota	. 5,562,387
Nebraska	. 5,409,500
Kansas	. 5,317,678
Colorado	4,046,258

Other States represented are Kentucky, and California on the Pacific Coast; and New

This company, like many others of its kind, land values and enterprising farmers.

# A Peddler's Investment Principles

"BEGAN Life With A Pack, But Ended With \$1,822,294," ran the headlines

It appeared that Benjamin Hart, a native of Virginia, had begun his career many years Take the Northwestern Mutual of Mil- ago as a peddler. He went from town to waukee, whose recently published report town with a pack on his back. His business the company's own inspectors value at retired and became an investor in stocks and \$478,586,075, giving security of more than bonds. He died in France four years ago, but the value of his estate became known And here is a significant fact in connection only upon the filing of its appraisal in the transfer tax office of New York State, recently.

One of the rare opportunities to get at the curity, since 1857, a grand total of nearly experience of the individual investor on a fairly large scale is afforded by a study of the opinion, but everywhere, likewise, the same the industrial stocks—were:

#### Bonds

State of Virginia District of Columbia Imperial Japanese Government Northern Pacific Railroad

#### RAILROAD STOCKS

New York & Harlem Central Pacific Cleveland & Pittsburgh Southern Pacific (com. Union Pacific preferred and pfd.)
New York, New Haven Railroad Securities Co. Missouri, Kansas & Tex. & Hartford

> BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS National City Bank of New York First National Bank of Richmond, Va. United States Trust Company

> > INDUSTRIAL STOCK **United States Steel**

beginnings. It fails to conform in many per cent. respects to the more modern idea of invest- values has been made more vigorous. of thing."

mentioned but 255 shares of miscellaneous istrations for their enterprises, the tax stocks, which, at the time of Hart's death, payers had to pay a higher rate of inhad no value at all. He had taken some terest for the capital required for their own chances, but obviously not until he could undertakings. afford to take them.

one who has spent any time going over only through monopolies. Glasgow realizes How few "estates" Surrogates' reports. of waste investment effort!

## Municipal and National Trading

is interesting to note the contrasting state- railroads. ment as to the effect of such operation offered in the Berlin Gegenwart.

schedule of the securities owned by the "Vir- evil attendant phenomena may be observed: ginian peddler." Some of his most important growing debt of States and municipalities, holdings-ranging all the way from bonds of increasing taxation, the encroachment of his native State down to the most popular of bureaucracy. And since, just as generally, too, the limit of the taxable capacity of the people is being dangerously approached, modern nations must ultimately face the alternative of training their national and municipal administrators to a rational economic system, such as is pursued by private enterprises.

> For England, the writer continues, Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), the noted naturalist, politician and banker, advocates, in his work, "On Municipal and National Trading," the latter course. Lord Avebury asks whence, finally, would taxes proceed, if public expenditure should increase more rapidly than taxable property, private enterprise be increasingly eliminated and all affairs possible be conducted by State or city.

In the last 24 years the average taxation per capita in England and Wales has risen 83 per cent., while the average debt per capita That list goes far to explain the extraordi- has increased 11.8 per cent., and the rate nary ending of a career, so humble in its of taxation per pound of taxable values, 75 Moreover, the assessment of ment "balance." But it shows that Hart had spite of this the public expenses have not heard, at least, of the old motto, "Don't put been covered. In 1883-4 England's municipal all your money in one thing—or in one kind debt amounted to £193,000,000; in 1903-4 it had risen to £469,000,000. Owing to The list of security holdings, moreover, the heavy loan made to municipal admin-

Profits, where there are any in municipal Such a record is more or less astonishing to enterprises in Great Britain, are obtained a profit on its street railways, but Boston, recorded therein show so slight a percentage Massachusetts gets a much greater sum from its railways, which it does not operate. Lord Avebury shows in detail that the privately owned street railways in the United States pay far more taxes and yet charge lower fares IN view of the widely agitated question of than the city railways in England. He congovernment operation of enterprises, it demns even the government ownership of

On the latter point a diametrically oppoby an English and a German authority, and site view is taken by Emil Schiff, a German commented on in an article by Otto Corbach authority, in his work, "Unternehmertum oder Gemeindebetriebe" (Private vs. Com-The writer remarks at the outset that, in munal Enterprise). He points out that in all countries on our plane of culture, the Germany the extension of the railway system range of national and municipal activity is is more energetically pursued than in Engbeing irresistibly broadened. Everywhere land. He admits that under favorable conthis tendency is in accordance with public ditions private railway management may

exhibit some advantages—competition af- institutions in any of the towns except Manila, fecting the speed and number of trains favor- Iloilo and Cebu to control these loans unless ably; improvements, particularly such as we count the Postal Savings Bank branches of concern the comfort of passengers, being the government or the branches of the more readily introduced. He holds, however, Agricultural Bank of the Philippines. But that the advantages are outweighed, among neither of those have responded to the needs other things, by unsteady and confused rates, of the small farmers. There is much mutual wild speculation in concessions and railroad distrust between these smaller proprietors shares, neglect of general economic interests, and the banks, because the former do not the favoring of individual patrons, the exploi- understand banking methods, and the banks tation of the masses, the operation of a number incur too great risks and expense to be comof competitive lines over essentially identical pensated by small transactions. Hence the ground, etc.

as to the injurious results of State and mu-banking houses which impose usurious connicipal operations; his contention, however, ditions. is that they are not necessary ones; that they can be obviated. That the objection of culties the small farmers have in legalizing over-burdening the administrative machinery mortgages on account of their faulty title can be mastered is evidenced by the organi- deeds, and the costliness of the legal process zation of the great trusts. The crucial dif- under existing laws. It is not only necessary ference between private and public enter- to improve the credit conditions, but to train prises lies in the fact that the former are the farmer to use the credit obtained more spurred on by economic necessity to a con- productively than he now does. Many of stant exercise of all their powers. No amount the farmers are consumed with greed of more of reform can overcome that fundamental land, which prevents not only others from distinction.

## Agriculturists and Credit in the **Philippines**

merely because they lack the organization Verein in Germany. needed for production at home. Señor Rafael ment of agriculture.

or to meet old debts. There are no local culture colonies.

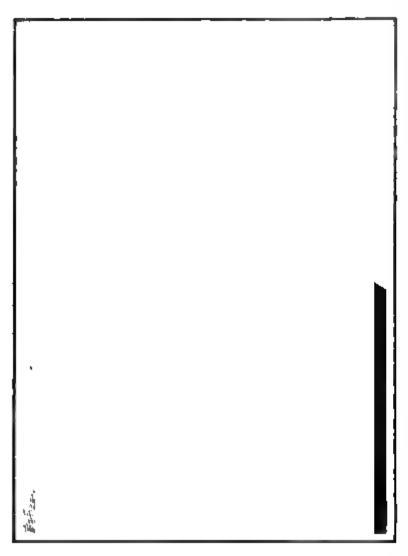
banks cater only to the great proprietors, and In general Schiff agrees with Lord Avebury the smaller owners must appeal to the private

> To the evils of usury are added the difficultivating them, but eats up their own money in payments.

Señor Corpus quotes a Commissioner of the British Indian Civil Service that it is not merely cheap and easy credit which is re-IN a recent address the Governor-General quired, but one which will educate, discipline of the Philippines stated that the Islands and guide the borrower. The credit should with their eight million inhabitants, in spite be extended solely to those who have learned of vast natural advantages—rich soil, abun- to plan and to save, and should be the reward dant water, numerous ports, great veins of ore of self-help. As a first step, Señor Corpus and forests of almost inestimable value, are believes in the establishment of agricultural actually importing necessary articles and aid associations on the order of the Raiffeisen

Señor Corpus points out that none of these Corpus in the Cultura Filipina monthly successful organizations abroad have been (Manila) discusses the urgency of procuring aided by the governments until they already such organization at once and emphasizes the enjoyed security and prosperity. The only fact that the commercial prosperity of the advisable rôle for the government to play Islands must be based solely on the develop- would be to make the way easy for individual initiative and enterprise, and to make laws Only 45 per cent of the available 2,872,704 to remedy the chaotic condition of title deeds hectares of arable land are actually cultivated. to lands. The small towns offer favorable The 815,453 haciendas or farms are mostly openings for small cooperative credit associatilled by their proprietors, and the great tions, and if these were established in several majority are small. But our compatriots are towns in any province, there could be a cenpoorer than their fellows in other countries tral organization founded, and gradually a because they even have to eat imported prod- network of associations such as the model uce; and because the credit of the farming mentioned in Germany. Such a joint associaclass is worse than elsewhere. Their situation tion might possibly undertake, either alone is extremely precarious. Every year they are or with the government, the repairing of forced to borrow money, either to buy cattle roads and the creation of experimental agri-

# THE NEW BOOKS



JOHN GALSWORTHY, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST AND PLAYWRIGHT

(Mr. Galsworthy is now visiting in this country. His play, "The Pigeon," has aroused a good deal of discussion in New York. In May, 1911, we published an article by Mr. Edwin Björkman on Galsworthy. This sketch was afterward used as a chapter in Mr. Björkman's book of essays, "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?" which we reviewed in our January number.)

## PLAYS OF THE SEASON

THERE are plays supposed to carry a moral that are too trivial to brush the film from the most susceptible tendril of our conscience; there Galaworthy's are other plays that shock us rather brutally into a realization of their ethical teachings, and there are plays into which a moral has been deftly interwoven, that are wholly delightful and entertaining. In this last category we must place Mr. Gala-worthy's play—"The Pigeon." The author calls it a fantasy in three acts. It is that, but within the fantasy is a kernel of gentle philosophy without which—as one of the characters observes—"all would be as dry as the parched skin of an orange." Technically the play is rather formless; a kind of exposition of a theory in brilliant dialogue. Wellwyn, the Pigeon, a disciple of indiscriminate philanthropy, and his three amiable friends, a professor of sociology, a parson, and a justice of the peace, attempt the reformation of a wandering vagabond, a drunken ex-cabman, and a wayward and runaway

'The Pigeon. By John Galsworthy. Scribner's. 80 pp. 60 cents.

wife. Wellwyn takes them all into his studio to lodge on Christmas night (having previously given them his card and invited them to call if they were needy), and thenceforward their reformation goes merrily on at the mercies of the opinionated social reformers to the tune of "my theory" and "my theory." As a result of the experimentation of the uplifters, the girl grows more wayward and finds a new affinity in the vagabond, and the ex-cabby is, if anything, a little more drunken than before. The Pigeon says it is deplorable, but he goes on treating them like human beings, giving without imposing conditions, for he is as hopeless in his way as the vagabonds are in theirs. He has no theories of reform; he gives because he is delightfully human and can't help it. The climax comes on the following April Fool's Day when the vagabonds attempt suicide rather than submit to further reformations from Wellwyn's friends and go to prison with Wellwyn's card in their hands. It is certain that he will go on giving away his money and his hospitality just as before. "It's stronger than me," he confesses shamefacedly. Ferrand, the Gallic vagabond, voices much of Galsworthy's sociology. Speaking of the reformatory institutions in which he has been placed, he says: "One thing they lack, those palaces. It is understanding of the human heart. In them tame birds pluck wild birds naked. Those sirs with their theories, they can clean our skins and chain our 'abits-that soothes for them the æsthetic sense; it gives them too their good, little importance. But our spirits they cannot touch for they nevaire understand. Without that, Monsieur, all is as dry as the parched skin of an orange."

From Lady Gregory, who came to America with the Abbey Theater Players, we have two volumes of Irish folk-history plays.<sup>2</sup> The first series contains three tragedies, namely, "Grania," "Kincora," and "Dervorgilla." The second series, the tragic-comedies, "The Canavans," "The White Cockade," "The Deliverer." The tragedies are dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt, "one of the world's strong men," and the tragic-comedies to John Quinn, "best friend and helper these half score years on this side of the sea." To fully understand and appreciate these fine plays, it is necessary to have a background of knowledge of Celtic myths and folklore and also of the Irish Theater movement. Synge, Yeats, George Moore, and Lady Gregory have been intimately concerned with the Irish Theater and its productions. While some of the plays produced at this theater, notably "The Playboy of the Western World," by Synge, have met with censure and disapproval, Lady Gregory's plays, which were quite free from faults of excess, have met with universal approval. "Grania," the most powerful of the tragedies, sets before us the story of three lovers, one of whom, Diarmuid, had to die. Back of the story of love and sorrow is revealed the triune spirit of all life,

<sup>2</sup> Irish Folk-History Plays. By Lady Gregory. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 205 pp. \$.

which belief belongs to pagan as well as to Chris-

tian creeds. The music for the songs in the plays,

notes and casts are given in an appendix.

Arnold Bennett publishes three humorous triffes of farces1 written as long ago as 1899. They are pleasant manipulations of certain marionettes of Arnold Bennett tentious, but bubbling over with effervescent humor. The first,— "A Good Woman,"—pivots on the changes of a passionate feminine temperament, "The Stepmother" is a clever exaggeration of the woes of a lady novelist, and "A Question of Sex" draws comedy from the incidents that attend the birth of a child, which to inherit ten thousand pounds should have been a boy and turns out to be a girl. These farces cannot be compared to Bennett's novels for merit, but they are in themselves droll and amusing.

"The Heralds of the Dawn" is a virile play by William Watson. There are eight scenes laid in the mythical kingdom of Ideonia. The time is the Morrow of Antiquity. Evil days
William Watson have fallen on the kingdom, the
king is beset with doubts and fears; his son, Prince Hesperus is hopeful, but the subjects complain of misrule and bring their murmurs to the palace gates. The king quiets them with a promise of relief from their oppressive taxes when his savage general, Volmar, shall return with booty from the wars against the king's enemies. Volmar returns, but before the day of his triumph is ended the dagger of an assassin finds his heart and the hope of the king is dead. Broken and discouraged, he abdicates his throne to Prince Hesperus, who grants mercy to the assassin because he had once gloom, "I tek my oath, I thought for a moment as saved his life and also because the crime was one of private vengeance. The play symbolizes the passing of the old order of brute life and the coming of the new era of brotherhood and peace. As poesy, the book fails to approach the standard of "Sable and Purple," but it is written with considerable fervor and the imagery is noteworthy for its strength and beauty. The lines are written not so much by the poet who has caught down the divine fire from the skies, as by the thoughtful idealist who looks with serene hopefulness down the years.

Charles Rann Kennedy's new play, "The Terrible Meek," just now on the boards in this country, is a daring dramatization of the crucifixion. As to the right Mr. Kennedy The Terrible has to handle this subject by methods of stagecraft, we must rememgrimages to Oberammergau to see the Passion Play, and so we can hardly make the plea that this Rann-Kennedy production is a sacrilege or even in doubtful taste. A British soldier (typical Tommy Atkins, like to him who told of the hanging of Danny Deever), a captain, and a peasant woman speak the lines. The words come out of the darkness that shrouds the stage, stark flashes of the agony of Golgotha translated down into modernity. Fear of the unknown forces that sway the pendulum of the ages back at the last to justice, strikes at the hearts of the soldier and the captain who have done their deed. They are afraid in the darkness, of what they know not. Tommy Atkins says after he has stumbled over the captain in the

## CHARLES RANN KENNEDY

you was-well summat else"; and again when the peasant woman moans he starts in terror with "Be indus. Summat sort of-there, 'ark." He relates the details of the execution with a soldier's callousness; they have cast lots for his "togs" and be has drawn the boots. When the soldier leaves for guard duty the woman tells the story of her son's life to the captain, his boyhood, his simple life, his ministry, the approach of the end, all with tragic simplicity. Then the black pall of darkness lifts and there is revealed a bleak, stony hill "lit with unearthly splendor." It is Golgotha. The characters wear garments of the East. The woman is the Mother of Jesus, the captain is a Roman centurion; Tommy Atkins is a Roman soldier. Above them rise three gaunt crosses bearing the gibbeted men. Around about all is peaceful; sheep nibble at the grass; the air is filled with the tin-klings of bells. The captain speaks: "Something ber that for many years we have been making pil- has happened up here on this hill to-day to shake all the kingdoms of blood and fear to the dust. The earth is his; the earth is theirs and they made it. The meek, the terrible meek, the fierce, agonizing meek, are about to enter into their inheritance. As the light spreads over the hill, the soldier speaks: "Look, sir, wot did I tell yer? It's coming light again." The captain answers in one word—"Eternally."

> Mr. William Dudley Foulke's lyric drama, "Maya," is woven about the central idea that the An Aboriginal mysterious aboriginal race, the Mayas of Yucatan, are of Phoenician descent. Mr. Foulke attempts to prove, in easy flowing verse, that the surviving remnant of this ancient people remains almost wholly Phoenician to-day in physical features, mental traits, and even customs. There is a

Polite Facces. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Co. 97 pp. \$1.

The Beralds of the Dawn. By William Watson. John Lane Co. 93 pp. \$1.25.

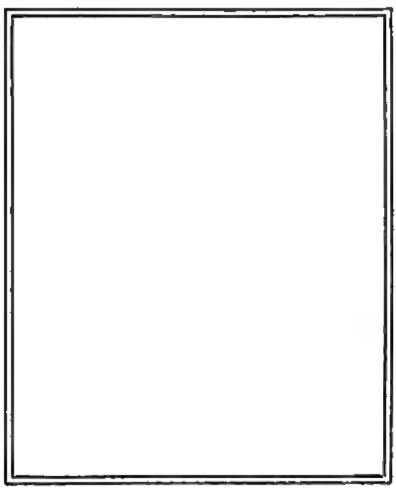
The Terrible Meck. By Charles Rann Kennedy. Harper Brothers. 43 pp. \$1.

<sup>\*</sup>Mays. By William Dudley Foulke. New York: The Cosmopolitan Press. 70 pp. \$1.25.

who tries to separate them.

### BIOGRAPHY

The period of national appreciation of Robert E. Lee as one of the really great men of our na-Lee as a Ne-tional Figure Camaliel Bradford, Jr., entitles his searching and sympathetic study of the Southern leader "Lee the American." This is as it should be. We have begun to see the eminent Virginian as a product of our nation, the tri-



MRS. ROBERT E. LEE

umph of our national type, not merely the idolized leader of a section. Although this work is not, in the strict sense, a biography, it is even more useful to the general reader, for it is a study of the character of a man of whose leadership and greatness in failure Americans of all sections are justly proud. Mr. Bradford is of Northern birth and training, and yet he writes of General Lee with an understanding and appreciation which carries conviction to his readers. The author remarks significantly that he has profited by the public criticism given his chapters when they appeared as articles in some of the magazines.

A stimulating study of the career of an eighteenth-century politician which becomes essentially An English Poll-period in which his career is comprised, is given in Dr. Thaddeus W. Riker's two-volume biography "Henry Fox, First Lord Holland." Fox exemplified the keen, brilliant, but rather indolent spirit of the eighteenth century as it manifested itself in England. He had, says Dr. Riker, a shrewd mind and generous heart and a certain measure of independence. Yet

young Spaniard who falls in love with the daughter he was essentially a politician,—"one of that group of the reigning Maya king; there is also the villain of political figures which played their part in that epoch of transition between the despotism of Walpole founded upon the system of skillfully manipulated parliaments and the sovereignty of King and people idealized by the younger Pitt.

> Those who were fortunate enough to attend the Dickens centenary dinner in New York heard Kate Douglas Wiggin tell of her meeting with Rate Douglas Dickens when she was a slip of a Wiggin and girl like her own Rebecca of Sunny-Charles Dickens brook Farm. Her story of the meeting has been brought out in book form with a quaint miniature of Mrs. Wiggin as she looked when the meeting took place on the train between Portland, Maine, and Charlestown, Massachusetts. She writes of the novelist: "I knew him at once—the smiling, genial, mobile face, rather highly colored, the brilliant eyes, the watch chain, the red carnation in the buttonhole and the ex-pressive hands much given to gesture." The story is somehow by the fascinating art of Mrs. Wiggin placed in the world of little-girlhood.

Mr. Boiton Hall has prepared an excellent volume of extracts from Tolstoy's letters, books, and table-talks, classified and coordin-Toistoy's ated in such a manner as to give a distinct sense of connected utter-Sayings ance. It is a complete summary in convenent form of the teachings of the great Russian. With Romain Rolland, Mr Hall feels the unity of

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MRS. KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

<sup>\*</sup>Lee the American. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. Houghton Mifflip. 324 pp. iii. \$2.50.

\*Henry Fox, First Lord Holland. 2 vols. By Thaddeus W. Riker. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 857 pp. \$6.75.

\*Henry Fox, First Lord Holland. 2 vols. By Thaddeus What Tolstoy Taught. By Bolton Hall. B. W. Huebsch. \$1.50.

Tolstoy's doctrines despite the contradictions found in his writings. The chapters, reading like a finished original instead of quotations, teach us of the "Pursuit of Happiness," "The Search for Truth," "Animal Life," "Love's Sacrifice," "Delusions About Life," and of many other kindred subjects which filled the mind of the man who strove to live up to his own ideal of selfless love. We cannot as yet find Tolstoy's integral place, whether as "amiable idealist," dreamer, or prophet, or as a high and mighty genius; we cannot place our finger on the feverish pulse that sent him wandering, in absolute negation of self, out across the frozen plain to meet—death. It is enough for us that he was and is a great spiritual force, and one who looked with reverent and loving eyes upon the image of Christ.

#### TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Since the overthrow of Abdul Hamid, the stream of books on Turkey and its people coming from the press of England and the United States has not diminished. Rather, Turkey and the Turks since Turkey's descent on Tripoli, it has seemed to increase in volume. Most of these add something to our stock of knowledge, and some of them indicate an insight into the life of the Turkish people which causes us to readjust our time-worn notions concerning them. Such a book, preëminently, is Sir Edwin Pears' "Turkey and Its People." For many years Sir Edwin lived among the Turks and had unusual opportunities for studying their life. Moreover, knowing the Turkish language, he has been able to coordinate his observations by studying literature in the original. In this book he discusses both the Turk's strength and his weakness, and has some observations to make upon the Ottoman capacity for reform and progress. He attempts to answer the question: "Who is the Turk, and what shall we do with him?"

A series of impressions of Algeria, made during a visit in the early part of last year, forms the subject of Mr. Charles Thomas-Stanford's "About Algeria." An informing and interesting picture is given of the work of the French in their first North African colony, and there are a number of interesting illustrations and a map. It is amazing how much of civilization the Republic has brought into Algeria. Civilization with a French tone to it.

For those who make journeys from stay-at-

home-land, there comes a delightful new book of

Travel Letters ends, manners, and customs of foreign lands. It is told in the intimate and personal form of letters to a sympathetic friend—letters from Belgium, Germany, France, England, Scotland, and Spain. The book is illustrated with fine reproductions of photographs of the scenes in the various countries traveled over. To those who are interested in Welsh folk-lore, the chapter entitled "A Corner of Wales" will be of great interest. The charm of mystery envelops this book, for the author signs herself simply—"Deine Liebende Princessin."

The English title for the charming book of the Japanese artist, Yoshio Markino, "My Idealed John Bullesses," was changed in the American edition to "Mss John Bull." The English title best describes the con-

Bullesses " English title best describes the content of the book. It is a vivacious and humorous account of the impression made upon the artist's mind by the English women and girls he has known during his life in London. The sketches are impressionistic, quick flashes of shrewd observation and reflection expressed in quaint "Japanese schoolboy English." The book is generously illustrated by Mr. Markino with pen-and-ink sketches and several beautiful full-page color studies of "John Bullesses." The child-ish happiness in the trivial things of life, that is not lost to the grave maturity of the Eastern mind, touches the book with brilliant illumination.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN Only when joy has entered into our lives do we

become truly rational beings, writes Louise Collier Wilcox in a helpful essay entitled "The Road to Joy." This is a sermon, a joy-phiosophy losophy, which is intended to help us minimize the suffering and the pain attendant upon life. It is a treasure for our

days of sorrow and discouragement.

Some one has described mirth as a mansion we may all enter at will. Mr. Charles Johnston opens the door for us in his admirable collection of gai-

the door for us in his admirable collection of gai-ety, humor, and wit entitled, "Why The World Laughs." He shows, what we have long suspected, that no one race has been able to enjoy a monopoly in humor and that our best jokes are as old as time itself. He has made selections from the humor of all ages and all races beginning with that of the Chinese philosopher Chwang, who was a disciple of Lao-Tse. The summary of a Mongolian musical comedy is one of the most amusing things in this book. Egyptian, Greek, and Ottoman humor follow after that of the Chinese. The broad burlesque of Aristophanes is touched with a light hand, as is that of Boccaccio and Rabelais, but Don Quixote and his blood-brothers of humor come out boldly. Ranged by their side we have the "pawky humor of Scotland," of the ancient Hibernians and the American "before and after Columbus." To Mr. Johnston, humor leads to genuine joy of the heart, to humane sympathy in which all fancied race superiority is forgotten.

gether, as he writes in the preface of his book, "Vistas of New York," a "dozen little sketches and stories, snapshots, and flashlights of the shifting aspects of our great and sprawling metropolis." Some of the stories were written many years ago, others are of comparatively recent composition, but all have a basis in actual facts of the time they came into being. Two stories—"In the Small Hours" and "Her Letter to His Second Wife," are absorbing of interest and remarkable alike for their plots and diction. Others are in a reminiscent vein,

Professor Brander Matthews has gathered to-

events seen through a mist of quiet contemplation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Turkey and Its People. By Sir Edwin Pears. George H. Doran Co. 409 pp. \$3.50.

<sup>1</sup>About Algeria. By C. Thomas-Stanford. John Lane Co. 302 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup>Traveler's Tales. By the Princess. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 296 pp., ill.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Miss John Bull. By Yoshio Markino. Houghton Mifflin. 166 pp. \$1.50.

'The Road to Joy. By Louise Collier Wilcox. Harper Brothers. 41 pp. 50 cents.

'Why the World Laughs. By Charles Johnston. Harper Brothers. 388 pp. \$1.50.

'Vistas of New York. By Brander Matthews. Harper Brothers. 242 pp. \$1.25.

#### PORTRY

Here and there among the sturdy crops of books that follow one another year after year in the publisher's garden shoot up slim flower stalks of poetry. They beckon to us, nodding their heads of blue and crimson and gold, and fortunate indeed are praise. those who can find the leisure to gather these flowers of poesy, to enjoy them and to realize that they come more frequently each year and grow each is the familiar story of Pelleas and Etarre re-told year on the whole more perfect of form and color. in lofty blank verse with interludes of rhymed We shall have great poets some time; meanwhile, songs. This work is true poesy, We shall have great poets some time; meanwhile, let us appreciate the lesser ones.

but withal the artist sensitive to beauty of every kind, has written many verses. Some of them he offers us in a volume entitled "Moods, Songs and Doggerels." Verses by Galsworthy These rhymes have the Galsworthy spontaniety; several are very human, tender and whimsical, others breathe a manliness, a sort of sublimated courage that lies at the heart of all the author's work. The songs included in the book have a touch of Cavalier music; they lilt and swing and set us marching. Some of the verses are the merest trifles, but they are all worth while, for they are the overflow of a life that is rich and , abundant.

The verse of Mr. James Stephen's book, "The Hill of Vision," 2 bears a certain resemblance to the poetry of William Blake. There is the same feeling Stephen's "Hill same abrupt metrical forms together of Vision" of Vision" with (to Mr. Stephen's credit) more music. The lighter selections are not comparable to those in serious vein, such as Chopin's "Funeral 'March" and "Treason," which are profound of conception and rich in poetic beauty. Along with by Miss Irwin in the Hudson Theater, New York the poetic gift possessed by this author is an apprethe poetic gitt possess.

It is greatly and of idea. The ridiculous and the sublime twang together across the strings of his meters. For instance, in a poem entitled "Mac Dhoul," the hero has crept by way of some side entrance into heaven. Mac Dhoul's God is not a wise God, The Gang Spirit Spiri hot planets—Twisting head and heels, a chuckle in the void. With tattered breeks and only half a shirt." Farther on in this same poem the author speaks of angels with an inimitable turn of phrase as—"That serious, solemn-footed, weighty crowd, Of angels or say resurrected drapers." Then follows a line in grotesque contrast with the one directly preceding it—"Each with a thin flame swinging round his head." The humor in some of these verses is of a precious and rare kind; the book is wholly delightful and original.

"The Human Fantasy," by John Hall Wheelock, is a love story told in verse. The incidents are concerned with the love-making of a girl,—"a light, little bird," ignorant of the inner

A Love Story chambers of life,—and a boy who is thoroughly awake to its graver and its inevitable sacrifices. The responsibilities and its inevitable sacrifices. verse is remarkable for its sincerity and lack of self-consciousness. The story is a reflection of the

hopes and the dreams of youth cast upon the troubled waters of life in a great city. The Grecian reiteration comes at the end-that all we love are "but symbols sent of some truth afar." The verses, "Hymn to the City" and the triumphant "Chorus Resurgent" are deserving of much

"The Tragedy of Etarre," by Rhys Carpenter,

Tragedy in Blank Verse There is much beauty of imagery Mr. Galsworthy, the reformer, the propagandist, that is particularly pleasing. The sense of our it withal the artist sensitive to beauty of every powerlessness in the hands of Fate dominates the parting scene between Pelleas and Etarre. The three handmaidens of destiny spin on and we pass to our ordered ends. Etarre, like Guinevere, realizes the highest love too late, but, out of the broken shards of life, she builds again her "vision of adventured days" and begs memory to draw her spirit toward the hills of peace.

> Beatrice Irwin announces her new book of verse "The Pagan Trinity," as "Color, form and sound woven into aunity." Color predominates in her

poems, however, as she has a highly Poems by Beatrice Irwin as regards their color-value. There are songs of nature, of art, of human mystery sung with ancient fervor but cast in modern forms. Several short tributes to the sculptured figures of Auguste Rodin are remarkable for their penetration into the mysticism and the symbolism of the expressions of the genius of that great artist. "The Song of the Elements" and "Aeroplane" are among the best of these opalesque poems. Many of those included in this volume have been recited

which either good or evil tendencies predominate. It may be that there is a real explanation of the failure of certain of our educational methods to be found in the fact that parents and teachers have not recognized or understood those powerful factors in a boy's life. Sixty-six boys who are members of gangs, says Mr. Puffer, are responsible for this book. "They told me the stories of their gang life, and I wrote them out." The book consists of studies, with concrete illustrations, of the gang, its general nature, its organization, its actors, its psychology, its tribal instincts, its special virtues, and in its relation to social work and to school. There are some interesting illustrations from photographs. Mr. Bradford, who is Director of the Beacon Vocation Bureau in Boston, is well fitted to discuss this topic. He has taught in all grades of the public schools, is a student of psychology, and has for years been probation officer in the Boston Probation Court.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Moods, Songs and Doggerels. Scribner's. 111 pp. \$1. <sup>2</sup> The Hill of Vision. By James Stephen. Macmillan. 131 pp. \$1.25. <sup>3</sup> The Human Fantasy. By John Hall Wheelock. Sherman French & Co. 141 pp. \$1.25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The Tragedy of Etarre. By Rhys Carpenter. Sturgs & Walton Co. 138 pp. \$1.25. <sup>4</sup>The Pagan Trinity. By Beatrice Irwin. John Lane Co. \$1.25. <sup>4</sup>The Boy and His Gang. By J. Adams Puffer. Houghton Mifflin. 188 pp., ill. \$1.

There are numerous works, learned and doctrinaire, on the theories and philosophical concepts of anarchism. There are few, if any,

**Philosophic** volumes reciting the history of the doings of anarchists from the days of Bakunin, founder of the sect, down to the present. To supply this need, Mr. Ernest Alfred Vizetelly, English translator, critic and writer on economics and politics, has just brought out a volume which he entitles "The Anarchists: Their Faith and Their Record." The so-called Propaganda by Deed, which the enemies of society, as at present constituted, have carried on for so many years by means of bomb, dagger and revolver, is set forth and explained by Mr. Vizetelly by means of full accounts of the assassinations of President Carnot of France, President McKinley of the United States, King Humbert of Italy, and the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. The author, also, as contributory to the main story, refers frequently to the political and economic situation in the country that produced the assassin at the time of the deed. While Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin was the first anarchist as such, Mr. Vizetelly convinces us, by historic analysis, that the first militant anarchists, in English history at any rate, were Wat Tyler and his contemporary, the mad priest, John Ball. Mr. Vizetelly concludes with a dismissal of the anarchistic theories in the following somewhat ponderous way: "The best that can be said for the anarchistic creed is that it represents a perverted form of individualism, and indicates a revolution against both governmental oppression and authori- social concern. tarian socialism.

A frank, but dignified and scholarly, discussion of "Obscene Literature and Constitutional Law" Freedom of Speech Medical Legal Society of New York, and compiler of a "free press anthology. Schroeder subtitles his volume "A Forensic Defense of the Freedom of the Press." His volume is mainly a collection of essays contributed to magazines during the past few years. Freely and simply, yet with admirable integrity of purpose, Mr. Schroeder sets forth the results of his researches on the subject of so-called obscenity from the standpoint of law. He advocates the utmost liberty of speech for the press in treating matters of sex, and points out the dangers that exist in the irresponsible power vested in often imperfectly worded statutes on the subject of what may or may not be said or written on some of the fundamental verities of life. It is not necessary to agree with Mr. Schroeder in his demand for absolutely unlimited freedom in this matter in order to recognize his sincerity, the essential restraint and cleanliness of his style, and his serious efforts to make known his convictions. His work has been privately printed.

A useful handbook on Russia, containing fresh statistical and other data about economic and political facts, is "The Russian Year Book." The issue for 1912, Statistics being the second appearance, has been compiled and edited by Howard P. Kennard, author of "The Russian Peasant." The work has been compiled from official sources.

<sup>1</sup>The Anarchists: Their Faith and Their Record. By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. John Lane Co. 308 pp., por., The Russian Year Book, 1912. Compiled and edited by Howard P. Kennard. Macmillan. 428 pp. \$5.

A new and revised edition of Charles Ferguson's Religion of Democracy," published twelve years ago, and since translated into almost

Democracy all the civilized languages of the globe, has been brought out by ennerley. Mr. Ferguson, who has "boxed the

Kennerley. compass of intellectual variety," having been law-yer, physician, preacher, and journalist, believes in democracy and its mission. Of this mission he says: "Civilizations are destroyed by great ideas apprehended, but not lived up to." The present edition is very attractively bound.

A few months ago, some rather exaggerated importance was attached, by discussion in the newspapers, to the appearance, in Paris,
Infanta Bulalla's of a book of essays by the Infanta
Bulalla of Spain. This princess,
who is an aunt of the reigning King Alfonso, being a woman of independent thought and unusually broad, liberal education, has always evinced a tendency to break away from oppressive royal traditions, and to think broadly for herself along philosophical and social lines. She was one of the guests of the United States at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Her book, which has recently been translated from the original French into English, under the title "The Thread of Life," consists of a series of chapters on happiness,

#### STANDARD WORKS OF REFERENCE

friendship, divorce, morality, independence of wom-

en, socialism, tradition, domestic servants, and other widely differing subjects of economic and

the dighthed and scholarly, discussion

It dighthed and scholarly, discussion

The eighth volume of the "Cambridge History

for English Literature," edited by A. W. Ward and

Schroeder, legal counselor of the

Medical Legal Society of New York,

Medical Legal Society of New York,

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley has con-

Dryden's tributed an excellent Dryden bib-Times liography, based on his unique collections and his researches into the subject. It is difficult in a short space to attempt to give even an idea of the great amount of literary history contained in one of the volumes of this series which attempt for the first time to tell the story of literature on a scale worthy of the greatness of the theme. The chapter on Samuel Butler and that on "Ecclesiastical and Political Satire," also those on the Restoration Drama and John Locke and "The Progress of Science" might be mentioned as being of particular value. In the chapter entitled "Memoirs and Letter Writers," an interesting comparison of the diaries of Pepys and Evelyn is given. The material devoted to George Fox and the rise of the Quaker movement in England throws new light on that rather misunderstood sect. A complete bibliography is given in an appendix. The book is printed with wide margins and clear, large type.

We noticed, in our March number, the first volumes of that excellent series of books specially A Library of written on important modern topics, which comes under the general title Knowledge of the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, being brought out by the Holt concern. Other issues of this excellent series maintaining the high standard already set include Architecture," which the author, W. R. Lethaby,

The Thread of Life. By Comtesse de Avila (H. R. H. Eulalia, Infanta of Spain). Duffield. 285 pp., por. \$1.25.

modestly calls an introduction to the history and theory of the art of building: "Anthropology," and at the uniform price of fifty cents per volume. by R. R. Marett, an instructor at Oxford; "The History of England," being a study in the political fessor Gilbert Murray and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, of History of England," being a study in the political evolution of the British people, by Dr. A. F. Poloford, J. Arthur Thompson, of Aberdeen, and lard, professor of English History in the University of London; "The Problems of Philosophy," by Bertrand Russell, lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge; "The School," by Dr. J. J. Findlay, professor of Education in Manchester University, "Surgical Operations: A Handbook Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the School," Surgery and California of the School, "Surgery and California of the before, that the books are all of approximately unimological Society. This being volume I., 275 pages, form size (about 250 pages), each volume is comwith illustrations, many in color.

Cambridge; "The School, by L. Cambridge; "The School, by W. Warde Fowler, whose "Life of Julius Cæsar" is so well known; Chief Surgeon to the University Surgical Clinic at "Peoples and Problems of India," by Sir T. W. the Royal Charity Hospital at Berlin, with an English translation by Dr. Faxton E. Gardner (726 "The Making of Canada"; and "Landmarks pages, illustrated). The other is "A Textbook of Ophthalmology," by Dr. Paul Roemer, professor of Ophthalmology at Greifswald, translated by Mat-Trinity College, Cambridge. It will be remem- Ophthalmology at Greifswald, translated by Mat-bered, as we noted when referring to these volumes thias L. Foster, a member of the American Opthal-

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO CURRENT POLITICS

REVIEWS some attempt is made to gather the expressions of the month's magazines on matters of current interest in the field of national politics. Passing to the publications of a less ephemeral nature, we find a shelf-ful of new books, some of which have been published with the conscious purpose, apparently, of ministering to the needs of the "first voter" or other interested citizen in this campaign year, while others serve as useful reference and textbooks at all times, and still others depict the leading personalities in the race for Presidential nominations.

Most of the new books, like the current magazine articles, are distinctly "progressive" in tone (using the word in its recently acquired political sense). Even if they do not directly advocate the particular reforms connoted by this word in American politics, they assume the reasonableness of such reforms and admit the existence of conditions that call for reforms.

An apparent exception is President Nicholas Murray Butler's little volume of addresses, entitled
"Why Should We Change Our Form Our Form of Government?" President Butler, as he made clear in his speech as chairman of the Republican State Convention at Rochester, approves neither of the initiative, the referendum, the recall, the direct primary, nor any other innovation in our political machinery. It would be unfair to say that he does not believe in progress, but it is his conviction that "human progress can only be gained and maintained by each individual raising his own standard of intelli-gence and of conduct." Dr. Butler maintains that through the faith in representative institutions, once delivered to the saints, must come our political salvation. To his mind, the "progressives" of to-day are trying to destroy representative government. All progressives would do well to read Dr. Butler's criticisms and arguments. His book sets forth very ably the position of that small but influential group of leaders in our body politic who

<sup>1</sup>Why Should We Change Our Form of Government? By Nicholas Murray Butler. Scribner's. 159 pp. 75 cents.

FLSEWHERE in this number of the REVIEW OF maintain that what was good enough for the

fathers is good enough for us. After receiving Dr. Butler's admonition, the progressive who wishes to inform himself in detail of the movements of the hour will get enlighten-ment from "The New Democracy," by Walter E. Weyl; "The Referendum in America," by Ellis P. Oberholtzer; "Short Ballot Principles," by Rich-Oberholtzer; "Short Ballot Principles," by Richard S. Childs; "City Government by Commission," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff; "Commission Government in American Cities," by Ernest S. Bradford; "The Wisconsin Idea," by Charles McCarthy; "Wisconsin: An Experiment in Democracy," by Frederic C. Howe, and various other timely works whose titles and publishers are listed on page 640. listed on page 640.

If one were to try to make a serious study of this transition period in American politics he could

hardly do better than to begin with A Life of Mark the biographies of American political leaders of various types who have devoted themselves to the mastery of our party machinery. As a representative of the convention system in its full power, the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna had a career that is well worthy of our attention. Mr. Hanna, it will be remembered, had long been a successful business man before his name had been much heard in politics beyond the boundaries of Ohio. It was in bringing about the nomination of McKinley in 1896, to which Mr. Hanna devoted himself with unstinted energy and surpassing intelligence, that the country first came to know him as a political manager of consummate ability. From that time to the day of his death, in 1903, Marcus A. Hanna was ranked by common consent as a past master in the arts of political management and party organization. He has had no successor, and there is no American living to-day from whose life so much can be learned regarding the science of vote-getting.

\*Surgical Operations: A Handbook for Students and Practitioners. By Prof. Friedrich Pels-Leusden. Trans-lated by Dr. Faxton E. Gardner. New York: Rebman Company, 726 pp., ill. \$7. \*Textbook of Ophthalmology. Vol. I. By Dr. Paul Ros-mer. Translated by Dr. Matthias L. Foster. New York. Rebman Company. 275 pp., ill. \$2.50.

biography of Senator Hanna, from the pen of Herbert Croly, is especially timely at the outset of a Presidential campaign which many men of both the great parties expect to be the last to be conducted under the rules of the old régime. Mr. Croly disarms unfriendly critics at the outset by his candid appeal to the fairness of readers who may be predisposed against Senator Hanna and may find it difficult to emancipate themselves from lingering prejudice. Mr. Croly is right in his conclusion that Mr. Hanna's career was formed under the same influences as the careers of hundreds of other men in the Middle West who combined business with politics. "He was the same kind of a man as the rest of them; but he was more of a man." He was himself, as Mr. Croly clearly shows, the product of his times. To denounce him, as he was repeatedly denounced while living, as "the embodiment of a greedy, brutalized, and remorse-less plutocracy," helps not at all to the understanding of the man himself, or of the things that he accomplished. The economic system that he believed in was the outgrowth of pioneer conditions in the Middle West which he accepted along with other incidents of his environment. In the same way he accepted the political conditions of his day and generation and made the most of them. That he was very far from forgetting or minimizing human rights as contrasted with the claims of privilege, was clearly shown in the latter years of his life when he rendered signal service, through the National Civic Federation, in promoting the better adjustment of the relations between capital and labor. After the death of President McKinley Mr. Hanna's attitude toward President Roosevelt was a matter of much comment and was frequently misrepresented. In the present volume the complete story of the relations between Roosevelt and Hanna is told for the first time. Some of the letters that passed between the two are of the greatest interest even at the present

In sharp contrast with Hanna, the Warwick of the past generation in our politics, stands Woodrow Woodrow Wilson, one of the leaders of the son's Life Story movement. The story of his life, by William Bayard Hale, is a creditable attempt to picture an attractive personality which, until two years ago, was unthought of as a political figure, and but slightly known outside of academic circles. Yet Mr. Wilson's background, as his biographer shows, is quite in keeping with most of what is demanded by the discriminating American public of its candidates for high office. If Mr. Wilson is really the wild radical that he is painted by the New York newspapers, it must be admitted that his preparation for the part has been an unusually labored one. For more than thirty years he has been a thoughtful student of politics in the broadest sense. Many years ago he made a contribution to our political literature which was at once accepted by such an authority as Ambassador Bryce as both profound and original. His lectures on politics at Princeton were among the most popular ever given at that college, and he has long been recognized as one of the ablest historians

The appearance of a complete and authentic of American institutions. All this and much biography of Senator Hanna, from the pen of more is related by Mr. Hale in a simple and Herbert Croly, is especially timely at the outset convincing way, and his book is quite in conof a Presidential campaign which many men of sonance with the dignity and character of its subject.

"Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over," by Hester E. Hosford, is more frankly a campaign document, since a large pro-New lersey portion of its space is devoted to telling what Governor Wilson has Made Over accomplished in office, and what may be expected of him in case fate should decree that his official residence be transferred from Trenton to the White House. Many quotations from Governor Wilson's speeches during various crises of the past two years are embodied in the narrative, and a fairly clear idea is given of the administrative difficulties, as well as triumphs, which he has met. Miss Hosford tells a very interesting story, and if this volume is an earnest of what may be expected in the way of campaign books when the women take a more active part in politics, we have no reason to regret the advance of the suffrage cause.

There are, of course, numerous biographies of Theodore Roosevelt. The most recent of these,—
"From Rough Rider to President,"—was noticed in the April number of this Review. "The Man Roosevelt," by Francis E. Leupp, is a readable and well-informed book, and "A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career," by Albert Shaw (Review of Reviews Company), gives a panoramic view, as it were, of the former President's progress in public life.

Senator La Follette's "Personal Narrative of Political Experiences," which has been running in the *American Magazine*, now appears in book form. It is instructive as a disclosure of the difficulties that had to be overcome in the "making-over" of Wisconsin.

Politicians of our Eastern seaboard, and especially the editors of most of the metropolitan
papers, have too long put off the
duty of acquainting themselves with the real principles and animus of the progressive movement in American politics. Certain Middle Western primaries would not have given so severe a jolt to reactionary party leaders in the Eastern States if said leaders had possessed a fair working knowledge of what had actually been taking place in Wisconsin and other Middle Western States during the past decade. To those who really wish to know what progressive politics means to the Middle West and can safely stand the strain of this new knowledge, we commend Mr. Charles McCarthy's book, "The Wisconsin Idea," as the most complete summary yet published of the legislative achievements in Senator La Follette's State. While many of the reforms here outlined were initiated and stoutly supported by Mr. La Follette while he was Governor of the State, others of them, and in the latter group some of the most important, have been brought about since Mr. La Follette's election to the Senate, and without the direct assistance of his personal or official support. From whatever point of view one may view it, the record is a remarkable one. Not many years ago it was customary to speak

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Marcus Alonzo Hanna, His Life and Work. By Herbert Croly. Macmillan. 495 pp., ill.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Woodrow Wilson, The Story of His Life. By William Bayard Hale. Doubleday, Page & Co. 233 pp.

Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over. By Hester E. Hosford. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 152 pp., ill. 81.00.

<sup>\$1.00.</sup> 4 The Wisconsin Idea. By Charles McCarthy. Macmillan. 323 pp. \$1.50.

of Massachusetts as the most advanced State in gration is doubtless responsible for much worthless the Union, and in many points this was doubtless a true characterization. But Wisconsin has now superseded Masssachusetts in this position of leadership, and there is a group of Western States which is nearly, if not quite, abreast of Wisconsin. As legislative librarian in the State for over ten years, Mr. McCarthy has been constantly in touch with Wisconsin's legislation and writes from full and intimate knowledge. An introduction to the work is furnished by Theodore Roosevelt.

An optimistic view of the immigration problem is presented by Prof. J. W. Jenks and Mr. W. J. Lauck,1 both of whom were associated with the United States Im-Immigrants statistical material showing the effects of immi-clusions.

writing upon the subject, since writers base their discussions largely upon conjecture or the personal observation of individuals, and often, it is to be feared, upon prejudice. The commission has, however, during the last four years, gathered such material more completely than had ever been possible before, and Professor Jenks and Mr. Lauck have undertaken to put into shape for the public the gist of the information collected in the fortytwo volumes published by the commission. The authors do not assume to advocate any particular policy in dealing with the problem, but undertake simply to interpret the facts collected by the commission. They ask that persons who are inclined to differ from the judgments expressed in this migration Commission from its be-volume examine carefully the data in an un-ginning four years ago. The lack of trustworthy prejudiced spirit before condemning the con-

## BOOKS OF CURRENT INTEREST

#### PERSONALITIES IN AMERICAN POLITICS

A Personal Narrative of Political Experiences. By Robert M. La Follette. Doubleday, Page. The Man Roosevelt. By Francis E. Leupp.

From Rough Rider to President. By Max Kullnick. A. C. McClurg. A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career. By

Albert Shaw. Review of Reviews Co.

Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen. By Jacob Riis. Macmillan.

Woodrow Wilson: The Story of His Life. By William Bayard Hale. Doubleday, Page.

Woodrow Wilson and New Jersey Made Over.

By Hester E. Hosford. Putnams. Marcus Alonzo Hanna: His Life and Work. By Herbert Croly. Macmillan.

#### ADDRESSES OF PUBLIC MEN

Political Issues and Outlooks. By William H.

Taft. Doubleday, Page. Presidential Addresses and State Papers, Vols. & II. By William H. Taft. Doubleday, Page.

Presidential Addresses and State Papers of Theodore Roosevelt. Homeward Bound Edition. Review of Reviews Co.

#### POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Why Should We Change Our Form of Government? By Nicholas Murray Butler. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Short Ballot Principles. By Richard S. Childs.

Houghton, Mifflin.

City Government by Commission. By Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Appletons.

<sup>1</sup>The Immigration Problem. By Professor J. W. Jenks and W. Jett Lauck. Funk & Wagnalls. 496 pp. \$1.75.

Commission Government in American Cities. By Ernest S. Bradford. Macmillan.

Political Theory and Party Organization. By Simeon D. Fess. Ginn & Co. Woman's Part in Government. By William H.

Allen: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Corruption in American Politics and Life. By Robert C. Brooks. Dodd, Mead & Co.

A New Nationalism. By Theodore Roosevelt. Doubleday, Page.

American Socialism of the Present Day. By Jessie Wallace Hughan. John Lane Co.

Why I Am a Socialist. By Charles Edward Russell. Doran & Co.
Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government. By Charles E. Hughes. Yale Univ. Press.
The New Democracy. By Walter E. Weyl. Macmillan.

The Wisconsin Idea. By Charles McCarthy. Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. Macmillan. Wisconsin: An Experiment in Democracy. By Frederic C. Howe. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The Referendum in America. By Ellis P.

Oberholtzer. Chas. Scribner's Sons. National Municipal League Series: The Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Appletons.
The Regulation of Municipal Utilities: A Sym-

Edited by Clyde L. King. Appletons. posium. The Modern Woman's Rights Movement. By Kaethe Schirmacher. Macmillan.
The Control of Trusts. By John B. Clark.

Macmillan.

Our Judicial Oligarchy. By Gilbert E. Roe. Introduction by Robert M. La Follette. B. W. Huebsch.

The Criminal and the Community. By James

John Lane Co.

Social Reform in the Constitution. By Frank Goodnough. Macmillan.



# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

CONTENTS	F (	OR JUNE, 1912	
ohn Grier HibbenFrontisp	iece	Homer Davenport—Cartoonist	686
The Progress of the World—		William T Stead	490
Some Surviving Democratic Customs	643	William T. Stead	087
A Party of Groups and Sections		By Albert Shaw	
The Four Chief Factors		With portraits and other illustrations	
A Round Dozen Democratic Candidates		British Tributes to Mr. Stead	695
Governor Harmon Emerged First		•	
The Candidacy of Governor Wilson	645	Roosevelt and the Third Term	699
Champ Clark's Boom Came Next	645	With cartoons	
Underwood as an Efficient Statesman		The Unit Rule and the Two-Thirds Rule	705
Four Less Prominent Candidates			, , ,
Will Gaynor Be Brought Forward?		By Professor C. S. Potts	
Hearst, Kern, and Bryan.		The People and the Trusts (An Editorial	
The Basis of Democratic Hopes		Announcement)	711
Unexpected Republican Vigor		•	
Taft's Fight Against His Own Party	021	Big Business and the Citizen,—I	712
The Party's Drafting of a Leader	052	By Holland Thompson	
Principles, Not Individuals		With maps	
The Desireless Research Super		T	
The Resistless Roosevelt Sweep Pennsylvania Aroused		Lorado Taft and His Work as a Sculptor	721
A Militant Creed and Program		By Robert H. Moulton	
Mr. Bourne and His Constituency		With portrait and other illustrations	
Cummins on the Iron and Steel Tariff		The First Philippine Exposition	726
Back to the Promises of 1908		The Phat I himppine Exposition	, 20
An Appeal in the Tobacco Case		Results of the Standard Oil Decision	728
More Money for Old Soldiers		By Frank B. Kellogg	
Senators to Be Elected Directly			
Long-Continued Floods		Leading Articles of the Month—	
A National Chamber of Commerce	661	The Labor Problem in the British Magazines	731
Pay the School Teachers!	661	Politics in the Magazines	
Librarians in Conference		The Rights of Patent Owners	
Good Roads		The Cultural Needs of the Colleges	736
The Titanic Investigation		International Regulation of Ocean Travel	
What Happened to the Titanic		Icebergs and Searchlights	
The Ultimate Causes	665	What the World Gains by the Discovery of	
Results of the Inquiry	666	the Poles	
As to Wireless Control	666	A Sheep Man on the Wool-Growing Industry	
Canada and the Reciprocity Plot	667	Industrial Unionism and Its Ideals	
The New Disorders in Mexico		The Wage-Earner and the Strike at Lawrence	
The Better Classes Favor Madero Failure of the Loan Treaties		The Right to Resort to the Strike and Lockout Will Bahaism Unite All Religious Faiths?	
The Bust of France on Lake Champlain		The Meaning of the Elections in Turkey	
The Tom Mann Sentence		Will Egypt Become the Seat of the Caliphate?	
Von Bieberstein Goes to London		A Trans-Cuba Canal to Supplement Panama	
A New Phase in the Turkish War	671	With portraits and other illustrations	
As to Annexation of Tripoli.		-	
Death of Frederick of Denmark		Choosing Bonds for Safety	754
The New King.		The Trend of Popular Fiction	757
Death of Strindberg			
Yuan Shih kai's First Message		Picked Fruit: A Study in Current Fiction	758
With portraits, cartoons and other illustrations		With portraits	
•		Popular Novels and Short Stories	762
Record of Current Events	675	With portraits	
With portraits and other illustrations			7//
Political and Other Cartoons	200	Timely New Books	/00
TOTAL AND CHIEF CARLOUNS	000	With partraits	

TERMS:—issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico and Philippines.

Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Post-masters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW of REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

Copyright in the American Press Association, New York

# DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LAST MONTH

(The most imposing and noteworthy academic occurrence of the spring was the inauguration into office on May 11 as the fourteenth President of Princeton University of Dr. John Grier Hibben, a graduate of the class of '82, who was elected President on January 11. The ceremony took place on the steps of Nassau Hall, where Washington was thanked for his services to his country, and which was the seat of the American Government for five months in 1783. The oath of office was administered to Dr. Hibben by Justice Mahlon Pitney, Princeton '79, recently appointed to the Supreme Court. Surrounding him were President Taft, Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court, and representatives of 152 educational institutions, as well as 3000 of the alumni of Princeton, the entire faculty, and the undergraduate body)

## THE AMERICAN

# REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. XLV

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1912

No. 6

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

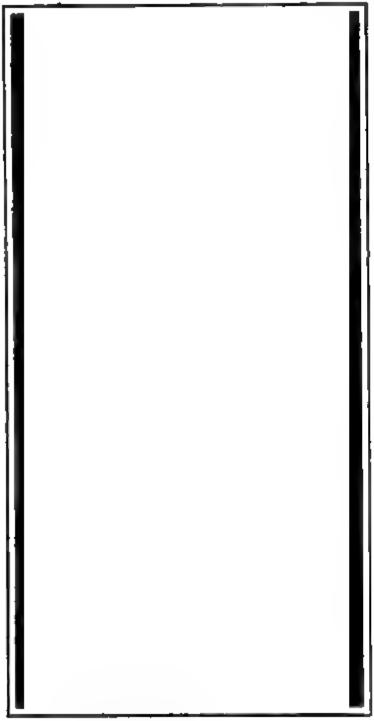
the unit rule and the two-thirds rule. Pro- party may become better knit together. fessor Potts shows them that the unit rule began eighty years ago in a convention that was not made up of regularly apportioned delegates, and that the reasons for it long ago

ers, and is naturally productive of numerous ating, like the tariff-reform league. active or receptive candidates for the Presidency. The strongest candidate seldom goes into a Democratic convention with a clear majority in sight. If he were sure of his bare

Some Surviving A great many Democrats will be Democratic party were more homogeneous, Democratic Surprised by some of the informaits foremost leaders would have a stronger tion contained in an article pubhold upon the entire party. It is likely lished by us in this number of the REVIEW, on enough that in the future the Democratic

In the past the party has had as The Four Chief Factore its largest factor the Solid South. which has been Democratic for ceased. He also shows how the two-thirds rule sectional reasons rather than for reasons has worked in Democratic conventions in the of agreement upon questions of national past, and what results it may have in the Balti-policy. Its next largest factor has been more convention of the present month. It that of the social radicals, led by Bryan and does not accord with that simple principle of Hearst, which has been especially strong in majority control that prevails throughout our the West and among working men in the institutions; and its survival has never been large towns and cities. The third great eledefended upon any convincing grounds. The ment in the Democratic party has been rule that the Presidential nominee of the Tammany Hall, which is not a political body Democratic convention must have a two- in the sense of having public objects and conthirds majority does not, of course, have any victions upon questions of national policy, validity except as each new convention adopts but which exists for the private interests of it for its own reasons. The real reason, how- its members. This society is in control of ever, why the two-thirds rule has persisted the Democratic machinery of New York City, has not been clearly enough set forth; and and in that way controls by far the larger we may venture to make some suggestions part of the Democratic votes of the entire that will at least throw light upon the matter. State of New York. Then comes the conservative old-line Democracy of the East, The chief trouble with the Demo-which worships the memory of Samuel J. Cratic party lies in the fact that it Tilden and Grover Cleveland, and which has is not homogeneous. It is made to the cratic party lies in the fact that it is not homogeneous. is not homogeneous. It is made few convictions in common with the Hearstup of elements that are never thoroughly Bryan element. These are the four great blended. This condition almost invariably factors in the Democratic party, besides which leads to wide differences of view about lead- there are many smaller groups, mostly fluctu-

A Round Dozen Such a condition is naturally Democratic productive of a good many Candidates candidates. Thus in the Balti candidates. Thus, in the Baltimajority, his supporters would promptly do more convention, which meets June 25, away with the two-thirds rule. Obviously, there will probably be not fewer than twelve. the weaker candidates prefer numerous bal- Four of these have been very actively lots. Their only chance lies in blocking the supported and are prominent in the race. nomination of the leading candidate. If the Four others will be presented in a formal way



Copyright by Harris & Ewing Washington
GOVERNOR JUDSON HARMON OF OBIO

by the delegations from their own States. Four others are prominent behind the scenes and in party councils as candidates, but have not been openly or actively presented. The first four, as everybody knows, are Speaker Champ Clark, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, and the Hon. Oscar Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. As the convention approaches, the calmer and more impartial minds in the Democratic party have perceived that all four of these men have borne the tests of the preliminary canvass surprisingly well. They have all carried themselves with dignity and sense, and have all made the impression of being sincere and able public men. The next four avowed candidates are Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, Governor Marshall of Indiana, and Governor Burke of North Dakota. These candidates have not tried to obtain delegates from other States than their own, but their

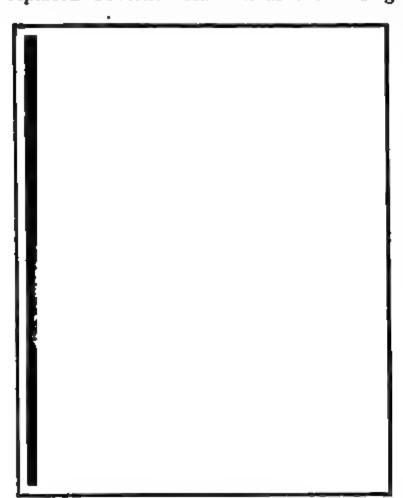
names have been kept before the public so that they will be familiar to all the members of the convention. The four important candidates not actively urged are William J. Bryan, Mayor Gaynor of New York, William R. Hearst, and John W. Kern, United States Senator from Indiana.

These twelve candidates cannot BOVERFOR be assigned in any exact way to Emerged First the different elements that make up the Democratic party. Governor Harmon of Ohio was earliest in the field. He had been a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. He was elected Governor in 1908, Ohio giving its Presidential vote to the Republican ticket while decisively approving the Democratic candidate for Governor. He had cordially supported Mr. Bryan in the campaign of that year, and his victory pointed to him as the probable Presidential nominee in 1012. This probability was much increased by his second sweeping victory, when in 1910 he ran for another term. It seems to be the general opinion that his administration of State affairs has been strong and capable, and that it has confirmed the judgment of those who had believed him of Presidential size. He is regarded, however, as a Conservative rather than a Progressive, and is now strongly opposed by Mr. Bryan and his friends. He is said to have been favored by Wall Street. though upon what evidence we do not know.

RIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF HIS PATHER! (From the Ohio Mate Journal (Columbus)

Upon his record he deserves well of the party, and he seems to have kept the full confidence of the people of Ohio.

When the retiring president of The Candidacy Princeton University was elected Governor of New Jersey, he became at once a national figure in the political world, as he had long been in that of education and of the scholarly discussion of political science and American history. At first Governor Wilson was regarded as an intellectual conservative, and a natural opponent of the Bryan-Hearst element. But a desperate fight with the Democratic machine in New Jersey gave Woodrow Wilson a rapid but complete course of instruction in actual American politics. He made many inquiries, visited the Western States, and frankly withdrew his former criticisms of certain devices and methods intended to make democratic government work directly and honestly. Governor Wilson could not compromise himself with corrupt machines, so he became a practical Progressive, because there seemed no other possible position for any man to take who was at once honest and intelligent as respects the political conditions under which



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

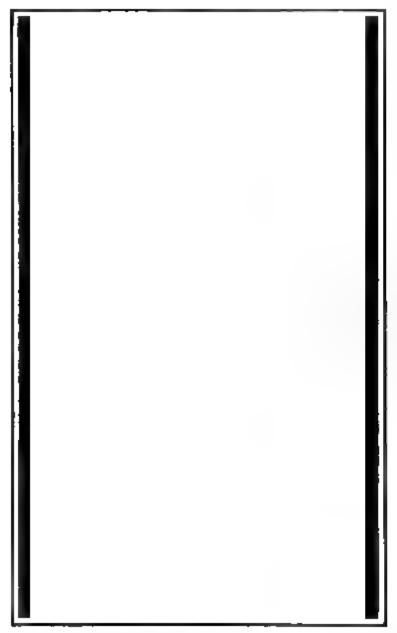
GOVERNOR WILSON AT THE DEDICATION OF THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTORIUM AT FARMING-DALE, N. J., ON APRIL 25

(Marcus M. Marks, president of the institution, stands at the right)

GOVERNOR WILSON OF NEW JERSEY

we have been living. Governor Wilson soon candidate. He was a younger man, almost replaced Governor Harmon as the leading unequaled as a ready and magnetic public speaker, and a representative of the highest culture and best ideals. It looked for a time as if Woodrow Wilson would almost certainly be nominated; and that his opponent would be President Taft. Under those circumstances it was also probable not only that Governor Wilson would be elected, but that as against Taft he would carry every State in the Union, North, South, East, and West,—with the exception of Utah and the possible exception of Vermont. But this brilliant climax in the Wilson boom came too early. It aroused intense jealousy among the other Democratic candidates, and a desperate hostility on the part of the great business interests which did not want a progressive (especially a stubborn one) elected President...

> Champ Clark's The Hearst newspapers, with their wide circulation and great influence, turned their batteries upon Governor Wilson and proclaimed Speaker Champ Clark as the real and genuine Radical, and the one candidate whom all Democrats ought to support (unless, in the end, they might prefer to turn to Mr. Hearst himself). The attacks upon Wilson were equally bitter in the great newspapers controlled by so-called "big business" and



Copyright by Harris & Long. Washington, D. C. HON, CHAMP CLARK, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

acter. He has been in Congress for about twenty years. He does not make enemies. He is honest and patriotic. He has long been a familiar lecturer on the Chautauqua platform circuit, and his name is well known. But while he has owed his success in the primaries very largely to the Hearst newspapers, and to certain personal qualities of his own, it remains for us to make the real reason for his unexpected triumph a little more plain and clear.

Chark's Con- Let it be remembered, then, that green Inchied the first and only chance the Democratic party as a whole has had, since the Spanish War, to do anything very important upon the national plane came

to it as a result of the Congressional elections of 1910. The new Democratic Congress was called into extra session early in 1911. accordance with previous understanding. Champ Clark was at once selected Speaker. This Congress has commended itself to the country by its efficiency and harmony, and particularly by its series of tariff revision bills. Taft and the Republicans in 1908 had promised to revise the tariff, and had sharnelessly broken their word. The country was disgusted, and rightly so. It showed its ternper by giving the Democrats an overwhelming majority in the new Congress. The Democrats passed a series of bills revising the worst schedules of the tariff, and with the help of the progressive Republicans of the Senate these bills were carried successfully through both Houses. They had the unquestioned support of the public opinion of the country in both parties.

Clark Lopically President Tast vetoed these bills on pretexts that were wholly unconvincing. The fact of it is that the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, and kindred interests, had strongly asserted that if Taft did not veto the Wool bill they would see that he did not get the Republican delegates from Ohio to the national convention of 1912. The President had, indeed, been elected upon the distinct and solemn pledge of his which were supporting Taft. Whereupon party, emphasized and made personal by himthe Champ Clark boom grew apace and left self in 1908, to revise the tariff. And it was Wilson's almost as far behind as Wilson's in certainly a serious matter, under these cirturn had left Harmon's. In the primary cumstances, for a President to veto a tariffelections in widely separated States, from revision bill that had passed both houses of Massachusetts to California, the Democratic Congress by large majorities, and that was voters, under primary laws giving them a overwhelmingly indorsed by the people of the fair chance to show their preference, came country. There was a feeling that a Demoout strongly for Champ Clark. The Mis- cratic Congress that could thus respond to souri man is a sturdy and picturesque char- public demands, and revise the tariff in a

> WILSON IN A "POCKET" (In the Presidential race, the governor appears to be blocked by his competitors) From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus)

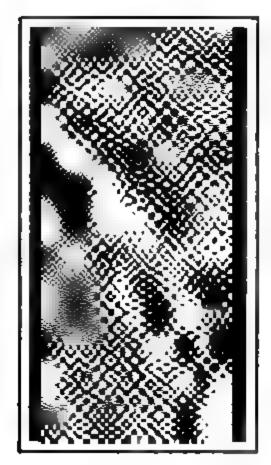
sensible way without making any fuss about it, must have in it some strong men of Presidential caliber. Since this body of Congressmen had made Champ Clark its Speaker, the country naturally felt that he embodied, in some sense, the most important of recent Democratic achievements.

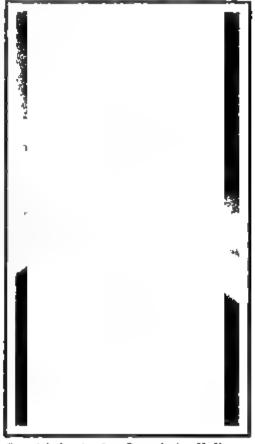
Taft's Vetoes Taft could have had the tariff fairly well revised in 1909, in Ctark's Boom keeping with Republican promises, if he had shown force and conviction and had stood firmly with those elements in the party that had given him his nomination and election. But he turned squarely away from the best conscience and leadership in his own party, and made himself the chief sponsor for a new tariff that kept the rates as high as ever. This is the chief reason why the country went so strongly against him in 1910. It was the universal opinion, on the day after election in November, 1910, that a Democrat would be the next President. Fate, however, has always been more kind to Mr. Taft than to other men; and it gave him, most unexpectedly, one more chance. Republicans and Democrats were united in 1911 upon a patriotic scheme of tariff revision, schedule by schedule. Mr. Taft used the veto power to obstruct a reform that he ought to have Grover Cleveland was profoundly disapwelcomed. It was never intended by the pointed with the final shape in which the Wilmakers of the Constitution that a President should use the veto power against fiscal and interests had weakened some of its best revenue legislation agreed upon by Congress features. He could not sign it, but he al-

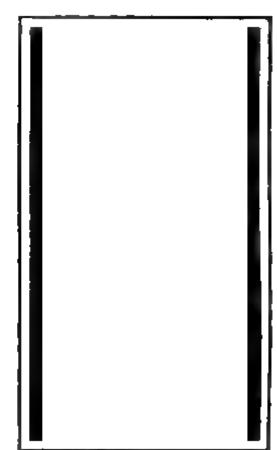
Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C. HON. OSCAR UNDERWOOD (The forceful Democratic floor leader of the House)

son tariff bill came to him, because special with substantial majorities in both Houses, lowed it to become a law. Mr. Cleveland was right in refusing to exercise the veto power. Mr. Cleveland, indeed, was tempted to veto a tariff bill in the interest of reform. Mr. Taft vetoed the tariff measures of 1911, and thereby obstructed reform. He took the wrong course in 1909, and again he took the wrong course in 1911. It is natural that the successful work of the Democratic Congress should result in the enlargement of some man's fame. Speaker Clark, as the figurehead of the Democratic House, naturally gets the benefit. His prominence as a Presidential candidate is chiefly due to the tariff situation that we have thus tried to elucidate.

> Underwood as But Speaker Champ Clark is not un Efficient the only Democrat to derive enhanced prestige from the work of this Congress. By radical changes in the rules of the House, the Speaker is deprived of the arbitrary power that was vested in his predecessors. Much of this power is now exercised by the Democratic members as a







GOVERNOR FOSS of Massachusetts

Copyright by the Am. Press Ast'n, N. Y. GOVERNOR BURKE of North Dakota

GOVERNOR BALDWIN of Connecticut

THREE DEMOCRATIC "FAVORITE SONS" WHOSE NAMES WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION

whole, meeting from time to time in caucus. pass their bills. For the actual working out

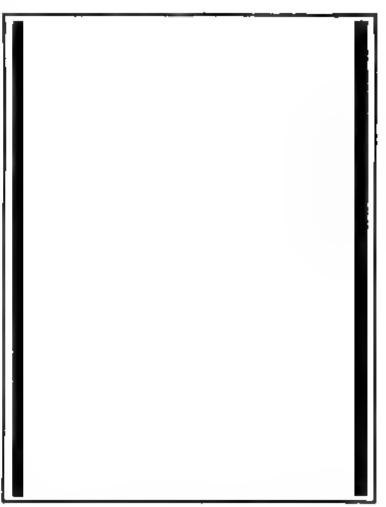
SOME FAVORITE "SUNFLOWERS" FOR THE BALTIMORE SHOW Prom the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

The tariff-reform program has been in the of this program Mr. Underwood, more than hands of the Ways and Means Committee anyone else, is entitled to credit. He has and directed by its able chairman, Oscar shown great qualities as a floor leader and Underwood of Alabama. With the help of parliamentarian, and he is recognized as possub-committees, Mr. Underwood has framed sessing masterly ability in the field of tariff bills revising a number of the tariff schedules. and taxation laws. He is regarded as in a These bills have one by one been submitted general way a conservative, and he has been to the Democratic caucus of the House, and brought forward by the Democrats of his endorsed as party measures. With party own State as a Presidential candidate. He harmony thus insured, and with a 2-to-1 has also beaten Woodrow Wilson in the neighmajority over the Republicans, it has been boring States of Mississippi, Georgia, and easy for the Democrats to limit debate and Florida. The Underwood movement is said to have had some support from certain financial interests in Wall Street, but it would not seem wise to attach much importance to a statement of this kind when intended as a slur. For it is true that Harmon, Wilson, and Clark have also been even more strongly accused of the same offense.

> Next we have to consider the four Four Less Governors whose names will be presented as "favorite sons" of their States. Governor Foss has long been active as a tariff reformer, and is a business man of wide experience. He makes a good Massachusetts Governor, Governor Baldwin of Connecticut has long been the dean of the Yale Law School, and represents the best element of the old-line Eastern Democracy. Governor Marshall of Indiana is a man of originality and force, whose personal equation

is not at all known to the country at large. Governor Burke of North Dakota is understood to be progressive and courageous, a man of native strength of mind and will. But he is not yet widely enough known to be regarded as a national figure.

The ninety delegates from the Will Saunor State of New York are said to Be Brought be under the control of Charles F. Murphy, the head of Tammany Hall. This of course is true only within certain bounds and limits. The delegation is instructed to act as a unit, however; and although it contains a number of men of independent judgment, it is undoubtedly true that a majority of the delegation will support the views and decisions of the Tammany leader. It is said to be quite possible that this New York delegation may favor the nomination of Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York City. If it had not been for the Mayor's slow convalescence after the dastardly attempt upon his life in the summer of 1910, he would almost certainly have been

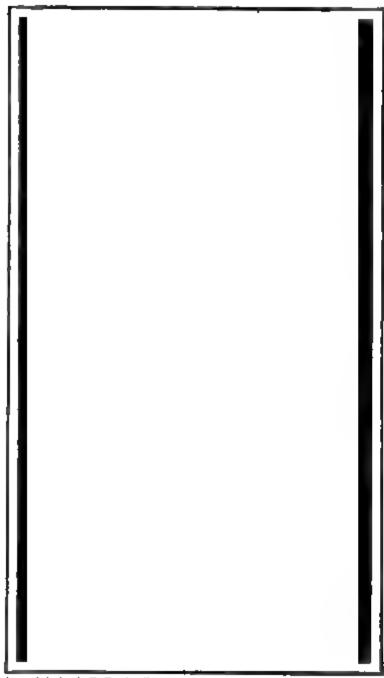


MAYOR GAYNOR, OF NEW YORK

(Who would be a strong candidate for the nomination at
Baltimore with New York's ninety delegates behind him)

nominated and elected Governor instead of Dix. And under those circumstances it is equally probable that he would have been a very strong candidate for the Presidency. Judge Gaynor is a man of originality and power, with strong convictions and a rare gift of terse expression. If the New York delegation should decide to present his name there is a chance that he might be nominated.

While the two principals pop at each other on the Field of Honor, the Beautiful Maiden (Miss Nomination) faints away into the arms of the sympathetic doctor Prom the Press (New York)



Copyright by J. F. Purdy, Boston

HON. WILLIAM R. HEARST

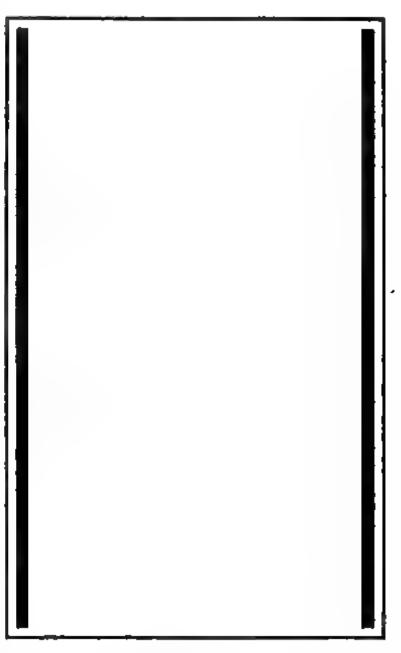
While Speaker Champ Clark will Hearst, Kern undoubtedly have a strong lead over the other candidates on the first ballot, it is by no means certain that he can gain a majority,—much less a two-thirds vote,—in the convention. In case of his failure, Mr. Hearst is supposed to be the residuary legatee. But Mr. Hearst is not as yet an active or direct candidate. It has been said in political circles at Washington that the real "dark horse," whom Mr. Bryan and his friends are intending to bring forward, is John W. Kern, now Senator from Indiana, who ran on the ticket with Bryan in 1908. Mr. Kern is better fitted for the Presidency than some men who are much more widely known and acclaimed. But he seems never to have acquired the art or habit of publicity. There is nothing dramatic about him. Finally, there is always Mr. Bryan himself. If he is not his own candidate this year, he is undoubtedly the favorite of a great number of his fellow Democrats. In the case of a deadlocked convention with many fruitless ballots, it is quite conceivable that Mr. Bryan might be nominated.

The Basis of A few months ago the prospect was that Mr. Taft would be nominated by the Republicans and overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. It was perfectly well known that the Republican party was strongly progressive in its sentiments and not in favor of Mr. Taft's renomination. But, under the old system, a President can almost inevitably force his control upon the convention if he is not too conscientious to use the whole power of his The federal office for his own personal ends. machinery was used to secure Taft delegates from those Southern States where there is no Republican party except as it exists for the sake of holding postmasterships and other federal offices. It was believed that the alliances made by the Taft federal machine with the State machines controlled by a few men in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and other great States, would give the President his renomination. The Demo-

SENATOR JOHN W. KERN OF INDIANA (Who is spoken of as a Democratic "dark horse")

crats were reckoning upon this, and were exerting themselves in all sorts of indirect ways to make sure of Taft's success at Chicago. They were certain that they could beat him upon the record he had made. The Republicans, on their part, were in a deeply embarrassing position. There seemed nothing to do but nominate Taft, accept deserved defeat in November, and rely upon future Democratic blunders to give Republicanism a fresh start for 1916.

But the Democrats were count-Unexpected Republican ing their chickens too early. They underestimated the vitality that was inherent in the great mass of the Republican party. The party had been victorious as long as it had moved with the forward trend that had been characterized under the leadership of McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt as President had been entirely ready for the revision of the Dingley tariff, but he saw that such things had to come when conditions were ripe for them. He had ascertained by the most careful inquiry throughout the whole country that the tariff could not be revised until after the election of 1008. He was equally convinced that the tariff could be very materially reduced after that election. If he had yielded to the universal demand of the party, and had been reëlected in 1908, he would have voiced the demand for real tariff revision, and a Republican Con-



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, -- A RECENT SITTING

gress would have cooperated with him in reducing the duties all along the line. Nobody could know in advance that Mr. Taft was wholly lacking in qualities of leadership, and also that he was without firm convictions upon great public questions. While, then, it would have been quite logical to renominate Mr. Taft in 1912,—in order that the mistakes of his administration might be condemned at the polls by means of Democratic victories in every State of the Union, there were several millions of Republicans who had never been in sympathy with those mistakes, and did not propose to share in the punishment if they could help it. They wanted to get what was in fact their own party out of the hands of the machines and politicians, and set it back in its true and progressive course,—the course of McKinley and Roosevelt,-right now in 1912, instead of waiting to get the new start in 1916.

Against His have been a hopeless lack of ability to understand things as they really are, announced that he would "fight" for his nomination. Since there was

ence voting, in order to rescue itself from little groups of bosses and so-called "leaders" who controlled the political machinery and lubricated it with money contributed by large corporations.

The time that remained The Partu's was very short, howa Leader ever, and it was necessary, not only to protest against the methods that were being used to force Taft's renomination, but also to find a candidate around whom the members of the party could rally and whose name could be put upon the voting papers in the primary elections. Senator La Follette did not prove to be a strong enough leader for the emergency. Mr. Roosevelt, against his own wishes and intentions, was persuaded to take the lead. He was wholly out of politics, and the great combination controlling the party machinery boasted everywhere that Roosevelt had been shorn of all prestige and influence. His series of brilliant victories, therefore, has been all the more remarkable for that very reason. They have been the victories of a principle even more than of a man. It has not in the least been a mere personal squabble between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roose-

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT AS HE APPEARED LAST MONTH AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HEAD OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

nobody else to fight against, this could only veit. Thousands of people are supporting mean that he would fight against his own Rooseveltwho would personally have preferred party, from which the nomination would have to come. He has made the fight; he has done it at the expense of the dignity of the Presidency; and he has failed. Never before in the history of the country has the President virtually abandoned the work of his great office in order to obtain a second term. A wholly mistaken notion of how to attain this one object of his ambition has been at the root of every fundamental error of judgment in matters of public policy that Mr. Taft has made. Lincoln, McKinley, and Roosevelt were all renominated while in the Presidency, but their successes came to them by means the exact opposite of those adopted by Taft. It is plain that the Republican party was determined to get back into vital, open, and sincere relation to the questions and issues of the present time. To do this, the party had to find some way by which it could act with authority. It adopted the direct-primary system and the plan of Presidential prefer-

"I AM BEING HIT BELOW THE BELT" From the Times (Washington)

Taft, if only Taft had made it possible for them to stand with him. The people who are now bent upon nominating Roosevelt are the ones who nominated Taft four years ago and who had expected to find him deserving of a second term.

They have not Principies, turned away Individuale from Taft merely because they want Roosevelt, but because Taft has become completely identified with methods and principles that are repugnant to them. Mr. Rooseveit, on the other hand, has identified himself with the principles of progress and of government for the general welfare. There has been a pitiable attempt on the part of men who should have used their intellectual powers more sincerely, to divert the issue and to attack Roosevelt by a merely technical criticism of certain remarks of his upon judicial decisions. Everyone with moderate sense and judgment knows that there is great need in this country of reform in the administration of justice. No one is trying to break down the judiciary. How to improve

its work must be a matter of discussion. Mr. the President and his record in a platform Roosevelt has been participating in that neces- written by Mr. Barnes of Albany, bluff the sary process of analysis and debate. If his par- affair through until November, and lose every ticular suggestions are not the best, they will State in the Union to the Democrats on be nowhere adopted; and he himself would not Election Day. For under these circumwish to have them put into effect. Mean-stances it is quite safe to predict that Mr. while, however, this very discussion that he Taft could not have gained a single electoral has helped to create is, in a hundred ways, - vote (unless by Mormon favor he could have and in more than a hundred different localities, carried Utah). The other course was not an

The One two courses open to the Repub- themselves firmly intrenched. lican party this year, and very small chance for compromise. One course was to renominate Taft, stand by the methods of his campaign managers, submit to the control of the State bosses and machines, glorify convictions. This meant the repudiation of

personnel and the methods of our courts.

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York COLONEL ROOSEVELT AND HIS CAMPAIGN MANAGER. SENATOR DIXON

-already working toward improvement in the agreeable one to conspicuous party leaders, because it meant the smashing of machines, the reorganization of the party, and the dis-It is plain, then, that there were possession of many politicians who thought

> The second course would let the The Other party have its own way, and Alternative frankly exhibit its progressive

itself. A closer analysis shows that there a leader like Senator Cummins. have been two elements struggling for the use of the Republican party's name and emblem. Mr. Taft was supposed to belong to the progressive element; but as soon as he was and he will be eliminated.

The New Bituation reform than have the Democratic Senators. If the Taft element should now capture the Chicago convention, and the Democrats should fail to make a strong nomination at Baltimore, there would certainly be a progressive ticket in the field by the first of August. As matters now stand, it does not seem probable that there will be any ticket in the field that would have to assume responsibility for the record of the Taft administration. Even if Mr. Roosevelt-for any reason not now foreseen should fail to receive the nomination, there could be no compromise dictated. by Mr. Taft. In fact, those more conservative Senators and party leaders who have been regarded as most strongly supporting the administration, have not been its ardent friends behind the scenes. They have never bedeved that Mr. Taft could be elected again, and for some weeks past they have whispered that he could not be nominated. They also are aware that if Mr. Roosevelt should not himself be nominated, the choice would have to devolve upon some one of as clear a progres-

Taft's tariff record, and of his kaleidoscopic sive record as Senator La Follette or Senator attitudes and policies in the matter of dealing Cummins. With respect to the great pendwith trusts and corporations. And it meant ing questions of tariff revision and the regulaa change in the spirit of government and ad- tion of trusts, Senator Cummins of Iowa is ministration even more than a reversal of to-day the foremost Republican leader in policies. It is not easy for a party to go be- either House of Congress, and his position is fore the country and say: "We have been in frankly opposed, in the main, to that of Prespower and have made a sad mess of things, ident Taft. If Mr. Roosevelt should not be but we propose to do differently, and we ask, nominated at Chicago, the logic of the fight therefore, to be given another chance." Yet carried on within the Republican party for the this is not quite the situation as it shapes past three years would give the nomination to

The Resistions But a contingency of that kind does not seem probable. Mr. Sweep Roosevelt's great sweep of the elected he turned about and went over to the primaries, all the way from New England to reactionaries. Since then, the two elements the Pacific Coast, has made it clear that the have become much more sharply divided. Republican party intends to ask the country The progressives have declined to make any to put him in the White House for one more entangling alliances or compromises with the term. It is not necessary to recapitulate this other wing. Taft, on his part, assumed movement in detail. Pennsylvania, Illinois, openly to read out of the party all of the pro- and California were the most typical of the gressive leaders, though many of them had great Republican States that could have been been far more conspicuous Republicans than selected to show Republican sentiment in the he had ever been. He has compelled a fight. East, in the Middle West, and in the Far West. These great States, in open and honest primary elections, were carried overwhelmingly For a long time past this maga- for Mr. Roosevelt. In Minnesota, which the zine has been informing its read- Taft people had claimed to the last, the ers that the Republican party, in Roosevelt victory was equally decisive. the rank and file, was strongly in sympathy Michigan would have gone against Taft in with the progressive element. The progress like manner, if he had consented to allow the sive Republican leaders in the Senate have new primary law to be put into effect this been even more actively identified with tariff year. Indiana was strongly against Taft;

> ANOTHER RISING PLOOD From the Journal (Portland, Ore.)

but, under the old convention system that prevailed, the machine kept control. Massachusetts and Maryland were regarded as invincible Taft strongholds. The progressive movement in the old Bay State was started by several young men at a moment, some weeks ago, when there seemed little opportunity to make headway this year. But in both Massachusetts and Maryland the Taft strength was shattered. Mr. Taft had thought that frantic solicitation in his own State of Ohio,on an appeal to State pride rather than to the merit of questions at issue,—might save the situation for him. But Taft had in any case made Ohio a Democratic State; and no results, one way or the other, at the primaries on May 21, could have saved his lost cause. For, at an earlier stage in the campaign, he and his friends had admitted that if Roosevelt should gain a clear majority of the delegates from Republican States it would be ruinous to force Taft's nomination by means of the "roped and tied" delegations from those Southern States in which there is no actual Republican party. And Roosevelt had gained his plurality of delegates from Rechoice.

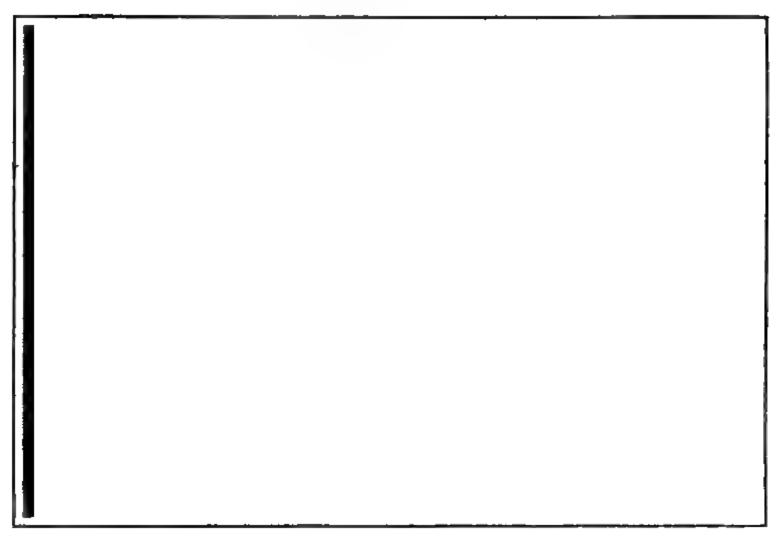
Pennayivania

THE WRIRLWIND CAMPAIGN OF EXPLANATION IN ORIO From Ohio State Journal (Columbus)

publican States before Ohio expressed its and little to others. But the thing that has come to pass is the overthrow of machine rule in the State, and a change as profound as that Nobody can understand what has which was achieved in Philadelphia last year been happening in the Repub- by the election of Mayor Blankenburg and lican party who has not studied the overthrow of the municipal ring. the situation in a great typical State like State convention met at Harrisburg on May 1, Pennsylvania. If it were merely that Roose- and adopted a platform that is one of the velt had beaten Taft in the Republican most ringing and trenchant documents in primaries it might mean much to some men all the political history of the United States. This platform is a trumpet call for government by the people and for the overthrow of conditions brought about by an alliance between machine politics and special privilege. Let it be remembered that this document is not the personal fulmination of some unsupported reformer, but the deliberate expression of the Republican party of Pennsylvania in the most truly representative gathering that it has ever held. If the things that Western progressive leaders stand for are radical, then this Pennsylvania platform is the most radical of all current Republican creeds. There is nothing that Mr. Taft has stood for in his recent campaigning, and in his larger policies, that this Pennsylvania platform does not denounce.

> Being in the most complete con-A Militant trol, the Permsylvania progressives have arranged to elect State legislators and Congressmen holding to the principles of their platform, and they mean

MOVING DAY From the Press (New York)



HENRY C. WASSON New chairman of the Republican State Committee

CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN G. PORTER Chairman of the State Convention

## TWO LEADERS OF THE TRIUMPHANT PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANISM IN PENNSYLVANIA

by a man of the temperament of James as a specific remedy. Buchanan or a man of the convictions of Mr. Vallandingham. The men who made the Pennsylvania platform, and who propose to give effect to its demands, hold in the most obnoxious form all of the views that Mr. forting piece of literature. When Senator Taft so scornfully denounced in his carefully Bourne was making his speeches on direct prepared speech delivered in New York on government and the rule of the people Lincoln's Birthday of the present year. "Such (speeches that have now been circulated in extremists," he said, "are not progressives; pamphlet form by the millions), he was rethey are political emotionalists or neurotics." garded as a preacher of strange and subversive He also said that "they would hurry us into doctrines. But Pennsylvania, the greatest a condition which would find no parallel Republican State in the Union, has decided except in the French Revolution." Mr. that it would rather have Senator Bourne's Taft, on the other hand, seems to have had kind of government by the people than a just as little vision of real conditions as they government of political bosses, favored conhad in Marie Antoinette's circle. His plat- tractors, and corporation influences. It is a form talk shows hardly more contact with curious incident that,—at the very moment

without delay to reform the laws and institu- this country than the privileged class in tions of their State. These men are in ear- France had with the forces that were about nest, and they will not compromise. The to destroy forever the iniquities of the old things that they have declared in their plat- régime. It is precisely because the progresform are in essence and in spirit the things sive Republicans have intense conviction, and that the great body of Republicans in the are determined to overthrow governmental United States have come to believe. A and political abuses, that there can be no Republican party, dominated by such senti- compromise this year. Even the judicial ments, could no more be led to-day by a recall has been embodied in the Pennsylvania man like William Howard Taft than the Re- platform,—although that is important in the publican party of 1860 could have been led end it wishes to gain rather than in its quality

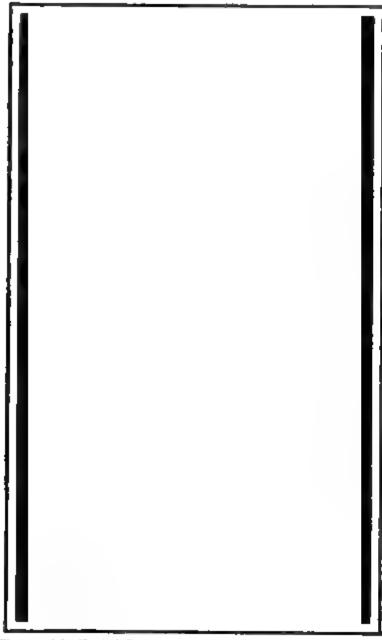
Senator Jonathan Bourne of Ore-Mr. Bourne gon must find this brilliant Penn-Constituency sylvania platform a rather comthe real trends of thought and conviction in of nation-wide acceptance of most of his

## MR. E. A. VAN VALKENBURG, EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA "NORTH AMERICAN"

The foremost apostle of reform and progress in Pennsylvania, and regarded as the chief author of the great Harnsburg platform.

views, and of his own enlarged position and his political fences in repair in a State on the influence in the Senate,—Mr. Bourne's Pacific Coast. If the people of Oregon have Republican fellow citizens in Oregon should somewhat failed in discernment and generosnot have nominated him in the recent pri- ity, Senator Bourne is still a young man mary for another term. He had left it to and Oregon will have ample opportunity to them, and had made no speeches or canvass. make amends in future. He had merely sent a statement offering his further services if the people so desired. He Cummine on has accepted the outcome with good temper, and has lost none of his faith in primary elections and direct popular action. Mr. Bourne scured in the face of a Presidential campaign. is a good deal more of the philosopher and Senator Cummins announced last month It is hard for a legislator who is working in- induce the Senate to act upon the tariff bills

The position of Senator Cumthe from and mins and his friends on the tariff Steel Tariff question is not changed or obstatesman than of the scheming politician. that he would do everything in his power to cessantly at his duties in Washington to keep that have come over from the other House



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington SENATOR CUMMINS, OF IOWA

to mean that Congress will not adjourn for for the Tobacco Trust with the help of the the conventions, and that the session will Department of Justice. This is a subject to run far into the summer. Mr. Cummins which we have made several previous refermade an elaborate speech last month in favor ences. The independent companies hold of a radical revision of the metals schedule of that the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust has the tariff, and declared that the American been made a mockery and a sham through makers of iron and steel products were taking the sort of readjustment arranged by the a hundred million dollars a year more from trust's attorneys with the help of the Dethe public than was needed to maintain pres- partment of Justice and the concurrence of ent wages and pay a reasonable profit upon United States Circuit Judges in New York. the capital invested in the business. Senator Not only are a number of independent to-Cummins further demanded an immediate bacco companies authorized to appeal to the treatment of the sugar schedule, the woolen Supreme Court, but also the State of Wisschedule, and the cotton schedule. He de- consin and the chief law officers of four or five nounced executive usurpation and the growth other States, together with a number of of methods by which the President attempts Boards of Trade,—all of these parties having to dictate legislation and to coerce Congress. demanded such right. It will be remembered Certainly Mr. Cummins had adopted none that the tremendous movement in certain of the blandishments that might be regarded business circles for the renomination of Mr. as tactful in a compromise candidate for the Taft seemed to bear direct relation to the Republican nomination. His argument for enormous advantages accruing to the Standa revision of the metals schedule included a ard Oil owners and the Tobacco Trust owners broad review of the whole tariff issue, and from the lenient treatment they had received will stand as one of the ablest and frankest in rearranging their corporate forms to meet of recent speeches on that subject.

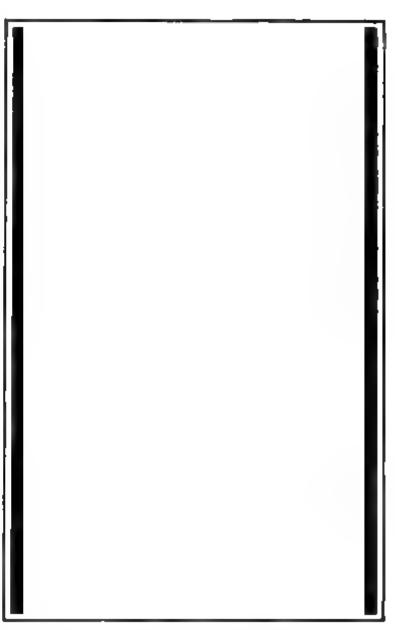
Mr. Cummins is a man of court-Buck to the esy, but he is not a weathervane or a compromiser. The position he now takes upon the tariff is exactly the position that the Republican party took in its national platform of 1908, and that Mr. Taft subsequently abandoned. Mr. Cummins merely proposes that the entire Republican party should get back on the main track, from which he and his friends have never departed. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who has lately been acting as spokesman for the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee, declared last month that it was the intention of the Democrats of the Senate to do everything in their power to secure action upon every tariff bill that came over from the other House before agreeing to an adjournment. It seems to be the plan of the Democrats in the Senate first to vote for the Underwood bills without change, then to accept such modifications as can be agreed upon with the progressive Republicans. It is natural to believe that a good deal of the work of Congress will be affected by the results of the party conventions.

Late in April, Senator Cummins won a remarkable triumph against Tobacco Case the Taft administration in the passage through the Senate, without a roll call, of his bill which allows the independent tobacco companies to appeal from the rebefore the session adjourns. This would seem organization plan that had been worked out the views of the Department of Justice.

The Sherwood pension bill, as More Nones greatly amended and modified in Old Soldiers the Senate, passed the House on May 10 and was signed by President Taft on the following day. For several years past the government has been paying out approximately \$160,000,000 annually for military pensions. The new bill will add about 20 per cent. to this amount, according to accepted estimates, although the addition may prove to be more. Several months ago it was reported upon high authority that President Taft did not believe in the Sherwood bill, and intended to veto it. We will not criticize his action or asperse his motives. We may, however, quote from the editorial comment of the New York Evening Post, a newspaper that has been the strongest Taft supporter among all the Taft papers of New York, except the Times. Says the Post:

President Taft's signing of the pension bill can be explained only as a yielding to strong political appeals. His advisers and campaign managers have no doubt pointed out to him the damaging use that would have been made of a veto in the critical Ohio primaries. . . . This fine opportunity to do a great national service was before President Taft, but he has been dissuaded from attempting to render it. That he would have flung himself into the breach, had it not been for the exigent political situation, there is good reason for believing. He has been preaching economy and working for it, yet he consents to sign away \$25,000,000 a year in needless gratuities. No one has a clearer understanding than he of the principle at stake. He knows perfectly that this huge pension fund, secretly distributed, has become the sinews of war for politicians, and that no more threatening scheme has ever been devised, not merely to bind new burdens upon the taxpayers, but to eat away political purity. Yet political motives and the pleadings of his supporters have been able to sway him from doing the right thing.

It will be seen that the Evening Post does not give Taft the smallest credit for any sympathy with the Pension bill itself. It flatly accuses him of sacrificing his public duty for Senators has been adopted by both Houses his own private ends. At least the managers of Congress and sent forth upon its round of of the Pension bill are to be congratulated the State Legislatures. It will have to be upon the shrewdness with which they chose ratified by three-fourths of these in order to the moment for putting it into Taft's hands, become effective. The only cause of recent Let us be more generous than the Evening delay at Washington has been due to South-Post, and try to believe that Mr. Taft has ern objections raised against the possible legislation. In that case he may expect to States are, in fact, fully convinced that direct have another pension bill to sign next winter; rather than secondary election of Senators is for in the near future the dollar-a-day meas- desirable. It was on May 14 that the Demo-

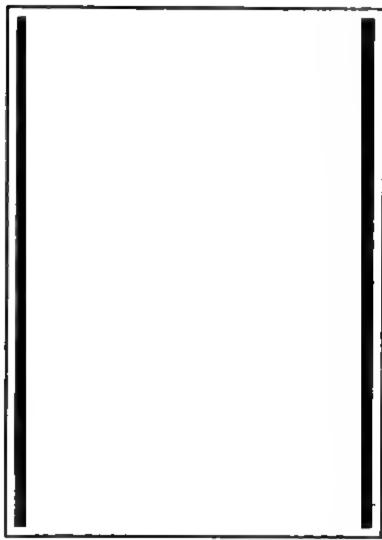


Copyright by Harris & Rwing, Washington, D. C.

HON. ISAAC R SHERWOOD, OF OHIO

(General Sherwood, who framed the original measure which formed the basis of the Pension bill that passed both Houses of Congress last month and was signed by the President, is a Democrat and Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. He is himself a veteran of the Civil War. Enlisting as a private from Ohio he served with distinction throughout the war and was mustered out as a brigadier-general of volunteers late in 1865. He was twice elected Secretary of State of Ohio, three times elected a judge, and is now serving his fourth term in Congress. General Sherwood is seventysix years old, and is the oldest member of the House of Representatives)

At length the amendment to the Senatore to be Elected Directly United States Constitution providing for the popular election of changed his views and likes the new pension future federal control of elections. All of the ure for all survivors is likely to pass Congress. cratic house accepted the Senate measure, At least it should always be remembered that receding from its former attitude toward the pension money goes directly back to the Bristow amendment. Two days later, Mr. people. An undue burden, however, is put upon Barnes of Albany,—who has now been acthe South, which pays much more than it gets. cepted by his wing of the party as its chief



Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C. SENATOR BRISTOW, OF KANSAS

deaf ears of a nation bent upon rushing to threateningly high. its own destruction. For instance, although Barnes was duly reported in the Boston morning papers of the 17th, the Massachusetts House on that very same day, by a unanilature nominal and to give the people the country.

real choice. There are some things that are worked out in our institutions through the process of experience.

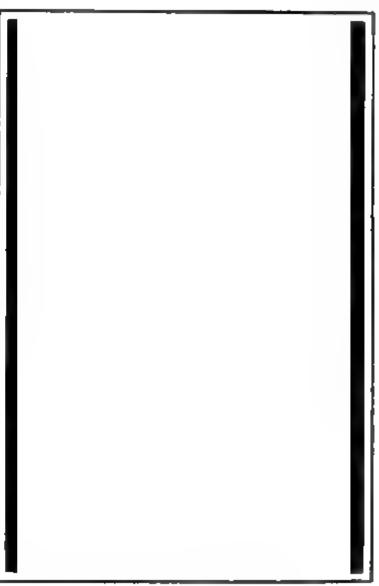
The high water in the Mississippi and its tributaries which in April had brought ruin and distress to cities, villages and farms for hundreds of miles in the lower valley, receded for only a brief interval, to be followed in May by even more destructive floods caused by heavy rains. The fatalities, which had been numbered by scores, quickly mounted into hundreds. In Louisiana there were picturesque fights with the river at several points. New Orleans itself was in grave danger at one time, and at Baton Rouge, the State capital, Governor Sanders headed a party of dikebuilders made up partly of University students and partly of convicts, who filled sacks with sand and by raising the dikes in this manner saved the town. All the facilities of the government were taxed to provide food and shelter for the destitute survivors. Congress appropriated more than a million dollars for relief measures, and private benevolence nobly supplemented this fund; but the destitution and suffering were apsource of wisdom upon constitutional law palling. Efforts to estimate the property and the principles of government,—de-loss were given up as futile. Since the nounced the popular election of Senators and San Francisco fire, in 1902, the country all other items of the progressive program at has suffered no calamity approaching these a banquet given in his honor by his loyal and floods in magnitude. It was not until the admiring followers in New York. The warn-middle of May that the lower Mississippi ings of Barnes and Taft, however, against began to resume its normal stage of water these innovations seem to be falling upon the and even then the upper stretches were

One effect of the Mississippi The Floods floods that has perhaps not been Crops properly estimated in the North mous viva voce vote, ratified the amendment, in is the setback that has been given to the accordance with which Senators Lodge and planting of the cotton crop. In Mississippi, Crane will have to submit to the direct action Louisiana, and Texas, the cotton should all of the people when they seek new terms. It have been in by May 10, but on that date will take two years, however, for the amend- thousands of acres were still under water and ment to find a sufficient number of Legisla- the acreage of completed planting was far tures in session to become a part of the Con-below normal. Experts name 12,000,000 stitution of the United States. The Lorimer bales as the required supply of cotton for case, which is still pending, with the hun- the coming year (last year's crop was ro,dreds of printed pages of testimony 000,000 bales), and it must be admitted that and report that have already appeared, reports from the cotton districts last month furnishes an excellent concrete example of indicated a serious shrinkage in acreage. the reasons why it would be well to elect Corn-planting in the upper portion of the Senators by direct vote. Almost half Mississippi Valley was retarded almost as of the States, realizing the great need of much as cotton-planting in the lower porsuch a reform, have already ingenious ways tion. Indeed, weather conditions this by which to make the action of the Legis- spring have been abnormal throughout the

In April the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States of Commerce was organized at Washington by

600 delegates from various local commercial organizations who had been called together by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Secretary Nagel's plea for the formation of such a body was based on the national government's need of assistance in dealing with the economic problems that are continually coming before it under the modern methods of governmental supervision and regulation of business affairs. In foreign countries, notably Great Britain, where politico-economic relations have long been more clearly articulated than in America, such organizations have become well established as recognized adjuncts of the governmental departments. In fact, the British Board of Trade is itself an integral part of the government. Heretofore in this country there has been no national organization representing trade or industry as a whole; hence the oftendeplored lack of cooperation between the government at Washington and the great business interests of the country, notably in the matter of tariff revision. The government now announces its desire to welcome assistance from the business interests in promoting the common welfare of the country. in this direction.

Pay the



Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington DR. P. P. CLAXTON (United States Commissioner of Education)

There seems no reason why an associa- women of sufficient native ability, training, tion of this character, representing the boards and experience to guarantee good work. In of trade, chambers of commerce, and like eleven States the average annual salary of organizations in every State of the Union teachers is less than \$400, in eight it is less should not be able to render valuable service than \$300, and in two it is less than \$250, while the average for all teachers, including those in the big cities and in the high schools, In one of its chief functions,— is less than \$500. In these days almost any that of keeping the country accu-self-respecting cook or housemaid would rately informed about the public spurn such recompense. Less than one-half schools and what they are doing,—the United of the teachers in the country at large have States Bureau of Education has made had adequate preparation for their duties. marked progress of late. While statistics of It is not surprising that very few teachers reschool attendance are still deficient in some main in the work long enough to gain much respects, the Commissioner of Education, experience. In several States from 20 to 30 Dr. Claxton, is able to report with a fair de- per cent. of the teachers every year are begingree of assurance as to the average amount of ners. The country is indebted to Commisschooling received by American children dur- sioner Claxton for his service in directing ating school life-that is, from five to eighteen tention to these unpleasant facts. What the years of age. It seems that each child at- situation calls for is a nation-wide campaign tends school for five years of ten months each. to raise teachers' salaries. Meanwhile the This is far below the ideal set up by the com- new Children's Bureau, under the direction of pulsory education laws in many of our States, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Chicago, may be but if competent instruction could be assured expected to make an intelligent and helpful in all schools the five years would mean a study of American childhood. The federal govgreat deal in the child's development. Un- ernment, through the Bureau of Education fortunately, the average pay of teachers in and the Children's Bureau, is concerning itself, many States is much too low, as Dr. Claxton more directly than ever before, with the conpoints out, to obtain the services of men and ditions surrounding child life in this country.

and women who fill its ranks are as truly educators as are the teachers in our public and private schools. The meeting at Ottawa, over which Mrs. Elmendorf will preside, will be addressed by President Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, and by other distinguished educationists.

The American Association for Good Highway Improvement deserves Roude a large membership and substantial support. This organization advocates the "correlation of all road construction" throughout the country. Every State in the Union is a good mission field for the society's propaganda. All road improvement, as well as the building of new roads, should be worked out on some general plan. The important roads of one county should connect with those of the neighboring counties, and eventually there should be evolved an interstate system of highways. The railroads are providing "good-roads trains" to further this movement, which is headed by Director Logan W. Page, of the United States Office of Public Roads.

MRS. M. L. ELMENDORF
(President of the American Library Association)

Following the recent examples of Librarians the Conference of Charities and Conference Correction and the National Education Association, another important national body, the American Library Association, has chosen a woman as its president. The annual meeting of the association, to be held at Ottawa, Canada, from June 26 to July 2, will be under the capable guidance of Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library. The program of the Ottawa conference will be concerned very largely with the relation of the library to individuals. The calling of librarianship is now rightly dignified as a profession. The requirements for entrance to it are exacting and the men

MISS JULIA C LATHROP (Chief of the new Children's Bureau at Washington)

The American investigation into the causes of the disaster to the Investigation Titanic and the responsibility therefor began upon the arrival, at New York, of the liner Carpathia with the survivors. The Senate appointed a sub-committee of its regular committee of Commerce, consisting of Senators Smith of Michigan, Chairman; Perkins of California; Bourne of Oregon; Burton of Ohio; Fletcher of Florida: Simmons of North Carolina; and Newlands of Nevada, to conduct an inquiry, the purpose of which was "to get all the facts bearing upon this unfortunate catastrophe that it is possible to obtain." A few days later the British Ministry also appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Lord Mersey, one of the most eminent living British jurists, and a number of experts, including Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, to conduct an investigation under the authority

Copyright by Harris & Ewing: Washington
SENATOR WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH OF MICHIGAN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN TITANIC INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

(Senator Smith, who is generally referred to in the British press as "the American who told Mr. Bruce Ismay he could not return to England." aroused some resentment by his energetic and prompt action in detaining the president of the White Star Line and his associates on American soil pending the investigation. Later a better feeling grew up between the committee and the White Star officials, and upon his departure, on May 2, for England, Mr. Ismay expressed himself as having no criticism to make of his treatment by the American committee)

and direction of the Board of Trade. Senator Smith, chairman of the American committee, took the chief part in drawing out testimony from the officials of the White Star line, the surviving officers, seamen and passengers of the *Titanic*, and officers and passengers of other vessels which were in the neighborhood of the great liner when she sunk. He displayed a good deal of courage and persistence in the face of all sorts of pressure to desist from certain questions. Hearings were

# LORD MERSEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

(An emment British legal authority; a member of the South African Committee of 1806-97; of the Royal Commission for the Revision of Martial Law Sentences in 1902; a Judge of the King's Bench; and President of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice)

discrepance Despite certain The naturally to be expected under the circumstances, which included nearly 3000 people on such an immense vessel, the general testimony, with 2 remarkable approach to unanimity, agreed on these main facts for which it was sought to place the responsibility. The Titanic, with life-boat provision for saving only one in three of its passengers, proceeded at full speed through an iceberg region in which, according to three definite warnings, icebergs had been seen within ten hours. Contributing causes to the disaster, about which there was almost unanimous agreement, were a crev too few in number and insufficiently trained. a poorly paid wireless telegraph service, in operation for only part of the time; the failure to test thoroughly before starting the bulkhead doors and general electric equipment of the steamer; the lack of proper "glasses" for the lookout; and the obstinate belief of the officers, crew and many of the passengers in the unsinkability of the ship. This is an awful indictment, an incredible one, were not every detail of it attested to by scores of responsible witnesses.

It may be useful, at this point, What Happened to the Titanio to restate briefly what the daily press has taken columns, even pages, to describe—the bare facts in the case. The position of the *Titanic* when she hit the berg, as given in her calls for assistance by wireless, was latitude 41° 46' North; longi-tude 50° 14' West. This was about sixteen miles south of the regular westbound summer steamship route. The early reports that the Titanic was using the shorter, northern or winter route were erroneous. At this point in the ocean, some 1600 miles almost due ships Delaware and North Dakota.

Copyright by the American Press Association, New York MR. ISMAY, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL MERCAN-TILE MARINE AND MR. FRANKLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WRITE STAR LINE, LEAVING THE INVESTIGATION ROOM IN NEW YORK

held in New York the day after the arrival of west of New York, at a little before midnight the Carpathia, on April 18, and later on, in on April 14, she collided with an iceberg Washington. Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, chairman which had come down in the Labrador curof the Board of Directors of the Interna- rent and was on its way southward. Accordtional Mercantile Marine Company, which ing to an expert nautical engineer, writing in owns the White Star line, was summoned to the Scientific American, what actually hapappear before the committee, and his was the pened (as far as the testimony can be relied first important testimony. There was some upon and interpreted) was that a "massive, discussion of the right of the Senate to summon projecting, under-water shelf of the iceberg foreign subjects as witnesses. Being in United with which she collided tore open several States territory, however, there could be no compartments of the *Titanic*. The rent exquestion of the jurisdiction of the Senate in tended from near the bow to amidships and this matter. It should be said, further, to the was similar to what would have happened had entire credit of Mr. Ismay and his fellow offi- an immense can-opener gouged her side." cers, as well as the officials of other lines, that The energy of the blow, according to this they gave no indication of any intention or same writer, was 1,100,000 foot tons, equal to desire to refuse to cooperate to the fullest ex- that of the combined broadsides of the battletent with the object of the investigation.

From the Accentific American

THIS, ACCORDING TO THE EXPERTS, IS WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED TO THE TITANIC

Dead who jumped from the sinking ship and by the court beforehand. help of life preservers afterward succeeded in reaching the boats, were rescued in the morning by the Cunard liner Carpathia which had responded to the wireless call for help. Alto-**Mackay-Bennett** and the *Minia*, and sent them prove criminal negligence. to the scene of the disaster to search for the already evident that the disaster was due to

The Survivors As soon as the blow was struck, bodies. When these ships returned to Halithe water began to flow in rap- fax they brought the remains of 200 passenidly, and, according to the testi- gers and crew. Among these were the bodies mony of one of the steerage passengers, soon of Col. John Jacob Astor, Isidor Straus and after midnight it had risen to a foot in depth Charles M. Hays, of the Canadian Pacific in the third-class quarters. It was not until Railroad. It is now estimated that the finanan hour or more after the collision that the cial loss of the accident exceeded \$15,000,000. wireless call for help was sent to Cape Race This included the value of the ship itself and and the life-boats began to be lowered, the money and other personal property that Shortly after all the boats had left, most of went down with the vessel. A number of them not full to more than one-third of their suits for damages under the British Workcomplement, the ship sank, bow first, disap- men's Compensation Act have already been pearing at 2.20 o'clock in the morning, instituted, two of which were not only not Those of the passengers, officers and crew opposed, but anticipated, the company havwho were in the boats, as well as some others ing lodged the amount sued for with the

The two main questions in which The **Ultimate** not only the investigating com-Causes mittee were interested, but which gether 705 souls were rescued out of a total of vitally concern the traveling public of the more than 2300 on board, making a total world, are: (1) Who is to blame for this apdeath list of 1600. As soon as all hope of all palling disaster? (2) What precautions can other rescues had been abandoned, the White and should be adopted in the future against a Star line chartered two vessels, the cable ship repetition? It does not seem possible to three causes: the faulty system of regulation equipped and supplied with food, sufficient in Post, the day after the tragedy, summed up lifeboats. the situation when he said:

running at full speed, though so amply forewarned, into the dangerous situation, which might easily have been avoided. This is the fundamental, sad, and one important fact. It accounts for every-

Lass More Boats 21 knots  $(24\frac{1}{2})$  miles an hour, despite the warnings already given by passing ships of the presence of icebergs, and also despite the fact that the standing instructions and stringent national government control of of the White Star line to its captains are that they are to "run no risks"; that "the safety of lives of passengers is the ruling principle"; and that "it is the earnest desire of the management to ensure a reputation for safety." These were the rules, but how often an appalling disaster has shown how easily custom establishes many unwritten laws that override printed instructions! As one editorial Bruce Ismay, in his capacity as President of writer has pithily put it, "not a single life on the Titanic was saved by the tennis court." Despite the great and expensive precautions the ships of his line, including the carrying of taken to render the ship unsinkable,—which sufficient lifeboats for every person on board. the passengers to their destruction devoutly Similar action was taken by other steamship believed to be true—the great amount of lines. On May 1 a sweeping regulation was space taken up for luxurious appointments put into effect by the Government Steamship resulted in an insufficient number of life- Inspection Service changing the regulations boats, and the "unsinkable" ship now lies two as to the number of lifeboats to be carried by miles below the surface of the Atlantic.

Results the Inquiry ed out with modern lifeboats, fully bound course.

of ocean travel for which the governments of number to take care of every soul on board. the United States, Great Britain, France and There should be also, he thinks, searchlights, Germany must, to a degree, be held responsibilities for the men on watch, and shorter ble; the ever-increasing competition of most hours of service for them. He also demands of the larger steamship lines to provide larger regular lifeboat drills with permanent crew and faster vessels in which, of late years, the stations; constant day and night wireless luxuries and elegances of travel have service, under competent control of the capcrowded out the appliances for safety, and the tain, with adequate remuneration for the craze for speed and luxury demanded by the operators; some warning signal to the ship's public and supplied by the steamships in re- passengers of an accident; and some plan to sponse to the demand. Admiral F. E. Chad-give passengers instructions concerning lifewick, in a letter to the New York Evening belts and the proper procedure in entering Finally, he would compel all steamers to take the summer route in the iceberg season, and demand some hard and fast The Titanic was lost by unwise navigation, by regulation as to the speed of a vessel in fog and when in the neighborhood of icebergs.

> Together with the tribute to the As to immense value of wireless tele-Wireless graphy as demonstrated in bring-When she struck the iceberg the ing the Carpathia to the rescue of the unfortu-Titanic was going at the rate of nates in the lifeboats of the Titanic. there has come to the public mind a feeling that the great invention of Marconi has not yet been made as efficient as it might be. A more complete wireless operators and a better, more practical working arrangement between wireless apparatus on ships and those on shore stations seem to be highly desirable.

Immediately after the disaster Reforms and before the completion of the Aiready Introduced American investigation, Mr. I. the White Star Line, announced that a number of reforms would at once be instituted on sea-going vessels. Formerly the number of lifeboats required by law was based on ton-As a result of the inquiry Senator nage; hereafter it will be regulated by "the Smith proposes to recommend number of passengers, officers and crew lisome radical new legislation for censed to be carried." Furthermore, immeocean passenger traffic. His ideas, as sum- diately after the first report of the accident to marized in an interview in a New York news- the *Titanic*, various steamship lines conpaper, show plainly how useful his inquiry has ferred with the United States Hydrographic been, and how undeserved have been the Office, and all captains were instructed to criticisms as to the sense and reason for his take hereafter a new southern route intended questions. He would have ocean liners here- to bring them many miles south of the iceafter equipped with double bottoms and bergs, although adding 200 miles to the westPRENIDENT TAFT, THE CHIEF PLOTTER, AND AMBASSADOR BRYCE, HIS ACCOMPLICE, IN THEIR FAMOUS
'ACT OF THIMBLERIGGING GUILELESS,
GREEN JOHN CANUCK, POOR CHAP!
From the Heroid (Montreal)

Canada and the An outburst of anger and excitementariosity ment in both Canada and Great Britain followed on the publication, on April 25 by President Taft, of his letter to Colonel Roosevelt about Canadian reciprocity. In this letter, dated Washington, January 10, 1911, and marked "confidential," there occurred this paragraph.

The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to

Chicago and New York with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think it is a good one.

When, last summer, Speaker Clark made his much criticized references to the possibility of annexing Canada, a wave of alarm, apprehension and anger swept the Domin-Mr. Borden made the most of it in his fight against the Laurier government. Sir Wilfrid, on the other hand, and the advocates of reciprocity in the United States, ridiculed the idea that the proposed agreement was intended to do anything other than advance the interests

of both countries equally. Meanwhile the Canadians continued angry and distrustful, and, at the election, in September last, they swept Borden into office by a landslide. Since then the anti-American feeling in Canada has been subsiding, and the apparently fair attitude of President Taft has gone far to reassure our neighbors to the North. In a number of speeches, Premier Borden has emphasized Canadian-American good will, and the sentiment in favor of reciprocity, particularly in the West of the Dominion, as we have already pointed out in these pages, has been growing. Mr. Taft's frank statement to Mr. Roosevelt however, that he regarded the Borden argument as a "good one" and that reciprocity would make Canada "an adjunct to the United States" is regarded by Canadians generally as likely, not only to postpone reciprocity indefinitely, but to halt the progress of friendliness between the two countries for some time. The press of the Dominion and of Great Britain is apparently quite agreed on this point.

Canadian opinion is voiced by

Ganadian Mr. George Foster, Minister of

Trade and Commerce, who said
in an interview given out last month:

The veiled meaning in the President's phrase, "the parting of the ways," has been illuminated beyond all doubt. There can hereafter be no cavil as to the purpose underlying the reciprocity proposal or the reasons therefor. Canada was to become only an adjunct of the United States, her business was to go to Chicago and New York, with

cussed. Sir Edward Grey, however, in reply to these questions, declared that the conduct of Mr. Bryce (who is now on a leave of absence in New Zealand) was perfectly satisfactory to the British government; that he had acted in a perfectly constitutional manner in helping Messrs. Fielding and Patterson in working out the reciprocity pact. To have done otherwise, (we quote the Montreal Star editorially), "would have been an outrageous interference with Canadian autonomy," Meanwhile Speaker Clark's friends are viewing the matter with complacency. They regard it as a vindication. The Montreal Herald, however, sees a characteristic of American national politics in the incident. It observes:

Champ Clark in a speech declared that if we wanted Canada we would go and take it. Now President Taft publishes a letter of his own, in which he told of his plans for making Canada a mere "adjunct to the United States." And these two skilful diplomats are serious candidates for the Presidential nominations of the two great parties! Who can wonder that American public affairs constitute a standing joke for European observers!

The Star is a supporter of Borden, while the Herald favored Laurier. Yet, as we show in the cartoons which we produce on the preceding page, they are quite agreed as to the Taft letter.

The attempt is being made by the The Hew Disorders in partizans of Orozco and Zapata, the Mexican chieftains in revolt against the government of President Madero. to enlist the sympathies of the people of the These leaders and their United States. agents are claiming that the new movement is a struggle for human rights, and that Americans ought to aid and further it with the same moral cooperation they gave to the uprising which finally overthrew the régime of Diaz and brought Madero into power as constitutional president. But in reality the situation is now entirely different. By no stretch of the imagination can the Mexican insurgents at the present time be considered as deserving of the recognition or the sympathy of intelligent Americans. The insurrectos, it is true, have fought a number of battles against the government forces and

SEÑOR MANUEL CALERO

(The new Mexican Ambassador who says the better classes in his country support President Madero)

her bank credits and everything else, her manulacturing was to be done by that country, and all this for the best of economic and political reasons. The majority of Canadians either knew or suspected this last September. Now the empire and the wide world know it certainly. By this latest full revelation President Taft has added to the obligations Canadians are under to him for his partial revelation last year. Reciprocity with the United States was dead before; now it is forever buried. The imputation and attack upon our nationhood and our imperial connection will never be forgotten by Canadians.

The press of England permitted itself to become very much worked up over the incident, and in the House of Commons there were even interpellations regarding what was characterized as Ambassador Bryce's "treasonable act" in supporting Mr. Taft's reciprocity proposals. The Ambassador's recall was dis-

It is quite true, as the insurgents Journalistic bitterly complain, that many of the rosy promises made by the followers of Madero have not yet been realized. Nor can there be any doubt of the correctness of the views of the Mañana, one of the most influential of the independent newspapers of the capital when, taking advantage of the freedom of the press established by the present régime, it says:

Not counting a few hundred visionaries, who verily believe that a nation like ours can be fit for democracy, a nation with seventy-five per cent. of unambitious illiterates, of twenty per cent. of ambitious, mischievous indifferents, and, at most, five per cent. of relatively well-meaning persons, we all hold the unconfessed, but nevertheless intimate and firmly fixed conviction, that we form an undisciplined, ignorant and hot-headed people, which, taken as a whole, is only able to march in good order under the clever and not half enough appreciated guidance of a General Diaz, who, although not exempt from human frailties and imperfections, better than any one else understood his people, giving us the treatment we really deserve, and having at the same time the good sense to let us think that we might deserve better things and might aspire to them later on.

Nevertheless, to Americans the attempt to thrust a reform President from office before he has had a fair opportunity to carry out his program, simply because a number of brigands like Zapata and Orozco have got the revolutionary habit, appears in the same light as the opera bouffe revolutions of some of the pseudo-civilized republics further south.

The Madero government, as we Classes Favor have pointed out more than once in these pages, has already made a creditable beginning in its reform program. It is slowly but surely working out its agrarian policies and reorganizing the finances of the The retiring Mexican ambassador country. at Washington, Señor Crespo y Martinez, referred to the situation in his country last month in these words:

The conditions are not at all like those of a year ago. Then there was a popular and general demand for a change in the government, for a more liberal representation. The new government has started out well to bring about the desired changes, and I am assured that the more substantial classes favor giving President Madero and his advisers a fair trial.

The new ambassador, Señor Manuel Calero, reaffirmed these views, adding:

There is no anti-American sentiment in Mexico. Americans have taken too much stock in the

fact there is no anti-foreign sentiment of any kind. The Spaniards, Germans, English and other nationalities which are numerous in Mexico remained quietly in the country and suffered only the hardship incidental to a country in revolution. It is regrettable that only the Americans left, and in many cases sacrificed their business interests, because they heard a voice from the United States which said that Mexico was unsafe. President Taft's message, which contained nothing which was not substantially correct, was misunderstood by many Americans who attempted to read between the lines and became alarmed.

General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, in a recent interview in Washington, gave these discouraging words to the sensation mongers:

No additional troops have been ordered to the border, no munitions of war are being feverishly collected, because with the exception of "one man's toe shot off" all is quiet on the Rio Grande.

The reference is to the soldier on leave who. while lying on the river bank, was wounded by a shot from the Mexican side. "We do not consciously intend to go to war for one toe," says General Wood.

Reviewing his recent tour through Fallure of the Loan Treaties Caribbean America, Secretary Knox declared, last month, that the friendly efforts of the United States to aid the republics he visited are always opposed by two hostile forces. One is the misrepresentation of our attitude and purposes in the countries themselves and the other the influence of certain small coteries of interested persons in the United States who selfishly oppose reforms that would put an end to political abuses in the republics. Mr. Knox has always defended the so-called "Dollar Diplomacy" of our State Department, which, it is claimed by its advocates, has been the instrument of completely regenerating certain backward countries through the reorganization of their finances and the stimulation of their trade. With this in view, the Secretary has been untiring in his efforts to bring about the adoption of the long-pending loan treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras. Both these conventions aimed to effect the financial rehabilitation of these republics. Honduras and Nicaragua are involved in a Europeanowned debt far beyond their ability to pay. The loan conventions proposed to give the sanction of the United States to loan contracts whereby American bankers were to liquidate the European indebtedness of Nicaragua and Honduras and supply each government with funds enabling it to make a fresh start. Opposition, however, developed to reports forwarded to American newspapers. In the guarantee feature and after extended TOM MANN, THE MILITANT BRITISH LABOR LEADER, WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR "INCITING SOLDIERS TO MUTINY'

debate in the Senate Committee, the conventions failed, the vote being a tie.

The Bust of Both France and Germany paid France on Lake graceful compliments to the American people last month. On May 3 a French delegation presented to the joint New York and Vermont Tercentenary Commission a bronze bust typifying France (the work of the sculptor Rodin), which is to grace the base of the memorial lighthouse erected at Crown Point in the honor of Champlain, the French explorer. In making the presentation, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, statesman and member of the French Academy, declared that the bust would bear continual testimony to the quality of French taste.

It will depict to you France such as we Frenchmen conceive it, such as we love it. See this countenance, smiling and at the same time grave, these delicate and pure features, these full cheeks indicating health, this firm look expressing resolution and sincerity. It is France as she wishes to be and

sador, who felicitously referred to Franco-American relations. M. Jusserand, who prides himself on being the personal friend of the American people, is fond of pointing out the fact that although we once did have a little tiff with France, the French Republic is the only European nation with which we ever had an alliance. France and America, the two most powerful and populous republics in the world, should be friends because they have so many problems in common. "Like ocean vessels, they should always be ready to heed the call for assistance or advice. They are engaged in the greatest experiment in government the world has ever seen, the riost difficult because the people who govern themselves, while most happy, are faced with the greatest of difficulties in working out governmental forms." Late in May a division of the German fleet, consisting of three cruisers, set sail from Kiel, to return the visit, made last June, by the United States Atlantic fleet to Germany.

A development in the labor situa-The tion in England, which may have Tom Mann Sentance very far-reaching results, was the arrest, last month, of Tom Mann, the most militant of the English labor leaders, and his sentence to serve six months in jail for "inciting troops to mutiny." Mann's offense was addressing the regular troops called for duty in the recent coal strike, and urging them to refuse to shoot strikers and their sympathizers. Mann conducted his own defense in a masterly manner. He admitted his guilt, but claimed justification because of the conditions existing at the time of the strike. He had never intended, he stated, to incite soldiers to disobey lawful commands, but, he contended,

The commands of the officers to the soldiers must be lawful, and an order to shoot, and shoot to kill, brother Englishmen, would be a violation of the rights guaranteed to all citizens. I ask no mercy from this Court, but I claim the rights any man or citizen working for reforms should be granted. All I have tried to do in my work has been to benefit the working class and to reform crying evils.

He denounced the action of the government in lending the aid of the troops to "break the strike." In appealing to the soldiers not to fire, he called attention to the fact that in A very happy description of the France that many cases they would be shooting their own Frenchmen and lovers of France see in his- relatives. While the sentence is regarded as tory. The official message from France was technically legal, there seems to be a general brought by M. Jules Jusserand, the Ambas- concurrence among British journals that the

law ought to be revised so as to "meet modern conditions of education, government and constitutional liberty."

The recall of Count Wolff-Metter-Von Bieberatela Goes to nich, for several years German Ambassador at London, and the appointment of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein to that post, is an indication that a radical change has been determined upon in the conduct of British-German relations, at least from the German standpoint. Baron von Bieberstein has a reputation higher than that of any other living German diplomat. Since 1897 he has been at Constantinople, and it has been due to his alert, courageous, and intelligent diplomacy that Germany's influence at the Turkish capital is now so great. He has been spoken of as the successor of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in the imperial chancellorship. The London mission, however, is regarded at the present moment as of even more importance than the post of Chancellor, and it demands the best man that Germany can supply. The Kaiser is known to have been disappointed with the way Count Wolff-Metternich conducted the "con- baron marschall von bieberstein, germany's versations" with the British Foreign Secretary during the Moroccan episode last summer. Baron von Bieberstein has, among his pet hobbies, the ambition to replace French at Constantinople. The near future in Anglo-German diplomatic relations should be more than usually interesting and significant.

The absorption of North Africa The by France and Italy goes on, slowly and with many apparently serious interruptions, but none the less surely. No sooner did the negotiations between a number of islands in the Eastern Mediterto settlement than trouble broke out in classic Rhodes. These islands afford excel-

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND

(Baron von Bieberstein is regarded as Germany's ablest diplomat. He was for ten years in Constantinople and scored many triumphs there for his country)

influence by German, as he did the British in the person of General Lyautey and order has been restored. A prominent French military authority, however, is quoted as expressing the belief that twelve years will be required to subdue Morocco.

A New Phase Last month the Italian Govern-Turkish War phase of the war. Its fleet seized France and Spain seem to be on the fair road ranean, including, after some fighting, the Morocco in the form of a mutiny amongst the lent bases for operations against European Moorish troops. Last month, without any Turkey, being no great distance from the warning,—which looks like complicity on the Dardanelles. Following on this incursion part of the Sultan Mulai Hafid—the troops into European waters an Italian fleet shelled in Fez mutinied, killed their officers, and then the entrance to the Dardanelles on the rushed through the town slaughtering every opening day (April 18) of the newly elected foreigner they could find. Many deeds of Turkish Parliament. Little damage seems heroism are recorded, but, taken by surprise, to have been done, as is generally the case the French residents could make no real in these encounters between warships and resistance. Punishment was sharp and se-forts. The Italians sent 342 projectiles of vere, since adequate French forces were in heavy caliber against the Turkish batteries, the neighborhood. The mutiny has, how- at a distance of 10,000 meters, with very ever, spread a feeling of unrest throughout little damage. On some of these projectiles, the country and even into the Spanish sphere collected after the bombardment, were inof influence. The French Government has scribed "1910, Tripoli," showing that prepaappointed a strong military Resident General rations for the Tripolitan venture had been

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

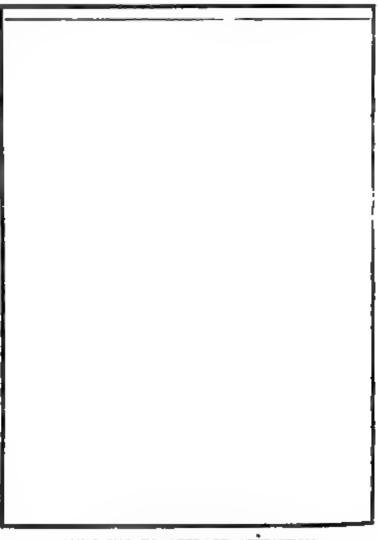
FREDERICK VIII, LATE KING OF DENMARK, WALKING
IN THE STREETS OF COPENHAGEN

going on the year before. But the attack forced the Turks to mine and block the Dardanelles. This was possibly the aim of the Italian Government. Italy seems to have believed that so serious an inconvenience to international, and especially to British and Russian trade, would force the great powers to put pressure on the Turkish Government to bring hostilities to an end. But the Italian plan failed. No concerted action was taken against Turkey, nor does it seem likely that there will be any such action.

Why the War Although all Europe-including Italy and Turkey—desires the war to stop, there seems no way out of the impasse, but rather every danger of increasing complications. The reasons why neither combatant can stop just now are simple, but not generally understood. As for Italy, quite apart from her desire to prevent any other power occupying Tripoli, the results of the war at home have so far surpassed expectations that it is worth considerable expenditure to complete the internal welding of the Italian people. Before the war there was an ever growing Socialist opposition to the government. Now there is none. All are ardently and cohesively patriotic. Baron San Giusto, one of the party of Italian engineers who attended the

International Congress of Navigation held at Philadelphia, last month, has stated in public that "all parties in Italy, without exception, the Clericals, the Liberals, the Constitutionalists and the Socialists, are one in respect to the war, and there is no North or South. Ferri, one of the chiefs of the Socialists, has agreed with the other leaders that this is no question of party." The war has even brought the Quirinal and the Vatican much nearer together. These achievements the Italian Government regards as benefits which it naturally does not wish to relinquish.

The great stumbling-block is un-As to the doubtedly the premature annexa-Annaxation of Tripoli tion proclamation. Undoubtedly it was forced on the government by internal requirements, but it seems to have been a mistake. It infuriated Moslem sentiment of every shade. It would probably have been much better to prefer the substance to the form, and to have settled down to some such tenure (more or less illogical, but perfectly practical) as Great Britain has in Egypt. But it is characteristic of a Latin race—as Taine puts it—that it always wants to occupy a "sharply defined and termino-



ANYTHING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION

Burrora (to Italy, who has temporarily discarded the barrel-organ in favor of the bombardon): "If you go on like that, young man, you'll get yourself disliked."

ITALY: "Well, that's better than not being noticed at all."

From Panck (London)

Photographs by the American Press Association, New York THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK

(Queen Alexandrine, who was formerly Princess of Mecklenburg)

(Christian Charles Frederick Albert Alexander, who will reign as Christian X)

logically defensible position." The annexation closely to almost all the courts of Europe. proclamation was an error in political tactics. In a sketch of King Christian IX, which The Arabs and Turks, who might have been appeared in this magazine for March, 1906, kept apart, are united, and the proper method Mr. Edwin Björkman wrote of his successor, for Italy remains one of patience. Turkey can- the monarch who passed away on May 14 not accept any solution which touches the in Hamburg while returning with his queen prestige of the Caliphate, especially as regards from a trip to Nice: the Arabs, since to do so would be to jeopardize the whole structure of new Turkey. And so the end seems as yet far off.

The Danes are among the most Death of democratic peoples of Europe. So orderly and methodical, moreover, are the operations of constitutional government in the little peninsular kingdom on Germany's northern front that the death of King Frederick VIII, last month, and the accession of his son, who will reign as Christian X, occasioned no more governmental or popular agitation or excitement than the change of presidents in a republic—considerably less it may be truthfully said than a presidential campaign in the United States. Six years ago King Frederick succeeded his father, who had reigned almost half a century and who was known as the "father-in-law of Europe," from the fact that the Danish royal

Of the new King, the chief things that can be said are that his tact and his warm interest in his people are universally known. Together with his more modern views on the relationship between monarch and nation they will undoubtedly serve to make him an efficient leader of his people on the path to ever-increasing prosperity and selfrealization in art and literature, as well as in public-spirited citizenship.

This prediction has been verified to the let-The late King was noted for his culture. He was at one time Chancellor of the University of Copenhagen, and at the time of his accession Grand Master of the Danish Free Masons. He was well known as a promoter of all sorts of philanthropic objects. He was also much interested in the army, into which he introduced many reforms. He was a model constitutional monarch. The recent Premier of one of Denmark's radical cabinets said of him:

He never interferes. He understands the cravfamily, for a generation, has been related ings of the new times. His treatment of the

Socialists is everything that can be expected from foreigners with friendship and candor." He a king whose friends and surroundings are op-posed to democratic progress. He even reads our his own palace. But he enjoys a good article.

to the throne, was a fine specimen of man-duties, the abolition of the transit taxes, and him, Denmark has prospered greatly.

press of Russia. It was his second son, Karl, needed to defray the current obligations of who, in November, 1905, was elected King of the government, and those that will very Norway after that kingdom's separation from soon become due. The powers above men-Sweden, and who now reigns as Haakon VII. tioned have been demanding the right to was Princess Louise, daughter of Karl XV of to advise in such application. Premier Sweden and Norway. The new King, Chris- Tang Shao-Yi declined to submit to these tian, who was proclaimed on May 15, is in conditions, which, he said, "would mean his forty-second year. He is known as the degrading servitude." tallest Prince in Europe. He is an amiable, domestic man, very fond of sport and athletics. He has a knowledge of statecraft and a popularity among the people almost as deep-seated as that of his father's. His wife Yuan Shih-kai in carrying out the reform was Princess Alexandrine, of Mecklenburg. program, China is still in what Dr. Dillon, Another eminent Scandinavian passed away writing in the Contemporary Review, calls "a on the same day as King Frederick. August seething whirlpool of currents running in all Strindberg, the Swedish playwright, novelist directions." There is much disorder among and leader of Scandinavian thought, died in the troops who have been long unpaid. Stockholm after a lingering illness. In these Count Okuma, the venerable Japanese "Eldpages for February we commented editorially er Statesman," in an article appearing in a upon the celebrations throughout the world German magazine (the Friedens-Warle), is of Strindberg's sixty-third birthday. He was very pessimistic as to the immediate future more than the foremost living writer of the in China. Her greatest danger, he thinks, Scandinavian north; he was a potent force lies in the attitude of foreign powers. With in the social and intellectual progress of his the spirit already shown by the Republican Strindberg's life appeared in our Leading worked out if the rest of the world will do Article Department in April.

Yuan Shihci the new China to "understand and treat try too rapidly.

emphasized further the necessity for re-Socialist papers. He has to smuggle them into organizing the financial system of the country. Foreign capital is still essential to China, he said. Negotiations, further, "have been in Frederick, who had a fixed place in the progress for some time with the great Powers hearts of the Danish people when he came of the world for an increase of the customs hood, physically, mentally and morally, and the reduction of the export taxes, which universally popular among his people. He means a great increase in the revenue of the was more progressive than his father. Under government." For more than a year financial representatives of six powers (United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, The New King. King Frederick was a brother of Russia and Japan), supported by their For-Death of the Oueen Mother Alexandra of Simon Japan, supported by their Forthe Queen Mother Alexandra of eign Offices, have been negotiating with the Strindberg England, of King George of republican government for a loan. It is be-Greece, and of the widowed Dowager Em-lieved that at least \$300,000,000 will be He was also uncle of the Czar of Russia and supervise the application of the loan and the of King George of Great Britain. His wife right to appoint from their national officials

Meanwhile, despite the peaceful Making proclamation of the republic and Haste Slowly the gratifying progress made by A summary of the main facts of leaders, however, almost any reform can be nothing more than abstain from interference. Yuan Shih-kai's presidential message, al-In his first presidential message, ready referred to, made an excellent impresdelivered orally at the opening of sion on the representatives of the foreign the Advisory Council (which is governments at the Chinese capital, most of virtually a provisional senate) at Peking, on whom are agreed that the new régime realizes April 29, Yuan Shih-kai proclaimed the desire the dangers of trying to modernize the coun-

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From April 17 to May 16, 1912)

### **PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS**

April 17.—The Senate orders an investigation into the causes which led to the wreck of the Titanic.

April t8.—The Senate discusses the bill regulating immigration . . . The House considers the Post Office appropriation bill.

April 19.—The Senate passes the Dillingham Immigration bill, making ability to read and write a condition of entrance into this country.... The House adjourns in respect to those who lost their lives on the *Tulanic*.

April 20.—The Senate urges the negotiation of treaties with the maritime powers to secure the safety of persons on the sea. . . . The House passes a measure requiring publicity of contributions and expenditures in the interest of candidates for President and Vice-President.

April 22 —The Senate passes the bill granting an appeal to the independent tobacco companies from the decree of the Circuit Court approving the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust.

April 25.—The House broadens the powers of the Committee on Banking and Currency for the purpose of the investigation into the alleged Money Trust.

April 29.—In the Senate, an inquiry is ordered into the campaign contributions and disbursements of 1904 and 1908.

April 30.—The House authorizes the appointment of a joint committee to report a general parcel-post bill at the next session.

May 2.—The House passes the Post Office appropriation bill (\$260,000,000), including authorization for the establishment of an experimental rural parcel post.

May 6.—The Senate passes the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation bill.

May 7—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the substitute Pension bill, which will add more than \$25,000,000 annually to the pension roll; a measure is passed which is designed to carry into effect the provisions of the international wireless treaty recently signed at Berlin.

May 9.—The Senate passes the River and Harbor appropriation bill with amendments (\$34,000,000).

May 10.—The House passes the Legislative, Republican nomination and Harry Lane the Dem-Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill, abolishing the Commerce Court and making many vital causes leading to the wreck of the *Titanic* is begun changes in the departments; the conference report by Senators Smith and Newlands at New York. On the substitute Pension bill is agreed to.

April 23.—In the New Hampshire Presidential

May 13.—The House accepts the Senate's amendments to the measure providing for the direct election of United States Senators.

May 14.—The House, by vote of 244 to 31, passes the Clayton bill prohibiting the issuing of injunctions without notice.

May 16.—The Senate passes the Agricultural appropriation bill, adding \$2,000,000 to the House estimates... The House debates the Panama Canal bill, opposition developing against preferential treatment of American-owned ships.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

SPECIAL MASTER AND COUNSEL IN THE GOVERN-MENT'S SUIT TO DISSOLVE THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

(From left to right are. B. A. Reed, Henry B. Colton, assistant counsel for the Government; Henry P. Brown, Special Master appointed by the U. S. Circuit Court to take testimony; Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War, who appears for the Government, and R. V. Lindabury, chief counsel for the Steel Corporation. This photograph was taken on the steps of the New York Custom House after the session held on Tuesday morning, May 7.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

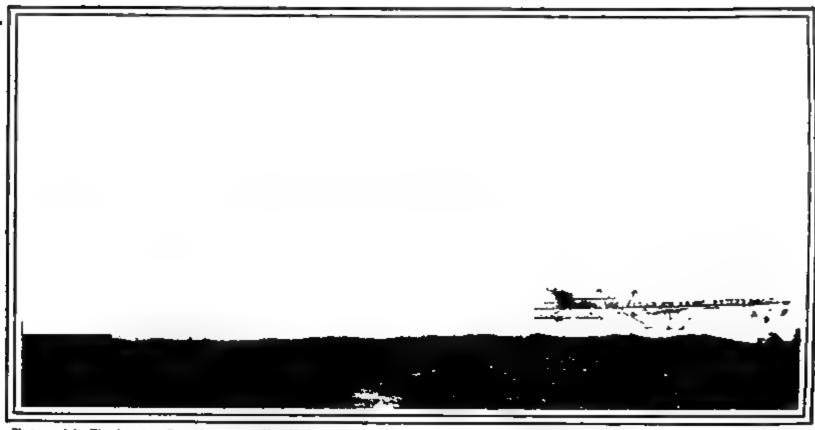
April 17.—The Connecticut Republican State Convention instructs four delegates-at-large for Mr. Taft. . . . The Alabama delegates to the Democratic National Convention are instructed for Mr. Underwood. . . . The President appoints Julia Lathrop as chief of the new Children's Bureau.

April 19.—In the Nebraska primaries, Mr. Roosevelt receives the Republican preference for President by 35,545, to approximately 11,800 each for President Taft and Senator La Follette; Champ Clark wins the Democratic contest; Governor Aldrich (Rep.) is renominated; United States Senator Norris Brown (Rep.) is defeated for renomination by Congressman Norris.... In the Oregon primaries, Colonel Roosevelt receives 25,400 votes, Senator La Follette 20,200, and President Taft 18,220; Woodrow Wilson receives the Democratic endorsement; Jonathan Bourne loses his seat in the United States Senate, Ben Selling winning the Republican nomination and Harry Lane the Democratic.... A Congressional inquiry into the causes leading to the wreck of the Titanic is begun by Senators Smith and Newlands at New York.

April 23.—In the New Hampshire Presidential primary, delegates pledged to President Taft are elected in two-thirds of the districts.

April 24.—Ten delegates to the national convention are selected by the Rhode Island Republican convention and instructed for Mr. Taft.... The four lowa delegates-at-large are instructed for President Taft by the State convention.

April 25.—The Missouri State convention is controlled by the Roosevelt forces, and the eight national delegates-at-large are instructed to vote for Colonel Roosevelt.



Photograph by The American Press Association, New York

# THE GERMAN CRUISER "MOLTKE," NOW ON A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

on Banking and Currency.

April 29.-By direction of President Taft, suit is brought against the International Harvester Company in the District Court of Minnesota.

April 30.—President Taft wins the Massachusetts Presidential preference primary by 3500 votes more than Colonel Roosevelt receives. . . . The Florida Democratic Presidential primary is carried by Congressman Underwood,

Tay 1.--Colonel Roosevelt, because President Tast won the Presidential preference primary in Massachusetts, requests the eight delegates-atlarge, instructed for him, to vote for Mr. Taft. . . . Congressman Underwood carries the Georgia Presidential primary, defeating Woodrow Wilson by more than 8000 votes. . . . The Pennsylvania State Convention, controlled by the Roosevelt leaders, adopts a progressive platform and instructs twelve national delegates-at-large for Colonel

May 2.—The conferees of the Senate and House agree on a general Pension bill adding \$25,coo,000 annually to the pension budget.

May 4.—The Roosevelt forces win a majority of the precinct conventions held throughout Texas.

May 6.--Colonel Roosevelt carries the Maryland Presidential preference primary by 29,124 to 26 000. for President Patt: Speaker Clark is the Demoeratic choice. . . . The Nevada Republican State Convention instructs its six delegates to the national convention to vote for Mr. Laft.

May 8 — The Kansas Republican State Convention instructs the four delegates it large for Mr. Roosevelt, . . . It is testined before the House Con mittee investigating the charges against Judge. Arenfuld that he was a party to a transaction with the Eric Railroad while a case involving that road was pending before him.

instructs its six national delegates for Mr. Tatt. Advisory Council.

April 27.—The Congressional inquiry into the ... The Senate Committee on Judiciary agrees to "money trust" is begun by the House Committee report favorably a resolution limiting the Presidential term to one period of six years.

> May 14.—The California Presidential primaries are carried by Colonel Roosevelt by 60,000 majority over President Tast; Champ Clark deseats Woodrow Wilson in the Democratic contest.

> May 16.—The Minnesota Republican convention instructs the State's twenty-four delegates to vote for Theodore Roosevelt in the national convention. . . . The West Virginia and Washington Republican conventions name Roosevelt delegatesat-large. . . . The South Carolina Democratic convention endorses Woodrow Wilson for President. .. The Maryland Democratic convention endorses Champ Clark. . . . The twenty-six lowa delegates to the Democratic National Convention are instructed for Champ Clark.

# POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

April 17. -Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, and Sierra Mojada, in Coahuila province, are captured by the Mexican revolutionists.

April 20.—It is reported from Calcutta that 3000 Tibetans were killed at Lhasa by Chinese troops.

April 21.—A new Hungarian ministry is formed, with George Lukaes as Premier.

April 23.—The Irish National Convention, at Dublin, unanimously endorses the British Government's Home Rule bill. . . . The Mexican Congress passes a bill increasing the army to 60,000 men.

The British House of Commons passes the Welsh disestablishment bill on its first reading. . . . The German Government's proposals to increase the army and navy are defeated in the Reichstag by a combination of Radicals, Socialists, and National Liberals.

April 27.—Civil war is renewed in Paraguay.

April 29.—Yuan Shih-kai delivers his first Presi-May 13 — The Wyoming Republican convention dential message at the opening of the Chinese

April 30.—The Venezuelan cabinet resigns after less than a year's existence. . . . The second reading of the Home Rule bill is moved by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons.

May 2.—The British commission under Lord Mersey begins its investigation of the causes leading to the wreck of the Titanic.

May 4.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez leaves United States soil for Juarez, Mexico, where he is proclaimed provisional president: he appoints Orozco, the insurgent leader, his minister of war.

May 6.—Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, defend Ambassador Bryce from attacks made in connection with the reciprocity question between the United States and

May 9.—The Home Rule bill passes its second reading in the British House of Commons.

May 10.—The German Reichstag passes on its second reading the bill increasing the army by 40,000 men.

May 13.—The Paraguayan government forces defeat the revolutionists near Asuncion and take 500 prisoners. . . . The first trial by jury ever held in China is begun at Shanghai.

May 14.-The German Reichstag passes the navy-increase bill on its second reading.

May 15.—Christian X. is proclaimed King of Denmark on the death of his father, FrederickVIII.

May 16.—The Weish Disestablishment bill passes its second reading in the House of Com-mons.... The Montreal elections result in a majority of about 45 for the Gouin government.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Government's note of warning is a refusal to recognize that government's right to interfere in Mexican affairs. . . . It is announced at Peking that six outlaws who murdered Bert Hicks, of Oshkosh, many, China cancels the contract for a loan of Wis., have been executed.

April 18. - A fleet of Italian warships bombards two Turkish forts at the entrance to the Darda-

April 18-19.—A mutiny among Moorish soldiers in Fez, before it is put down by the French troops, results in the slaughter of more than fifty French soldiers and nearly a hundred Jews.

April 19.—Russia agrees to recognize Italian German ambassador to Great Britain. sovereignty in Tripoli in return for support to Russia's Balkan policies.

April 20.—The American consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, reports that two Americans have been detained there by the revolutionists for more than a

April 23.—It is reported at Constantinople that Turkey has accepted the offer of mediation by the powers, in the hostilities with Italy, conditional on the maintenance of the sovereignty of Turkey in Tripoli, with economic concessions to Italy; the Turkish island of Lipso, near Smyrna. Turkish island of Stampalia, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, is seized by Italy.

April 25.—The British Government recognizes lives.

April 26.—The United States transport Buford American citizens.... A treaty of friendship, crew of the wrecked steamer Titanic... More

### ARCHBISHOP BONZANO, PAPAL DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES

April 17.—Mexico's reply to the United States commerce, and navigation is signed between Cuba and Peru.

> April 27. -Following the joint protest of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Ger-50,000,000 from a Belgian syndicate.

> May 1.—The Turkish Council of Ministers decides to reopen the Dardanelles.

> May 4.—Italian troops land on the island of Rhodes and capture it with but little resistance from the Turks. . . . P. May is appointed Belgian minister to the United States.

May 9. -Count Wolff-Metternich resigns as

May 14.—The Chinese Legislative Council rejects the loan agreement proposed by the six powers, declining to agree to foreign supervision of . More than one hundred Amerexpenditures. ican refugees board the United States transport Buford at points on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

May 16 The conference at London regarding the international loan to China is suspended owing to Russia's insistence on special safeguards for her own interests. . . An Italian destroyer seizes the

### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

April 17. -Secretary Knox-returns to Washingthe right of the United States to inquire into the ton from his tour among the Caribbean republics. loss of a foreign vessel if Americans have lost their . . . Mayor Gaynor of New York starts a relief fund for sufferers from the sinking of the *Titanic*.

April t8.—The steamer Carpathia arrives at is ordered to Mexican Pacific ports to protect. New York with 495 of the passengers and 210 of the

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT TO THE WOMEN OF THE CON-FEDERACY, UNVEILED AT COLUMBIA ON APRIL 11

than one hundred Siberian coal miners are killed ference is opened at Washington, representain a clash with Russian soldiers.

April 19.—A memorial service for those who lost their lives on the *Titanic* is held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

April 20.—It is announced that hereafter steamers of the International Mercantile Marine will carry lifeboats and rafts sufficient for all passengers and crew. . . . The mill strike at Lowell, Mass., ends in a partial victory for the employees.

April 20-21. - Cyclones in Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, and Georgia cause the death of nearly one hundred persons.

April 21.—Memorial services for the *Titanic* dead are held in many churches throughout the British Empire and the United States.

April 22 The locomotive engineers of the Eastern railroads accept the offer of mediation of their demands, made by Commissioner of Labor Neill and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court.

April 23.—The railroads accept the offer of mediation made by Commissioner Neill and Judge Knapp.

April 24. -The steamer Olympic is unable to sail from Southampton because of the objection of firemen and oilers to its life-boat equipment.... Many persons are killed in a conflict between textile strikers and Portuguese troops near Oporto.

April 26.—Wheat prices in Chicago advance to a new high level for the year.

April 28.—The bazaar section of Damascus, Syria, is destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to \$10,000,000.

April 29.—A proposal to construct a French trans-African railroad from Tangier to Juha, on the Indian Ocean, is made public in Paris.

April 30.—The cable ship Mackay-Bennett brings into Halifax 190 bodies picked up from the sea near the place where the Titanic foundered.

May 2.—The Italian battleship Re Umberto runs on the rocks off Tripoli and sinks. . . . A Turkish tugboat is blown to pieces by a mine in the Dardanelles.

May 3.—Fifty-nine unidentified bodies of *Titanic* victims recovered by the *Mackay-Bennett* are buried at Halifax.

May 4.—More than 15,000 persons participate in a womansuffrage parade in New York City.

May 6.—The will of John Jacob Astor, made public at New York, leaves the bulk of his estate of more than \$100,000,000 to his twenty-year-old son, William Vincent Astor.... The cable ship Minia arrives at Halifax with the bodies of fifteen Titanic victims.

May 7.—The ninth International Red Cross Con-

ference is opened at Washington, representatives of thirty-two countries being present.... The New Hampshire Supreme Court upholds the bequest of \$2,000,000 made by Mrs. Eddy to the Christian Science Church in Boston.

May 11.—Dr. John Grier Hibben is formally installed as president of Princeton University (see frontispiece).

May 14.—A convention of anthracite miners meets at Wilkes-Barre to consider the tentative agreement reached between their representatives and the operators.

# **OBITUARY**

April 17.—William Francis Harrity, formerly postmaster of Philadelphia and a prominent Democrat, 62.... Dr. Paul Freer, dean of the College of Medicine in the University of the Philippines

April 18—George F. Huff, a prominent Pennsylvania capitalist and former Representative, 69. . . . Col. Isaac F. Mack, for forty years editor of the Sandusky Register and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, 68.

April 20.—Robert Cameron Rogers, author of the poem "The Rosary," 50. . . . Lieut.-Col. Frank Bridgman, the oldest retired army officer in the United States, 91.

April 21.—Abraham ("Bram") Stoker, the English author and theatrical manager, 54....

Dr. Yung Wing, of Hartford, a prominent Chinese diplomat and reformer, 84.

April 22.—Stilson Hutchins, formerly a prominent newspaper proprietor in St. Louis and Washington, 74.... Horace J. Stevens, compiler and publisher of the "Copper Handbook," 46.

April 24.—Justin McCarthy, the Irish historian and novelist, and former member of Parliament 82.

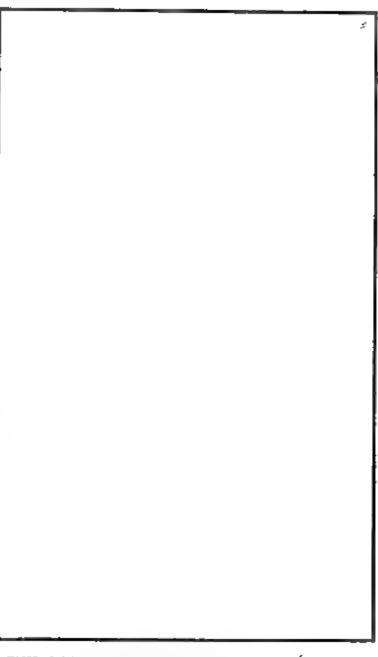
April 25.—Rev. Dr. George William Knox, professor of theology and history of religion at the Union Theological Seminary, 59. . . . Chester Holcombe, for many years secretary of the United States legation at Peking, 68.

April 27.—Dr. Daniel Kimball Pearsons, the philanthropist and friend of small colleges, 92. . . . Rear-Adm. Ebenezer Scudder Prime, U. S. N., retired, 65.

May I —Thomas C. Dawson, resident diplomatic officer of the State Department, and an authority on Latin American relations, 46.... James Rawle, president of the James G. Brill Car Company of Philadelphia, 70.... Beryl Faber the English actress.

May 2—Nathaniel N. Cox, a former member of Congress from Tennessee, 76..., Miss Mary Adams Currier for many years professor of elocution at Wellesley College, 80..., Ignatz Oestreicher, an expert in photographic chemistry 74.

May 3.—Emil L. Boas, American resident director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Com-



EMIL BOAS, LATE RESIDENT DIRECTOR (AT NEW YORK) OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

pany, 58. . . . Capt. George A. Gordon, the well-known New England genealogist, 84.

May 4.—Rt. Rev. Charles William Stubbs, Bishop of Truro (England), 67.... Stephen B. Griswold, formerly librarian in the State Law Library at Albany, N. Y., 76.

May 6.—Capt. Bradley S. Osbon, well known in the naval service of the United States and many other countries, 85.... Miss Julia Harris May, prominent in teaching, writing, and club circles in Maine, 79.... J. P. Mabee, chairman of the Railways Commission of Canada.

May 10.—Rev. Dr. Willis J. Beecher, a prominent theologian, educator, and author, 74.

May 11.—D. Cady Eaton, professor emeritus of the Yale Art School, 75.

May 13.—Agnes Deans Cameron, the well-known author and lecturer, 49.

May 14.—Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, 68.... Auguste Strindberg, the noted Swedish novelist and dramatist, 63.... Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U. S. A., 59.

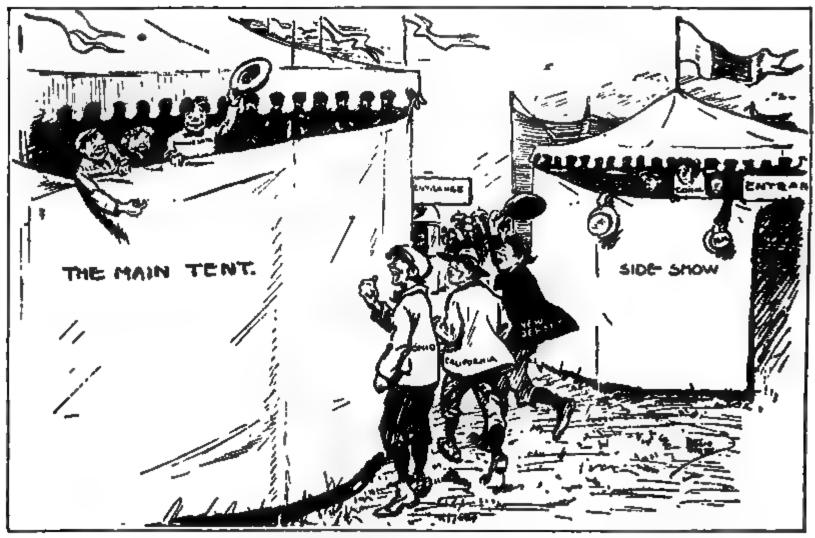
May 15.—Clifford S. Walton, an authority on commercial and maritime laws of the United States and Latin America, 51.... James Henry Haynie, formerly French correspondent of American newspapers, 71.

May 16.—Louis Henri Ayme, United States Consul-General at Lisbon, Portugal, 57.

### DR. D. K. PEARSONS

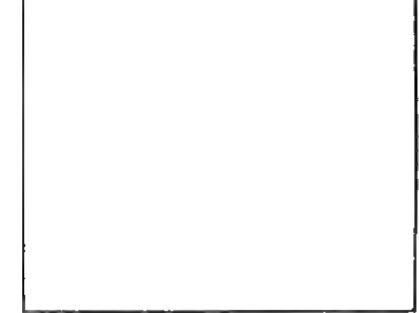
(The philanthropist and friend of small colleges, who died on April 27, at the age of ninety-two, having given away a fortune of \$5,000,000.)

# POLITICAL AND OTHER CARTOONS



FOLLOWING THE BIG CROWD INTO THE ROOSEVELT TENT
From the Evening Mail (New York)

ON the Republican side of the great politin, or swarming into, the Colonel's tent (inical circus, there has been considerable cluding Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, doubt as to which was the "main tent" and Maryland, California and other States) which the "side show." The crowd already would seem to decide the issue.



TAIT "SAY, THEODORE, YOU DON'T NEED AS MUCH COVERING AS I DO" From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane)

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND" From the North American (Philadelphia) THE SOUTHERN BREAD-AND-BUTTER DELEGATES: "ON WRICH SIDE DOES OUR DUTY LIE?"

• Prom the Harald (New York)

How the Southern delegates will finally line up at the Republican National Convention seems to be a matter of some uncertainty, which is true, of course, of a number of other delegations also, whether pledged or, as in the case of Massachusetts, "presented."

WON'T STAY PUT
(The eight Massachusetts delegates which Roosevelt turned over to Taft do not seem to like the idea of being given away) From the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)



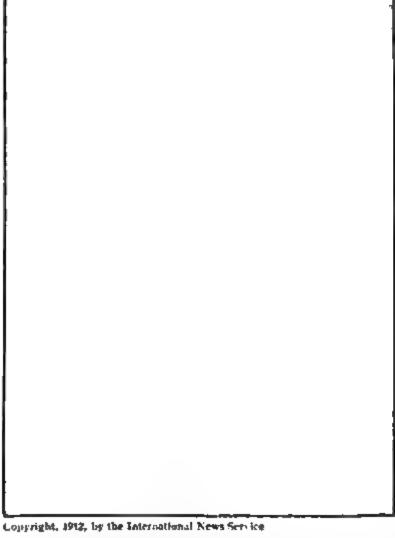
THE FALLEN BOOM

Can all the postmasters and revenue men
Put Humpty-Dumpty together again?

From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)

APRAID OF THE HUGHES DARK HORSE
THE LITTLE CANDIDATES: "M-mister, that's a s-s-strong cage, am't it?"

Prom the Journal (Portland, Oregon)



### UNCLE TRUSTY.

"William, I am reluctantly coming to the conclusion that you and Theodore are a couple of boneheads! Why can't you fish without disturbing the whole neighborhood? See how quiet Charlie is—he may get a bite any minute. Look at me—I'm lauding suckers hand over fist! Why should the aylvan quiet of Ohio be busted by loud, discordant and raucous noises? Cut it out!"

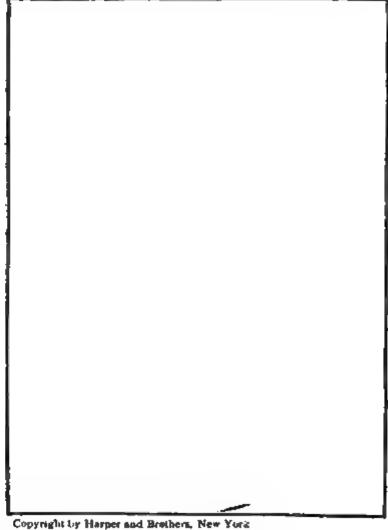
one, with its strenuous speaking tours, its properties and its "issues," including what I Job Hedges, in the New York campaign of 10 Cleverly ridiculed as "this king business."

From the American (New York)

MESSRS, TAFT AND ROOSEVELT EXHIBITING THEIR EQUIPMENT FOR THE PRESIDENCY

(A European view of the speaking campaign of the President and the ex-President) From Der Muskete (Vienna)

Never before has there been such a campaign for the Presidential nomination as this one, with its strenuous speaking tours, its personalities and its "issues," including what Mr. Job Hedges, in the New York campaign of 1910,



THEODORE AND WILL, THREE YEARS AGO AND AT Copyright by Harper and Brothers, New York PRESENT

Prom the Tribune (Chicago)

"ALL BAIL"

Prom Harper's Weekly (New York)

THAT "DAWG" OF CHAMP CLARK'S IS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF NOW From the Evening Mail (New York)

With the capture of various State primaries, himself but of the Speaker. The question Champ Clark's boom has gained greatly in whether Mr. Bryan will shy his hat into the strength. His "dawg," which was kicked ringin case of a deadlock at the Baltimore Conaround to some extent in the earlier stages of vention is arousing interest. Nor are there the game, seems to have grown to be such lacking earnest supporters of the Nebraska a mastiff that he can take care not only of "Commoner" for the Democratic nomination.

THOSE TROUBLESOME TIMES IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT From the Globe and Commercial Advertiser (New York)

The Agricultural Department has enjoyed precious little peace in the last few years, with Dr. Wiley, benzoate of soda, the Everglades land scandal, and now the nauseating meat inspection investigation.

# THE NEXT WORD IN SHIPBUILDING From the Gasette-Times (Pittsburgh)

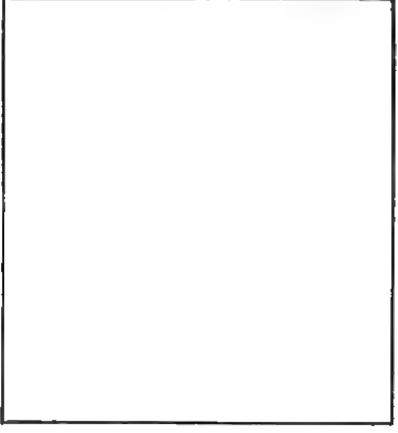
TOLL OF THE SEA

(Dedicated to the memory of the brave men who went down in the Titonic, April 15th)

Tears for the dead, who shall not come again Homeward to any shore on any tide! Tears for the dead! but through that bitter rain Breaks, like an April sun, the smile of pride.

What courage yielded place to others' need,
Patient of discipline's supreme decree,
Well may we guess who know that gallant breed
Schooled in the ancient chivalry of the sea! From Punch (London)





BREAKING UP ANOTHER BACKYARD GAME Usele Sam is going to put a stop to knocking fouls through the window

Prom the News-Tribune (Duluth)

SECRETARY KNOX IN CUBA (A Cuban view of the diplomatic methods employed by our State Department toward Central America) From La Politica Comica (Havana)

# HOMER DAVENPORT—CARTOONIST

record that he relished the portrait of himself which Davenport had made familiar to millions of Americans all over the country.

Davenport's "Uncle Sam" was one of the best produced by any cartoonist. He usually pictured him as a dignified and serious gentleman, shrewd of face and spare in form, clad, of course, in the traditional tricolor, but, emerging as a rule only in great crises, scenting trouble on the international horizon perhaps, and reaching out for his old flintlock, or bowed with grief over some tragic event of national interest.

While much of Davenport's work was not without humor, his strongest and most characteristic work were his serious cartoons, which partook of the nature of the stern religious reformer for whom he was named. A good deal of this quality undoubtedly came to him through being brought into early association with the work of Nast, whose powerful cartoons in *Harper's Weekly* penetrated the Oregon backwoods where Davenport was born. These cartoons made such an

"RE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME"

(A popular cartoon in the Roosevelt Campaign of 1904)

From the Essuing Mail (New York)

knowed you from your pictures in the papers—the ones Mr. Davenport draws." Davenport was sitting close by, so the Senator couldn't help but smile, although it is not on

MR. DAVENPORT MEETS SENATOR HANNA

impression in the Davenport home that the mother set her heart on having her son become a great cartoonist.

Davenport began to draw very early in life, but never took any lessons in the art. In fact he got little or no schooling of any kind. This lack of technical training was at times apparent in his work, but it did not to any extent mar the satirical power of his political work. The chief qualities of his cartoons were simplicity and force. If the drawing sometimes seemed crude, the idea was always apparent and the effect strong.

Although his first efforts in newspaper work were neither brilliant nor successful, Davenport's subsequent rise to fame was rapid.

MR. DAVENPORT'S IDEA OF A "TRUST"
From the Journal (New York)

Like many another American farm boy, his William Harcourt, Balfour earliest ambitions led him in the direction of cently he had gone back to the sawdust ring; but his circus career was and was engaged on the Ne brief and inglorious. His first newspaper job His last cartoon, and the o was on the Portland Oregonian, from which cost him his life, was on the

GLADSTONE AS CARICATURED BY DAVENPORT AT **HAWARDEN CASTLE** 

cause his drawing of a stove for an advertise- member of his craft. ment was far from satisfactory.

After drifting about somewhat, now on the San Francisco Examiner, then on the Chronicle, and doing other miscellaneous work, he was discovered by Mr. Hearst and brought to New York in 1895 to draw for the Evening Journal as one of the highest paid men in the profession. Here his powerful work attracted wide attention and he quickly achieved national fame. Mr. Davenport remained with the Journal during the silver-and-gold campaign of 1896, the Spanish War of 1898, and the second McKinley campaign of 1900. In all of these important periods he and his pencil were in the very forefront of the molders of public opinion. In the campaigns of 1904 and 1908 he was with the New York Evening Mail. It was in the Roosevelt campaign of 1904 that Davenport drew the famous "He's good enough for me" cartoon, of which millions of copies were circulated.

Davenport spent a good deal of time traveling in Europe, and on one of his trips he attended the Dreyfus trial, sketching the principal characters. He also visited England and caricatured some of the prominent statesmen there, including Gladstone, Sir

He had gone down to the Carpathia was due and th which turned into pneumor his death.

Born in the little town of Silverton, Oregon, in 1867, Davenport was forty-five years of age at the time of his death. Besides his cartoon work, he had also written several books, among which were "The Diary of a Country Boy," "The Bell of Silverton and Other Stories of Oregon," and "The Dollar or the Man." He occasionally lectured on the influence and work of the cartoonist. Davenport was very fond of country life and a great lover of animals. On his stock farm in New Jersey he raised fancy poultry and bred horses and other animals. In 1906, he visited Arabia and brought over, with the Sultan's especial permission, a string of twentyseven Arabian horses, said to be the only genuine horses of this type in America. Had Mr. Davenport lived, he would undoubtedly have given us some brilliant work during the coming Presidential campaign. His death removed a potent force in American journalhe separated suddenly—the story goes—be- ism, and a most picturesque and popular

Topyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

# WILLIAM T. STEAD

# BY ALBERT SHAW

practically certain that William T. Stead was fishing fleet off the banks of Newfoundland, America. but this faint hope was, after a few days, shown to be futile. Some days before the great ship sailed, Mr. Stead, in the course of a letter to the editor of this magazine, had written as follows:

The general feeling of unrest which is surging over the world just now is profoundly disquieting many minds, although it is raising high hopes in others. Mrs. Besant, with whom I am lunching to-day, is very confident that the signs of the times foreshadow the second coming of the Divine incarnation; while in the other camp there is a general conviction that the end of all things is near at hand. It is a mighty interesting time to live in, although

WHEN the pages of this REVIEW were enough coal in our house to last another ten days, closed for the press last month it was and then we are done. If things settle down into something like decent order here, I think I shall start for New York on the Titanic, which sails, not one of the rescued survivors of the Titanic. if it can get coal enough, on April 10. It will be There was a bare chance that a few passengers her first voyage, and the sea trip will do me good, had been picked up by sailing vessels of the and I shall have a chance of seeing you all for a few days. I should not remain more than a week in

The great coal strike, with its profound social and political bearings, had engaged Mr. Stead's time and attention. No one grasped its significance more fully, and no one wrote about it with more complete knowledge or clearer understanding of its meaning than did he. His sympathies were strongly with the solution that was reached by act of Parliament. His interpretation of the meaning of that solution will be found in five pages from his pen that came to us in time for use somewhat trying to one's nerves. We have got in the May number of the REVIEW, and which

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE LONDON "REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

we published under the title: "A World's near Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he welfare is involved.

man of his time had a better knowledge of unequaled.

the whole realm. His reading was well directed and voluminous, his memory was prodigious, and a certain amount of schooling sufficed to give some discipline and direction to his further work of selfeducation.

As a means of selfsupport, while still in his teens he entered a business establishment, but constantly wrote for the local press. This writing was so original and strong that it led to his appointment as editor of a daily paper called the Northern Echo, published at Darlington,

Object Lesson from British Democracy." scarcely more than entered upon his ma-England had put into her laws and social jority. This was in 1871, and his work at institutions two new principles,—namely, the Darlington continued for nearly ten years. minimum living wage as a human right, and It was during this time that Mr. Gladstone the settlement of industrial deadlocks by aroused the conscience of England by his government action when the whole public attacks upon Lord Beaconsfield's government for its complacent attitude toward Turkey It was characteristic of Mr. Stead that he in the matter of the Bulgarian atrocities. should have gloried in a solution that to his Great leaders in church and state rallied mind meant much for the improvement of about Mr. Gladstone, and no one wrote on general conditions. For forty years as a behalf of the persecuted Bulgarian Chrisjournalist and reformer he had been working tians more earnestly and brilliantly than **W**. with pen and voice for the upbuilding of the T. Stead. His work brought him recognition, British democracy. And he had toiled with a and he was regarded as a man with a future. completeness of faith and a single-minded His association with the leaders in this work intensity of conviction that made him even that supported Russia in her campaign against more the prophet and the preacher of right- Turkey, and that brought Mr. Gladstone eousness than the great journalist. Yet no back into power, led to his removal to London.

In 1880 Mr. John Morley, now Lord Morthe art and method of journalism, and in the ley, became editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, use of the press as the organ of modern demo- and Mr. Stead was invited to become his cratic opinion he was almost, if not quite, assistant editor. Mr. Morley, after two or three years, went into Parliament and gave Mr. Stead had begun his journalistic career up the editorship, Mr. Stead being appointed while still very young. His father was a to succeed him. Whereupon great things Congregationalist minister in the north of happened in London journalism. Mr. Stead England, and the family income was too put amazing energy and fertility of resource small to give the promising son a university into his editorial work, and surrounded himeducation. But his father was able to give self with young men of talent and brilliancy him something far better, for he inspired his who helped him make the paper the most boy with great intellectual, moral, and social alert and the most interesting in England, ideals. A more eager mentality than that while also leading its contemporaries in of young Stead could not have been found in intellectual and literary qualities. It was in

those days that Mr. Stead's sensational but well-informed work achieved the reconstruction of the British navy. The Pall Mall Gazette led in every field of moral, social, and political progress. It was the apostle of friendship rather than enmity between England and Russia. Its daring exposure of conditions under which young girls were forced into "white slavery" led to the enactment of better laws and to permanent social reforms, although Mr. Stead went to jail for three months on a technical charge resulting from methods used by his assistants to obtain evidence.

Meanwhile Mr. Stead had established interviewing as a feature of London journalism, and he was the most remarkable interviewer yet produced by the modern newspaper. His interest was so intense, his intelligence so alert, and his memory so remarkable, that he could transmute a conversation in which no notes were taken into an extended report of almost flawless accuracy. As an illustration of his methods at that time a personal incident may be related. The present writer, then a young Western Review. Mr. Bryce and Mr. Bunting had minute study of the great Scotch town. repeatedly advised the young American that he must know Mr. Stead as the most active came in the mail to the American's London and potent personality in English journalism, lodgings. Mr. Stead had cast the conversaeven though, in their opinion, rather self- tion into the form of an interview on the traces of the Liberal party, of which they which was so complete and accurate that home at Wimbledon. The first impression Mall Gazette. made by the Pall Mall editor was that of an like a whirlwind in getting the last forms of and every part. He could make brilliant his afternoon paper to press, he was effective copy more rapidly, perhaps, than anyone else, his mental and physical movements.

light, Mr. Stead sprang into a swing suspended gave up the editorship at the beginning of from the branch of a great tree behind the the year 1800. He had already formed the house, and swung himself violently back and conception of the Review of Reviews, and forth till he had somewhat satisfied his need brought it out at once as an illustrated of exercise and fresh air. After dinner he led monthly having its own opinions but also rethe visitor into a narration of what had seemed viewing the world's more significant discusnovel and important to an American familiar sions and presenting a resume of the more with the problems of American cities in the important steps in the making of contempo-

# THE VETERAN JOURNALIST

editor, had been spending the greater part new undertakings that were transforming of the year 1888 in England, where his op- Glasgow. A great deal had been going on in portunities for observation and study had Glasgow with which the rest of the world been due in large part to the friendship of has now for twenty years been catching up. Mr. Bryce—then in Parliament and now But at that time nobody had studied it or ambassador at Washington—and the late written anything about it. And the American Sir Percy Bunting, editor of the Contemporary editor had spent a number of weeks in a very

Two or three days later a package of proofs willed and prone at times to kick over the social reforms of the municipality of Glasgow, were prominent members. An introduction only a few corrections were needed. It was to Mr. Stead lead to an immediate invitation so long that it was broken into two parts and to spend the night with him in his suburban appeared in successive numbers of the Pall

Although editor-in-chief of the paper, Mr. astonishing vitality and energy. Though Stead gave his own personal touch to any and methodical in spite of the rapidity of —certainly than anyone else in England. He would brook no interference from the Arriving at Wimbledon in the autumn twi- owners of the paper, and on that account he to edit it until his death. On the very day nity for usefulness. of the sinking of the *Titanic* his pen was busily of the Review on his arrival in New York.

with his help, that the AMERICAN REVIEW novelty and contrast. He did not quite of Reviews was founded by its present understand the wholesome forces that were editor in the following year, -namely, early dominant after all in American life; at any in 1801. Although wholly independent of rate, he preferred to hold up to American each other in editorship and control, and communities a picture of their worst shortquite different in method and appearance, comings. If he did not quite understand there has been close and unbroken coopera- Chicago, it is true in like manner that Chicago tion between Mr. Stead's English Review and did not quite understand him. He wrote 2 its American namesake. A great number book, which he called "If Christ Came to of invaluable articles from his pen have ap- Chicago." Many good and sensitive Amerpeared from time to time in this magazine, icans felt that this scathing exposure of vice written especially to inform American readers and crime lacked balance and proportion. about English or European personages and Mr. Stead, of course, would not for a moment affairs.

of necessary financial support. This failure shores. was a great disappointment to him, and the in public during his entire visit.

ing about a sort of informal union of all kinds gestions. of societies and forces that were working for

rary history. It was a successful periodical expound his views he could not decline what from the beginning, and Mr. Stead continued seemed to him a call of duty and an opportu-

He spoke, not once, but many times. Chiengaged, and he was presumably writing an cago was to him a new and astounding article to be mailed back for the next number phenomenon. In studying the conditions that needed reform, he was perhaps over-It was upon Mr. Stead's suggestion, and impressed, as a stranger must needs be, by have denied that an American might have Mr. Stead had never crossed the Atlantic gone at that time to London or Liverpool until, in the autumn of 1893, he accepted an and found conditions of misery, poverty, urgent invitation from his American col- brutality, sin, and crime far worse that those league to come as his guest and see the great existing in Chicago. Generally speaking, it exposition at Chicago in its closing days, seems better for the visitor to fight evil in Mr. Stead at that time had been trying to his own country, where he is responsible, start a daily newspaper in London, which he than to expose it in another country at the had been obliged to discontinue through lack very moment of his first landing upon its

But Mr. Stead did the thing that he saw moment was one of fatigue and depression fit to do. He was a genius, a moral enthusuch as he had never experienced before. It siast, and a law unto himself. He had made is only when this is understood that the cir- his exposure of vice in London ten years cumstances of his visit to Chicago can be before, upon his own sensational plan, and he fully appreciated. His fatigue was so great had shocked many good people, but had acthat he had given a promise not to speak complished valuable results. The Chicago visit caused him to be misunderstood in But he had recently started in England America; and it certainly diminished for a a so-called "civic federation" movement, number of years the influence which his which had been productive of immediately valuable political and social articles might useful results in a number of English cities otherwise have gained. Yet the great Naand towns, where he had succeeded in bring-tional Civic Federation grew out of his sug-

From the psychological standpoint, and the betterment of the community, so that quite apart from moral considerations, the their efforts might be mutually helpful. This intensity of Mr. Stead's Chicago crusade idea had been taken up in the AMERICAN was due to reaction from the failure of his REVIEW OF REVIEWS from Mr. Stead's daily paper, into which he had thrown him-English work, and the result had been the self for a number of weeks with an almost beginnings of similar organizations in a num- superhuman effort to achieve success by sheer ber of American towns. The plan had ap- brilliancy and personal power. He had pealed strongly to many people in Chicago started the paper on faith. He had informed who were anxious to have the exposition year the Lord that if He wished the daily paper to followed by a well-considered and perma- be a success He would have to see that it obnent program for social and moral progress. tained either a divinely appointed financial Mr. Stead was recognized as the apostle of backer, or else—and preferably—so large a such movements, and when called upon to public support that it would need no capital.

It was a splendid act of faith, and it ought to have succeeded. Mr. Stead's attitude toward the Lord in this matter was very much like that of Senator Jonathan Bourne's attitude toward the people of Oregon. Mr. Stead's paper more than swallowed up in a few days the profits of the successful Review of Reviews, and failed; although the people of London ought to have had vision enough and generosity enough to have tided it over and made it all that it might readily have become, a very great and brilliant success.

\* A prophet is sometimes without honor, for the moment. Yet great progressives are also optimists by nature, and they recover their faith both in the Lord and in their fellow men. Mr. Stead, during the Chicago episode in 1803, felt that he did not want to go back to England at all. It took some firm arguing to show him that London must remain the only possible center for his activities and his worldwide interests and influence. He could not have adapted himself in detail to the institutions of any country but his own, although so ready were his sympathies and so large was his grasp that he could comprehend the principles and the spirit of national life in all countries. He had begun with a great gospel of the mission of the Englishspeaking world. He was a tremendous Imperialist. It was his expression of the meaning of England, and the influence of Anglo-American ideas, that had created in Cecil Rhodes the ambition to paint with British red as much as possible of the map of Africa.

So strongly committed had Mr. Stead been to the ideals of British rule in Africa, as elsewhere in the world, that many of his friends could never understand why, in later years, he opposed so intensely the objects of the Jameson raid and the subsequent war, that resulted in the conquering and absorption of the two little Boer republics. Mr. Stead would have been delighted with a voluntary federation of the different political entities of South Africa under the egis of the British flag. But he felt that Mr. Chamberlain, as colonial minister, had dealt unfairly with the Boers, and that the war was the result of a conspiracy in which the business affairs of the Chartered South African Company had been discreditably involved. His passion for justice was greater than his zeal for the British Empire. By a singular coincidence, Mr. Chamberlain had sent Alfred Milner, now Lord Milner, to be governor-general and assistants in the early days of the Pall Mall of his popular support. Yet he hammered

MR. STEAD ON VACATION AT HAYLING ISLAND (Mr. Stead had a number of years ago acquired a summer home, which he called Holly Bush, on the south coast of England, at Hayling Island, where with his family he threw himself with great zest into out-of-door recreations, and where, also, he did much of his writing.)

British representative in Cape Colony, and Gazette. His attitude as a pro-Boer cost him Milner had been one of Mr. Stead's editorial many friendships and a considerable part

### A SNAPSHOT OF MR. STEAD IN CONSTANTINOPLE LAST AUTUMN

that he had shown when opposing the Dis- was intensely interesting. criticized have, in these last weeks, paid trib- medan feelings led him to decline. ute to his sincerity and patriotism.

tempts of the peace societies to secure a Hemisphere. reference of the questions at issue to the Hague Tribunal.

away with the same brilliancy and power with Russia. His visit at Constantinople He was even raeli government and defending the Bul- invited to speak on international peace in the garians in 1875. The enmitties of that period great mosque of San Sophia,—an opportunity are now forgotten, and the men whom he which his sense of courtesy toward Moham-

He had been for a number of years past Mr. Stead's last visit to the United States an earnest worker for a good understanding was in 1907, when he participated in the between England and Germany, and he had meetings of the Peace Congress. Nobody in been instrumental in bringing a large body these recent years had been more active and of German editors to visit England. Yet he zealous than he for the cause of international had never ceased to believe that until world harmony. He had written constantly upon conditions are much better than they are various phases of this great question, and had it would be necessary for England to mainfor a time published a special periodical which tain her naval supremacy. He was, moreover he called War Against War. He had felt a firm believer in the wisdom of maintaining strongly that the action of Italy in attempt- the navy of the United States as an agency ing to seize Tripoli had been wholly unjusti- of peace and a beneficent factor in the harfied; and he had been the leader in the at-mony and progress of the whole Western

In private life Mr. Stead was always a man of the utmost simplicity. He was generous His interest in this matter had led to his to everyone who seemed to be in distress, being invited by the Turkish Government and his kindness was lavished in particular to come to Constantinople and aid in getting upon those who deserved it so little that the Turkish cause presented for international nobody else would help them. For, as he arbitration. The last interview between Mr. always reasoned, deserving cases could usu-Stead and the present writer was in Paris, ally find help and relief, while the really one day last October, Mr. Stead leaving that needy were the others. He was like an elder same evening by the Oriental Express for the brother to his sons and daughters, and a de-Turkish capital. His energy and enthusiasm lightful companion and loyal friend to those were as great as they had been in the '80's, who had come into the circle of his life. He when he was working for the maintenance of had always been a believer in extending to the British navy and a good understanding women every legal and political responsibility,

as well as every right, that had been granted more perfectly attuned to things not of this to men.

His great interest in psychic research and with natures more sensitive than ours and daughters.

world.

Besides his incessant contributions to the "occultism," so called, is well known. Many daily press and to periodicals, Mr. Stead of his friends had deplored his activities as a wrote a very large number of books and brospiritualist, and doubtless in certain circles chures. While most of these were journalistic his influence was diminished by his editing, in their method, they were of extraordinary for some years, a periodical called Border- influence and power and of lucid and brilliant land and his publishing what he regarded as style. Three of his four sons were trained by communications from the spirit world. As him in practical journalism and the business for those of us who have not given much of publishing. The eldest of these, his namestudy to these matters, and who are not in- sake, died several years ago. The other two, fluenced by the things which brought abso- Alfred and Henry, will continue to carry on lute conviction to Mr. Stead's mind, it is at the Review of Reviews and the business of least permissible to be tolerant and to admit Stead's Publishing House. Besides three that some of our fellow men may be gifted sons, there survive Mrs. Stead and two

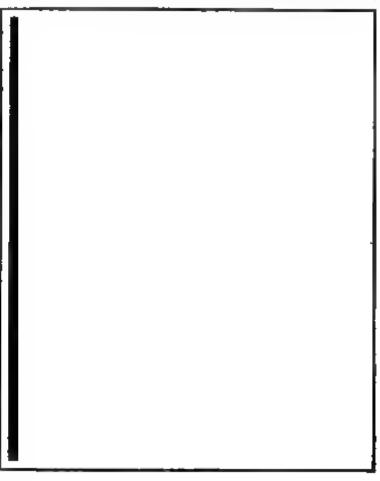
# BRITISH TRIBUTES TO MR. STEAD

IN the current number of the London at closest quarters liked him best. His generosity Review of Reviews there appear many was unbounded, and his death will be mourned by a large number of persons of all costs and tributes to Mr. Stead from his former colleagues and other associates. A biographical stimulated. sketch which was published in the London Times immediately after the news of the Titanic disaster, is well-informed and sympathetic. In his concluding comment on Mr. Stead's influence as a journalist the writer of this says:

The influence of W. T. Stead on daily journalism in England was great. He struck the personal note. He acclimatized the "interview." He developed the "crossheads" He extended the scope of the special article and the signed contribution. He introduced pictorial illustration. All these were the outward signs of the current of fresh vigor and greater vividness of presentment which were an expression of his personality. His taste was not impeccable; but he had at command a wealth of allusion, and he was a master of nervous vivid language. He had a most ingenious and fertile mind; he was a subtle dialectician; and his copiousness was prodigious. He was accessible to all comers, though a notice at the bottom of the stairs used to run, "As callers are many and time is short, the former are asked to economize the latter." His correspondence was enormous and he kept all his letters. He did not write shorthand -an idle feat in one possessed of an unusually retentive memory. He was beloved by all who worked with him, for he was always helpful and indulgent and his flow of good spirits was unfailing. His conversation was apt to be monologue, but he was a brilliant and most entertaining talker full or vivacity, spontaneity, and picturesque phrasing. He was frankly egotistical; but he had a keen sense of fun, he enjoyed nothing more than a laugh at himself, and those who knew the man

was unbounded, and his death will be mourned by a large number of persons of all sorts and conditions whom he had befriended, encouraged, and

Of peculiar interest are the reminiscences of Lord Milner who was closely associated with Mr. Stead on the Pall Mall Gazette in the early eighties. Looking back over the thirty years that have elapsed Lord Milner affirms his belief that no newspaper in any



A RECENT PORTRAIT

MR. STEAD, WITH OLIVER CROMWELL'S PISTOL AND A STATUE OF GENERAL GORDON

country has ever exercised so much influence upon public affairs as the Pall Mall did during the first years of Mr. Stead's editorship. This, he says, was entirely due to the took place in the Pall Mall office in those days Lord Milner says:

The real truth was that he loved to develop his ideas dialectically, in discussion with someone personally congenial to him, but whose habit of mind was as dissimilar as possible to his own. How well I remember these daily conflicts. They were among the most vivid experiences of my life. It is impossible to give any idea of the force, the copiousness, the dexterity, the intellectual nim-bleness, the range of readily available knowledge, the aptness of illustration, with which he would defend even the most extravagant and paradoxical. proposition. His instinct led him to provoke criticism, for it was only in reply to criticism that he could bring all his own forces into the field, and

more keen delight in argumentative encounter. He would go on debating, with the printers screaming for "copy," till he sometimes left himself less than half an hour to write or dictate a leading article; then he would dash it off at top-speed, and embody in it, with astonishing facility, the whole gist and essence of the preceding discussion.

It has been my good fortune in life to be brought into contact with an exceptional number of mea of great and diverse ability. Among them all I cannot recall one who was anything like his equal in vitality. It is quite superfluous to dwell on his gifts as a writer; but his conversation was far more brilliant and stimulating than the best of his I don't suppose any editor was ever so beloved by his staff, from the first lieutenant down to the office-boy. It was such fun to work with him. The tremendous "drive," the endless surprises, the red-hot pace at which everything was carried on, were rendered not only tolerable but delightful by his never-failing geniality and by that glorious gift of humor, not always apparent in his writing, which made him so fascinating a companion. His sympathy, his generosity, his kindliness were lavished on all who came within his reach.

Lord Esher contributes a fund of recollections not only of his own relations with Mr. Stead, but of pithy remarks that were made at various times by other notable Englishmen concerning the great journalist's striking characteristics:

His influence upon public affairs was not spasmodic. It never relaxed. Although he ran up many blind alleys, he wonderfully sustained through life his onward march. It is a curious and humiliating reflection that such a man, so disinterested and so patriotic, could for forty years ardently promote everything that is noblest and best in the life of his country without receiving any public mark or recognition of his national and imperial work. He died poor and unrewarded. Yet he was rich in the esteem of many noble minds, and honored by the confidence of the greatest among his contemporaries. I once said to General Gordon, "You appear to me always walk-ing with God." He replied, "Some of us do. Look at Stead."

Captain Fisher of the Excellent thirty years ago force of his personality. Speaking of the called him the missionary, fearless even when editorial conferences and discussions that alone, believing in his God—the God of Truth—a man of hig heart and great emotions; an exploder

"gas-bags," and the terror of liars. Lord Fisher, since his death, has written of him, "Old Stead only feared God. He feared no one else. He told me, when I was at the Admiralty, to remember Nebuchadnezzar, but he never needed to be told. He was humble-minded from his mother's womb."

In the early days of their friendship Rhodes said to me, speaking of Stead, "He is the greatest patriot I know; England is his home, and every foot of ground over which the British flag flies is his native land."

No man in our time had talked with so many people, from the highest to the lowest. No man was ever more trusted by those with whom he talked, and no man was more deserving of confidence. He was highly tested, when his profescertainly no man less resented criticism or took a sion is considered, and his intimate knowledge of

secret things is appreciated. The test never failed. For some reason difficult to explain men and women spoke to him with unusual freedom from reserve. Yet even the secrets of his enemies were safe.

Said Earl Grey, speaking at the Press Fund dinner:

views, I have always regarded with affection and esteem his chivalrous and Quixotic character, and have admired him, certainly during the early history.

eighties, as the first of journalists. remember how, in the early eighties, he forced by his articles entitled "The Truth of the Navy, by One Who Knows," Mr. Gladstone, the most powerful minister of our time, to spend most grudgingly an additional £6,000,000 on the strengthening of our navy I remember how he forced the same reluctant minister to send out Gordon to Khartoum, and I never shall forget his heroic exertions to secure the expedition of a relief column to Gordon's assistance at a time when there was good reason to believe it would have been successful. remember how he again practically single-handed literally forced upon the statute book the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A GARDEN PARTY AT CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, WIMBLEDON (Mr. Stead in argument with Herbert Burrows and another guest)

Dr. E. J. Dilthe rôle of antagonist to Mr. Stead, in the discussion of Russian politics, makes this generous comment:

All great abuses kindled a volcanic fire in the heart of Mr. Stead, and all great reform schemes electrified him. No sacrifice was too great to suppress the one or to further the other. And once he set out upon a chivalrous campaign of this kind, he idealized every thing and every person capable of advancing the cause.

living Englishmen know it, tells how the news of Mr. Stead's death was received in that part of the world:

His end, like his life, was grandiose, heroic. The tidings, at once mournful and soul-stirring, when flashed across the wires, evoked a heartfelt response from one end of Russia to the other. Members of all parties, of all classes, of all creeds and nationalities, commemorated Stead with gratitude and pride. "The prince of European journalists," one publicist calls him; "the soul of social reform" is the term applied to him by another, and "the Although often profoundly differing from his genuine friend of Russia" by all. . In the remotest towns his name is familiar. In parts of Finland it is a household word. It will live in the world's

Mr. J. L. Garvin admiratly sums up Mr. Stead's service to journalism in this paragraph:

It was in sheer vitality and vitalizing power that he excelled. As a living and energizing personal force, giving vivid being to the paper stuff that may so easily become waste, dead matter, and into which no man can put more than he can take out of himself, I doubt whether he ever had an equal in journalism. More than anyone else he realized that though it works with words, it is a matter of action, not merely a chorus to contemporary life expressing the comments of passive witnesses. Stead was splendidly the journalist as a man of action holding his own with men of action, from the top down

lon, whose lot it was to appear frequently in in all the other spheres. He was the only journalist who has been an international figure in his own right apart from any particular newspaper. He was not only a man of genius; he was possessed by ideas as only a man of strong genius can be. That was his hindrance in several ways, but it was that which made him.

> Other of Mr. Stead's brilliant qualities as an editor are described by Mr. J. A. Spender, a friend of many years' standing:

He was a man of extraordinary precision and Dr. Dillon, who knows his Russia as few grasp of detail. Hardly ever have I known him wrong about a fact, and his power of reducing masses of detail to brief and lucid statements was unequaled. Give him the biggest Blue-Book, and he would have the heart out of it in half an hour

MR AND MRS. W. T. STEAD (Taken during their honeymoon)

and a luminous summary, omitting nothing of of Mr. Stead's for more than a quarter of any importance, going to press within an hour. His articles were like the hewing of a straight path through a tangled forest. There might be woods and bogs to right and left, but he troubled nothing about them, so long as his own path was clear. His talk made much more allowance than his writing for the complexity of things, and there was no better critic in London of other people's views. Pose a question, and he would talk it out from a dozen points of view with the keenest sense of its the Belgians on the Congo question. Mr. complications.

The following paragraph from Dr. Clifford's address at the memorial service held in Westminster Chapel aptly expresses what has been in many minds when seeking to epitomize the qualities and activities to get the thing done, so I went to the telegraph that went to make up this remarkable per- office and telegraphed, "His Majesty the King that went to make up this remarkable personality:

William T. Stead as a journalist, brilliant, rapid, columns of the Pall Mall Gazette.

unconventional, accomplished, his mind a fountain ever fresh and full of original ideas, his resources apparently exhaustless, and his energy without bounds. To me he was as a prophet who had come straight out of the Old Testament into our modern storm-swept life. I recognize his primacy among the editors of the eighties and nineties of the last century; but for him the press was a sword to cut down the foes of righteousness, a platform from which to hearten and inspire the armies of the Lord, a pulpit from which to preach his crusades, a desk at which he could expound his policy for making a new heaven and a new earth. He was a man with a mission, and journalism was the organ through which be wrought at it. He wrote to get things done done. and not merely talked about

In similar vein is the comment of H. W. Massingham, in the (Nation) London:

It is not difficult to predict the place which this vital and original personality will hold in the history of his time. He will live as the man who made of modern journalism in England a powerful personal force. He found it a thing of conventions and respectabilities, buried in anonymity, and fettered by party ties. The newspaper was a col-lective "organ of opinion." He made it the instrument of one intensely individual mind. Stead's main conception of an editor's duty was to be himself. He realized as no one before him had done, and as few who have come after him have dared to do, the power which a newspaper gave him to record himself with headlines and bold type, with recitative and chorus, on a pedestal of fact and news once in every four-and-twenty hours. His temperament was that of the great pamphleteers. In his boldness and versatility, in his faith in the constructive power of the pen, in many of his opinions, even in his championship of women, he resembled Defoc.

Sir Henry Lunn, who had been an intimate a century, gives in the British Weekly an interesting account of Mr. Stead's relations to important developments in British politics. He gives an entertaining illustration of the way in which Mr. Stead accomplished his journalistic feats. On one occasion he wished to interview the King of Stead himself told the story as follows:

I wanted to see the King, and I asked a certain man if he could tell me how to do it. He said, "Do you know So-and-So? By approaching him you might manage an interview with So-and-So, who is in the Belgian Court." I wanted of the Belgians. I am coming to see your Majesty on the Congo question.—Stead, Editor Pall Mall Gazette." And within twenty-four hours Many of us, perhaps most of us, think of I had an interview with the King in print in the

# THE PARTY WAS WILLING TO TAKE HIM IN 1908

THE G. O. P. BLEPHANT: "Come, Mr. President, I'll furnish you another free ride if you'll just get aboard." From the Journal (Minneapolis)

# ROOSEVELT AND THE THIRD TERM

N 1900 Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of the President, and had devoted himself quietly State of New York, and early in that and faithfully to the duties of his office. year he had announced that he would be a candidate for another term. His friends were convention had to do with the selection of a early age, and had been a sturdy and aggres- his sense of duty obliged him to accept. His sive figure in the Republican party, and enemies at once declared that his active politiof Jackson.

as a strong Presidential candidate in the year tive ability. 1904. He had never intrigued for any office

The great question in the Philadelphia confident that he would be reëlected and candidate for the second place. Contrary to would continue to make a good record as all his plans and personal preferences, Mr. Governor. He had entered political life at an Roosevelt was drafted by the convention, and widely known throughout the whole country, cal career was at an end. Exactly the same for almost twenty years. He had fought for forces in politics that are against him now reforms in the State and city government of were at that time conspiring to keep him out New York in the '80's, and he had served for of positions of real power. Before Mr. Mc-years as chairman of the Civil Service board Kinley had served a year in his second term at Washington when civil-service reform was he was assassinated. Mr. Roosevelt left all struggling to overthrow the spoils system the departments of the Government in the that had been entrenched ever since the days hands of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, cooperating with them harmoniously, and carrying the Mr. Roosevelt's friends were justified in second McKinley term to its end with great believing that they could bring him forward dignity and with the highest kind of execu-

In any case, Mr. Roosevelt would have or position. He had never refused to take up been the foremost candidate for the Presihard and unattractive tasks in government dency in 1904. But because the people had and politics. Mr. McKinley's renomination now tested him in the office it was not necesin 1900 was unopposed. There had been no sary that his claims should be pushed in any self-seeking on Mr. McKinley's part, and no way upon the party or the country. Mr. use of patronage or power to force himself Roosevelt fully realized that a man actually upon his party for a second term. Condi- holding the office of President must give his tions had arisen, growing out of the war with whole time to the great executive duties that Spain, that made his renomination a logical he has sworn to fulfill to the best of his ability. party act. Furthermore, Mr. McKinley had It is true that for a time certain political shown himself an unselfish and patriotic bosses, in league with selfish and monopolistic

be possible to organize the party machinery and not the form. Under no circumstances will be a candidate for or accept another nomination. against President Roosevelt's nomination. But a single ray of publicity turned upon the

Not only had he diverted no part of his time in the interests of the truth. and energy to the securing of the nomination, people as to have become popular.

The argument, in its essence, was that Roosevelt ought to be defeated in 1904, be- erations. The Constitution tells clearly who cause, if elected, he would serve the people so are eligible for the Presidency. It leaves it to faithfully and well that they would almost the people, acting in a certain way, to choose certainly want to elect him again in 1908. whomsoever they will from among those hav-Thus, if the people should be wise enough to ing legal qualifications. To say that there is elect somebody whom they really did not care any "binding tradition" as to the number of much for, they would be the better able to terms a President should have is palpably resist the temptation of continuing to employ absurd. It has been a custom not to give the the services of a man who served them well. President more than two consecutive terms. Undoubtedly there were some Republicans, It was this "custom" Mr. Roosevelt called also, who were a little worried by Mr. Roose- a "wise" one in his statement of 1904. velt's popularity. They had their own ambitions, and wanted a clear field in 1908. Mr. Roosevelt ignored this rather silly discussion until Election Day came around, when the country was impressed by the unprecedented sweep of his great victory. Then, on the night of Election Day, November 8, he made the following announcement:

I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and onehalf years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits

business interests, tried to see if it might not the President to two terms regards the substance

The supporters of Mr. Taft, in the Presimovement was enough to destroy it. It can-dent's effort to force his own renomination. not be too emphatically declared that Presi- have now everywhere declared that this andent Roosevelt, in 1904, was renominated by nouncement of Mr. Roosevelt's was in the the overwhelming demand of the Republican nature of an explicit pledge that he would party, and not in the slightest degree by any never, throughout the term of his natural life, improper use of the prestige or patronage of allow himself to be brought forward for the the Presidential office. If there had been a Presidency. Mr. Roosevelt, upon his own national, direct Presidential primary, it is not part, declares that, while he had not expected likely that any other candidate would have or planned ever to become a candidate, his permitted the use of his name. Mr. Roose- announcement of November 8, 1904, had sole velt was nominated unanimously and by reference to the year 1908. The extraordinary virulence of the attacks upon Mr The Democrats, dominated by the con-Roosevelt, both by the newspapers supportservative interests of the East, nominated ing Taft and by the President himself, in their Judge Alton B. Parker. Mr. Roosevelt's pop- charges that he is breaking a solemn pledge, ularity gave him an overwhelming victory, would seem to call for some frank discussion

In the first place, Mr. Roosevelt would but he held steadily, and without an hour's seem to have a superior right to tell us what interruption, to the work of his office during he himself meant. In the second place, it is the entire period of the campaign, from June worth while to ask what was generally undertill November. In the latter part of the cam- stood by his statement at the time when he paign, the supporters of Judge Parker made it. And in the third place, it is even brought forward the rather amusing argu- more important to inquire into the reasons ment that Mr. Roosevelt was dangerous be- why such a statement should be made at all, cause he had so earned the confidence of the and to get at the fundamental matters involved.

Let us begin with the third of these consid-

THAT THIRD CUP From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

#### WHAT MANY REPUBLICANS THOUGHT DURING ROOSEVELT'S SECOND TERM

THE BLEPHANT: "I don't like the looks of that fellow, Theodore, You'd better stay with me till I get past 1908." From the Sainrday Globe (Utica)

There is nothing binding about the custom, duties of his office. As this magazine stated and the people have no reason to be afraid of the case at the time, "his decision under no themselves. They will never elect to the circumstances to be a candidate again served Presidency a man they do not want. And if notice upon all men and all interests that no they want a man there is no possible reason thought of a political future could enter into why they should not elect him. The chief his public actions during the four years and reason against consecutive terms in the four months that would intervene between Presidential office is to be found in the grow- Election Day and his retirement on March 4,

ing power of the Presidency.

So great has this power become that the Mr. Roosevelt's decision. selfish and unscrupulous holder of the place may not only conspire to control the nominat- country received that decision, and the meaning machinery of his own party, but may also ing attached to it by the press, it is worth be a member of the conspiracy that aims to while to turn back and search the files of the control the machinery of the opposing party, newspapers. In view of the current tone of for the sake of putting up an even weaker alarm and warning in Harper's Weekly, for and more objectionable candidate. Executive example, it is not unfair to remind Colonel tyranny and government by bureaucracy Harvey that he published the following edihave lately become a menace in this country. torial comment in November, 1904: The remedy, however, does not lie chiefly in devices for preventing the people from continuing the services of a good President. The remedy lies in giving the people a chance him to lead them once more to victory, would be to control nominations as well as elections.

There was no need of Mr. Roosevelt's announcement in 1904, for in no case would he have abused the powers of his office for the lar objection is not so much to a third term as to a sake of obtaining a renomination. But he third consecutive term. If the series be broken, the wished to make it clear, so that nobody could think otherwise, that he was proposing to insted. It might, indeed, be well for the people give undivided and impartial attention to the that the occupant of the Chief Magistracy for the

1909." So much for the reasons underlying

Now, as regards the way in which the

President Roosevelt will be only fifty-four years old in 1912. Suppose the Republicans should be beaten in 1908, and four years later should implore not deem it his duty to obey the summons, as Grant would have done in 1880, and as, we cannot but believe, Grover Cleveland would have done this year? We should bear in mind that the popudanger of federal patronage being used for the less than four years after he left the White Househe might be invited to return thereto, provided he had earned the respect and confidence of his fellow countrymen.

The following statement in the New York Herald of November 10, 1904, sent from its Washington office, throws some light upon the political conditions existing at the time:

President Roosevelt made up his mind fully two weeks ago that if he were elected he would forswear. another term. . . . He declined at the time to declare himself out of the race in 1908. did because he feared that such a declaration would be taken as an effort to make political capital in the campaign. . . . If the President had not eliminated himself last night there would have been indirect pressure brought by the various candidates for Presidential honors in 1908. That was the case after President McKinley was elected in 1900. His convictions were well known, but Senator Fairbanks and other ambitious men desired a formal declaration.

These men are considered available for the nomination in 1908: Elihu Root, of New York; William H. Taft, of Ohio; Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; Senator Fairbanks, Senator Knox, and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana. Secretary Taft is regarded as the man with the brightest chances.

Expressions quoted below from the New York World, the New York Sun, and the New York Times would seem to indicate that they regarded the announcement as having a bearing upon the situation in 1908, rather field. than upon a remoter future:

World, November 9 (editorial):

If President Roosevelt will be satisfied with this splendid vote of confidence, the climax of his whole

second term should know at some future day—not career, the greatest personal triumph ever won by any President-if he will strive for four years for the place in history to which his earlier ideals would have bid him aspire—the popular mandate resisted and deplored by Democrats and independents may yet redound to the welfare and the true glory of the republic. His announcement that he will not be a candidate for reelection is a first firm and most sagacious step in the right direction.

Sun, November 9 (editorial):

Mr. Roosevelt may have coveted a second election and have regarded himself as eligible for a third term, believing, as he does, that the American people have no objection to continuing in office a

deserving servant of proved fidelity.

To his everlasting honor be it said that last night, in the hour of his triumph, he deliberately renounced this not unreasonable theory. He will retire from office on the 4th of March, 1909, content with a single election by the people. It is solely to this end that his ambition has looked and his political energies have been devoted.

Times, November 9 (editorial, written before the

news of the announcement):

We hope that the President will bear in mind that the great vote which has come to him from outside his party, being easily detachable, cannot be counted upon to stand by him for all policies or in all contingencies. If his party keeps on in its present path and the radical Democrats once more come into control of their party, he may find that his friends of 1904 will by no means be his friends in 1908. In spite of any resolve that he may form or express not to be the candidate of his party four years hence, it seems almost impossible that he should not be its candidate. Nothing but his irrevocable refusal to run can take him out of the

Times, November 10 (editorial):

The statement of Mr. Roosevelt, made the instant the result of the election was known, evidently the fruit of mature deliberation with reference to that result, may fairly be regarded as a declaration of independence from those influences, from that kind of party allegiance, which in the recent past has seemed to him requisite. Certainly it is not easy to see how any politician, however powerful, can present to him, in the next four years, any in-ducement to depart a hair's breadth from what he believes to be the very best line of conduct.

An editorial in the New York Independent of the ensuing week (November 17, 1904) is in keeping with what seems to have been the general understanding. This writer did not for a moment suppose that Mr. Roosevelt had been making an announcement intended to bear directly upon anything excepting the situation in 1908:

Mr. Roosevelt wisely declares that he will not seek a reëlection. What is there for him after that?

Editorial goes on to mention possible presidency of Harvard, possible service as United States Senator or member of the lower House.]

At the age of fifty he will yet have twenty-five years of active life before him. He may again. after a space, be chosen President; but the last

thing the country should expect of him is that he in the term for which he has just been chosen, and hide himself at Oyster Bay.

One finds in the Philadelphia Press the following interpretations, which were in full accord with general opinion at the time:

November 9 (editorial):

He is eligible even under the accepted unwritten law. He is only filling an unexpired term. This is his first election as President. It would not have been strange if he had aspired to a second. He might have remained silent. He chooses to speak aind settle the question.

ton):

Mr. Roosevelt made another master stroke when he last night took himself absolutely out of the field of candidates for the nomination in 1908. His determination to make this announcement was formed without consultation with his advisers and was . . . his own free, uninfluenced action. . . . The President's announcement that he will not be a candidate or accept a nomination four years hence has inspired great expectations of an ideal administration during his second term.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger interpreted the statement in such clear and sensible phrases as these:

His early declaration leaves the way open, as it would not otherwise have been, for thoughtful plans for the party succession, while leaving the President himself free to carry through his second term with no other care than that of the greatest good to the whole country, which has so magnificently displayed its trust in him.

In editorials of November 9 and November 10, the Boston Herald gave its interpretation:

November 9:

The prompt announcement made by President Roosevelt that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1908 simplifies the future political conditions by removing from the election arena the most potent personality in the Republican party. November 10:

Apropos of President Roosevelt's prompt announcement that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for reflection, which would practically be for a third term, the New York Times finds it impossible to believe that he will not be.

Both Leslie's Weekly and Harper's Weekly were of opinion that in spite of his statement to the contrary, his services might be demanded by the party in 1908; and they evidently saw no inherent reason why such a demand should not be heeded. Witness the following remarks:

Leslie's Weekly, November 17 (editorial).

There is a strong probability that his sway over the minds and hearts of his own countrymen, and

that this may create a call for his reflection in 1908, much as he may be opposed to such a suggestion.

Harper's Weekly, November 19 (editorial):

We cannot say that we approve of his position, for the reason that circumstances might arise which would put him in flat opposition to the welfare of the country and the desires of the people; nor in these times do we attach much importance even to the wholly misunderstood two-term tradition.

The fact is that the editors of these week-November 10 (special dispatch from Washing- lies were right in predicting that the party might disregard Roosevelt's views about the "wise custom," and call upon him to take another consecutive term. The pressure in that direction was greater than the public

> THE HUNTER HUNTED (OCTOBER, 1907) From the Journal (Minneapolis)

will ever know. Almost every one of the old party leaders who are now denouncing the third term" begged and implored Mr. Roosevelt to disregard his pledge and take the nomination in 1908. They could then see no harm even in a third consecutive term. They promised to hold Mr. Roosevelt guiltless before the country by showing that he had not sought the nomination and that it had been forced upon him.

Mr. Roosevelt would have been nominated at Chicago in spite of himself, if he had not done everything that he reasonably could to persuade the party in advance to unite upon another candidate. His name had gone on the ticket in 1900 against his earnest protests. He was nominated in 1904 by general his influence in the rest of the world, will increase acclaim, and without effort or demand upon not for a moment play politics to the neglect nation wholly to the people. of the high duties of his office. Mr. Taft's tinuance of its personnel and policies.

had hoped for. before has the gaining of a second term been tion or myth. the paramount business of an administration. the novel ground that a renomination "be- against Mr. Roosevelt were the most urgent longed" to him, and that the mere preference supporters of Grover Cleveland for a third of another candidate was something in the term in 1904. They fully explained at that nature of treason and a thing to be followed time that there was no valid argument against up with unremitting persecution.

his own part. He avoided a nomination in cle of a President desperately and belligerently 1908 by sheer insistence. He did what he trying to force his renomination upon a party could to secure Mr. Taft's nomination, al- that would gladly have offered him a second though he was not guilty of any improper use term if he had been content to devote himself of executive patronage or power, and he did to his office and leave the question of renomi-

Mr. Roosevelt could not possibly have nomination and election were intended by been a candidate this year if Mr. Taft had the party and country as a vote of confidence merely trusted the people and paid no attenin the Roosevelt administration, and a con- tion to the shifting winds and currents of nuance of its personnel and policies. politics. For Mr. Roosevelt did not make This is not the place for a review of Mr. himself a candidate, and did not desire to be Taft's administration. It became evident, brought forward. The widespread opposition soon after his election, that the party did not to the Taft administration could be generally find in him the leader and statesman that it united upon Mr. Roosevelt, while it could not One disappointment fol- be united upon Mr. La Follette. Under these lowed another, and the country's opinion was circumstances Mr. Roosevelt yielded to a expressed in the sweeping condemnation of demand. Let it be remembered that Mr. 1910, when a Democratic Congress was Roosevelt was a private citizen. Against elected for the first time in a great many him was arrayed the vast power of the federal years. There is no well-informed politician machine, reinforced by its alliances with or newspaper man in either party who does nearly all of the State Republican machines. not know the methods that have been used, Mr. Roosevelt cannot fairly be stigmatized as not merely in the past few weeks, but a seeker after the office. His strength has throughout the entire Tast administration, been merely that of the plain members of the to make sure of the President's renomination. party in States where public opinion had an No such methods have ever been used at any opportunity to express itself. He is violating time in the history of the country. Never no pledge, and disturbing no custom, tradi-

The very newspapers which have most to The supporters of the President have taken say about the third term in their bitterness a third term that was not consecutive. At the start, Mr. Taft's renomination was New York Times, the New York World, and more than probable. The only thing that the New York Evening Post were among the ever endangered it was the kind of effort papers that were highly favorable to a third made to secure it. The great progressive term for Mr. Cleveland. Yet Mr. Cleveland leaders of the Republican party were solemnly had already run for the Presidency three excommunicated by bulls from the White times, while Mr. Roosevelt has run only once, House at the very moment when fully three- -namely, in 1904. The Republican party fourths of the party was progressive and in will not nominate Mr. Roosevelt unless it sympathy with real tariff revision. Every prefers him; and the country will not elect bargain made for delegates at the expense of him if it prefers the candidate of the Demoprinciple meant the loss of delegates in some cratic party. But neither in the Chicago other State where principle chiefly counted. convention nor at the polls in November will Never in the history of American politics have Mr. Roosevelt fail merely because of warnings there been such lack of vision and such an un- against a third term. Fortunately, the people bounded capacity for doing the wrong thing. of the country have common sense and a full The Republican party presented the specta-belief in their own power to choose or to reject.



# THE UNIT RULE AND THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

UNDEMOCRATIC DEVICES USED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

# BY PROFESSOR C. S. POTTS

(School of Government, University of Texas)

A the political campaign one thing at least Southern States—assuredly the least reseems reasonably certain. There is a wide-spectable portion of the party—is given a spread and rapidly growing distrust of the voice out of all proportion to its importance, convention system of nominating candidates and, through the power of the patronage, for office. For proof of this fact one only becomes a pliant tool in the hands of a Repubneeds to remember that since the present lican President for returning himself to power campaign began five State legislatures have or for dictating his successor. Another reason adopted Presidential primary laws—some for distrusting the national conventions is the of the legislatures being called in special method of selecting the delegates, not directly session for that particular purpose—while in by the people, but from conventions of deleseveral other States voluntary primaries gates three or four degrees removed from the have been provided for by the State commit-people. At each successive remove, as John tees of the two leading parties. In addition C. Calhoun said in 1844, the voice of the to all this a bill fathered by Senator Cum-people becomes fainter and fainter until mins has been introduced in Congress for finally it ceases entirely, and the delegates establishing a national primary election substitute their own will for that of their system, and the progressive wing of the Re- constituents. publican party is committed to its support. But whatever the causes may be it cannot In fact, it is not at all unlikely that, after be doubted that there is a strong belief on the this campaign, there will never be another President nominated by the convention system as it has existed in the past.

### THE GROWING DISTRUST OF THE CONVENTION SYSTEM

This growing distrust on the part of the voters is not confined to the convention system, but seems to extend to practically all representative bodies. It is entirely probable that the chicanery and violence of political conventions have helped to prejudice the public mind against State legislatures and city councils, and in that way have stimulated the demand for the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. But be that as it may, there can be no doubt that a very large part of the ever alert for an opportunity to advance their people are in arms against the trickery and own interests. misrepresentation of the conventions and are determined to have a more direct voice in naming their candidates for office.

One cause of the revolt against the convention as a means of nominating Presiden- of the convention system may be overdrawn, rehensible system of distributing delegates rehensible system of distributing delegates among the various States. By using population instead of party strength as a basis in the Presidential Primary." by the present writer in the May number of this magazine.

MIDST the turmoil and the confusion of for delegates the Republican party in the

part of the people that the national conventions are not truly representative of the wishes of the people for whom they assume to speak. In the national convention, the people believe, are gathered the political bosses from all parts of the country, not to seek the country's best interests, nor to carry out the wishes of their constituents, but to play at the "dirty game of politics," to struggle for the "spoils of office" for themselves and their henchmen, to scheme and plan, to swap and trade and log-roll, with the votes of the State delegations as their chief stock in trade. And back of it all and in it all, they believe, as the chief wire-pullers, stand the representatives of Big Business,

### THE UNIT RULE

However much this picture of the evils tial candidates is the utterly unfair and rep- it represents the views of a large and respect-

be abolished. Such rules, by clogging the could have been defeated. machinery of the conventions and interfering with its freedom of action, increase the power out individual opinion and increase the and the opportunity of the bosses to manipu- power of the boss by giving him the solid late the delegates, and, by defeating the will vote of his State as trading capital, but it of the majority, contribute much to the pop- may result in the nomination of a minority ular distrust of all delegate bodies.

bad are the "unit rule" and the "two-thirds Suppose, for example, that Harmon gets the rule," rules still retained in the Democratic forty-eight votes of Ohio, and Wilson the conventions though long since discarded by twenty-eight of New Jersey. Of the twenty-the Republican party. The unit rule, which six votes from Kentucky, let us say Harmon requires the delegates from a State to cast gets ten and Wilson sixteen. That gives the entire vote of the State as a unit, had its Harmon a total of fifty-eight to Wilson's origin in the days when a State might be forty-four. But under the unit rule Wilson represented in the national convention by a would get all of Kentucky's twenty-six votes, number of delegates largely in excess of the which, added to New Jersey's twenty-eight, number of votes to which the State was en- would give him fifty-four, to Harmon's fortytitled. Thus in 1835 the State convention eight. This is a change of ten convention of Maryland, not caring to discriminate votes, and in a close contest would give Wilbetween its members, elected them all as son the nomination. In this way it is possible delegates to the second national Democratic for the unit rule to shift a considerable part convention, which was to be held in Balti- of the total convention vote, with correspond-more, giving that State a delegation of 181. ing changes in the final result. Of the 620 delegates present in that convenvisiting in Baltimore at the time.

#### THE UNIT RULE DEFEATS CLAY

While the votes in the Baltimore convention were taken by States, it is not certain

able part of the American public, and it can- of defeating Henry Clay and securing the not be denied that the history of the conven- nomination of William Henry Harrison. tions furnishes ample grounds for these views. The scheme worked beautifully, and the Now, many of the evils of the convention great Kentuckian afterwards bitterly comsystem are inherent and will last as long as plained that his party had three times made this method of making nominations is re- him its candidate when no Whig could be tained, but others result from rules and prac- elected and had tricked him out of the nomitices of the conventions that could and should nation at a time when no Whig candidate

Not only does the unit rule tend to crush candidate over a majority one. Possibly an Among such rules the most conspicuously illustration will help to make this clear.

It will readily be seen that the objection tion 422 were from four near-by States. to the unit rule carries with it an objection Obviously in such a body, it would be unfair to the use of the State as the sole unit of to allow a percapita vote to dictate the policies representation in the national convention. of the party, so a resolution was adopted that For, if there are to be any instructions at all. the vote was to be taken by States and that they should be given by the body that sends each State was to have as many votes as it had the delegates. So, unless the delegates are votes in the Electoral College. In this way to go to the national convention without in-Maryland was deprived of the advantage of struction, the remedy for the evils of the unit her great numbers, while the fifteen votes rule would seem to be in the use of the Conof Tennessee, in the absence of an elected gressional district or some smaller area as the delegate, were cast by a Mr. Rucker, a pri- unit of representation. Such a change would vate citizen of that State who happened to be seem to be desirable, for the smaller the instructing area the more certainly will the voice of the voter have a chance to be heard.

#### THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

It would follow from what has just been that the vote from a given State could not be said that so long as the State is retained as The first certain use of the unit the area represented by the delegates in the principle seems to have been in the Whig National Convention, something of an excuse convention of 1839, which met at Harrisburg. exists for retaining the unit rule on all matters Here Mr. C. B. Penrose, of Philadelphia, upon which the State convention has given secured the adoption of the unit rule as a instructions. But what excuse can be offered part of as crafty a political scheme as the for the two-thirds rule, the rule that requires country has ever seen, devised for the purpose a candidate to receive the votes of two-thirds the nominee? The framers of the Constitu- Democratic opposition for the first place. tion—an extremely conservative body of The convention, which was more of a national men—did not deem it dangerous to place the mass meeting than a convention in the modern election of the President in the hands of a sense, was very loosely organized, and on simple numerical majority, whether the elective second day adopted the following rule: tion should be made by the Electoral College or by the House of Representatives. here we have the party that has always professed to trust the people and to believe in the principle of majority rule requiring two-thirds of its members to put forward the party's candidate for the Presidency.

The inevitable result of such a rule is to defeat the will of the majority, unless that majority be an overwhelming one, and to little or no discussion, due doubtless to the substitute therefor the will of the minority,— fact that Van Buren, Jackson's choice for at least, their will not to have the candidate the Vice-Presidency, had considerably more preferred by the majority. Such a contest than the necessary two-thirds, and was usually ends in neither faction having its way. nominated on the first ballot. But the adop-The delegates, worn out with the long days tion of the two-thirds rule in the convention and nights of fruitless struggle, finally turn of 1835 produced a strenuous fight. General to a compromise candidate who has not been Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina. before the people at all and upon whom they who made the report of the Committee on have had no chance to pass judgment, or, Rules, said that the majority of the comworse still, a man who has been before the mittee had reached the conclusion that a people but whose candidacy has met with nomination by a two-thirds vote "would give no effective support. In either case the voice a more imposing effect" than a nomination of the people is drowned in the uproar of the by a simple majority. He added that "it convention, and that body substitutes its was to be presumed that no one had the most own will for that of the voters.

ably stated by Senator Thomas H. Benton, or second ballot fix upon an individual, it of Missouri, more than fifty years ago. After was reasonably to be expected that the miquoting from Calhoun's vigorous attack on nority would be disposed to yield, and unite the convention system, Mr. Benton, in his with the majority, so as to produce the effect "Thirty Years' View," adds:

One other objection to these degenerate conventions Mr. Calhoun did not mention, but it has become since he made his address a prominent one, and an abuse in itself, which insures success to the trainband mercenaries whose profligate practices he so well describes. This is the two-thirds rule, as it is called; the rule that requires a vote of two-thirds of the convention to make a nomination. This puts it in the power of the minority to govern the majority, and enables a few veteran intriguers to manage as they please.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

to the first National Democratic Convention accept of him." ever held. This convention, which was held Johnson must have increased over night, for in Baltimore in 1832 (six out of the first the next day a motion to reconsider prevailed seven Democratic Conventions were held in and the rule was adopted. the Maryland metropolis and the eighth in didate for Vice-President as Jackson's run- ination more imposing, and who disclaimed

of the delegates before he can be declared ning mate, the Old Hero being without

That each State be entitled, in the nomination to But be made of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to a number of votes equal to the votes residency, to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the Electoral College, under the new apportionment, in voting for President and Vice-President; and that two thirds of the whole number of the votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

This rule seems to have been adopted with remote desire to frustrate the proceedings, This objection to the two-thirds rule was and provided a majority should on the first contemplated by the foregoing resolution."

The report was vigorously opposed by a Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, also a member of the Committee on Rules, who asserted that the two-thirds rule was contrary to the fundamental principle of our Government, that we should be governed by the will of the majority. It was undemocratic, unrepublican, and directly "in the face and eyes" of the Constitution. The rule was defeated by a vote of 231 to 210. The reporter adds that the rule was brought forward for the purpose of keeping Mr. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky out of the Vice-Presidency, "many being The origin of the two-thirds rule goes back willing to make no nomination rather than The opposition to Mr.

It is of interest to note that the General 1860 held its adjourned sessions there), was Saunders, who in 1835 urged the two-thirds called for the purpose of nominating a can-rule as a means of making Van Buren's nomjority, was the same General Saunders, who, "before prayers" in 1844, moved the adop-

#### VAN BUREN A VICTIM OF THE RULE

The objection to the two-thirds rule that structed for him until when the time came to 123 for Lewis Cass, of Michigan. exposing them to the charge that they had of the party. disobeyed their instructions. The two-thirds rule supplied just the instrument they needed. Van Buren had ten votes less than the necessary two-thirds and they readily discovered that by imposing this rule upon the conventhat with this rule in force he could not be nominated. "The conclusion is inevitable," says a critical student of this convention, "that they were willing that he should be sacrificed, but that they did not quite venture to appear with daggers in their own

Of what now transpired, Benton gives the following account:

Two hundred and sixty-six delegates were present—South Carolina absent; and it was immediately seen that after all the packing and intriguing, the majority was still for Mr. Van Buren. It was seen that he would be nominated on the first ballot, if the majority was to govern. To prevent that a movement was necessary, and it was made. In the morning of the first day, before the verifica-tion of the authority of the delegates—before organization-before prayers-and with only a temporary chairman—a motion was made to adopt the two-thirds rule, that is to say, the rule which

any intention to frustrate the will of the ma- nomination. That rule had been used in the two previous nominating conventions—not to thwast a majority but to strengthen it; the argument being that the result would be the same, the coation of the two-thirds rule for the purpose of defeating Mr. Van Buren and of thwarting the will of the majority.

being that the result would be that the two-thirds would be cumulative, and give weight to the nomination. The precedent was claimed though the reason had failed; and the effect might now be to defeat the majority instead of adding to its voice.

The rule was adopted by a vote of 148 it enables the minority to govern is strikingly to 118, and balloting began. There were 266 illustrated in the history of the Baltimore delegates present, of whom 134 were a maconvention of 1844. Van Buren, who was jority, and 177 were two-thirds. On the first defeated for a second term in 1840 by General ballot Van Buren had 146, or twelve more Harrison, was immediately recognized as than a majority and thirty-one less than twothe leading candidate for the Democratic thirds. After that he declined steadily until nomination in 1844. State after State in- on the seventh ballot he had ninety-nine, for the convention to meet he had a clear eighth ballot Polk appeared on the scenemajority of all the delegates. In the mean- the first "dark horse" in our history—and time the question of the annexation of Texas polled forty-four votes. On the next ballot, had thrust itself to the front and some of the New York withdrew Van Buren's name and more urgent advocates of annexation, dis- cast its entire vote for Polk. This action satisfied with Van Buren's cautious attitude started a "stampede"—a scene many times on the subject, began to cast about for means repeated in national conventions since that of effecting his defeat. They found a number day. Delegation after delegation changed of the delegates from Pennsylvania and other its vote and when the result was made known, States, who, although under instructions to Polk, a man almost unknown to the country, vote for Van Buren, were personally opposed who had only been spoken of a few times as to him and were willing to defeat him if any a possible candidate for Vice-President on plan could be devised for doing so without the ticket with Van Buren, was the nominee

Writing a dozen years later Benton said:

That convention is an era in our political history to be looked back upon as the starting point in a course of usurpation which has taken the choice of the President out of the hands of the people tion they could with safety carry out their and vested it in the hands of a self-constituted instructions by voting for him, well knowing and irresponsible assemblage. The wrong to that with this rule in force he could not be Mr. Van Buren was personal and temporary, but the wrong to the people, and the injury to republican institutions and to our frame of government, was deep and abiding, and calls for the grave and correctional judgment of history. It was the first instance in which a body of men, unknown to the law and the Constitution, and many of them (as being members of Congress, or holding offices of honor or profit) constitutionally disqualified to serve even as electors, assumed to treat the American Presidency as their private property, to be disposed of at their will and pleasure; and, it may be added, for their own profit; for many of them demanded and received reward. It was the first instance of such a disposal of the Presidencyfor these nominations are the election so far as the party is concerned; but not the last. It has become the rule since, and has been improved upon. The people have no more control over the selection of the man who is to be President than the sub-jects of a king have over the birth of the child who is to be their ruler.

It is not necessary for us to go all the way required a concurrence of two-thirds to effect a with Benton in this gloomy view. He was

prospects he might have had as "heir ap- We are led to inquire whether the same deparent" at the end of Van Buren's second vice may not produce a similar result in 1912? term. But the fact remains that the will of This is certainly a pertinent inquiry at this the people, as expressed by the instructions time, for by the last week of June, when the to a majority of the delegates, was ruthlessly convention meets, conditions may easily disregarded and a man upon whom the voters shape themselves for just such a result. had had no opportunity to pass was put for-ward as the party's choice for President. Clark and Wilson seemed last month to be Certainly in that particular case the party the favorites. Both had shown strength voters had no more control over the selection in various parts of the country and had of their candidate than "the subjects of a secured a considerable number of instructed king have over the birth of the child who is votes. Underwood as yet had developed no to be their ruler.'

candidate defeated for the Presidential nom- to that time Harmon had shown little ination as a result of the two-thirds rule, strength and had secured only a few scatterit has greatly prolonged the balloting in ing votes that cannot be counted for him if many cases and immeasurably increased the the unit rule is adopted. However, he may be bitterness of factional strife. In 1860, for expected to get the forty-eight votes of example, Stephen A. Douglas got a majority Ohio and will doubtless pick up some addiof the votes cast on the first ballot in the tional delegates before the convention meets. Charleston Convention, and had it not been Three "favorite sons" have been put forfor the two-thirds rule he would have been ward,—Governor Burke in North Dakota, declared the nominee and the party might Governor Marshall in Indiana, and Governor have escaped with only the small defection Baldwin in Connecticut, each with the votes that had taken place before the balloting of his own State. New York, though uninthe other fifty-seven fruitless ballots taken strength to Mayor Gaynor, should a favorat Charleston before the convention ad- able opportunity arise. journed, cut off three or four days of bitter wrangling, and avoided the necessity of the no one can predict what will happen. adjourned sessions of the two factions at altogether possible, though not very probable, Richmond and Baltimore, with the further that Clark or Wilson will go to Baltimore with splits and the resulting weakening of the a clear majority of the delegates. But that Democratic cause. election of Douglas might have followed is beyond the realm of probability. If either and that the whole subsequent history of the of them should have a majority, but less than country might have been changed.

Dr. Stanwood, in his "History of the Presidency," after reviewing the events of this tingency it is not at all improbable that the most memorable convention, reaches the conclusion that "the two-thirds rule wrecked the convention."

#### WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

In 1844 the Democratic Convention met in Baltimore. In 1912 it meets there again.

undoubtedly influenced in it by the fact that In 1844, by use of the two-thirds rule, it Van Buren's defeat robbed him of whatever defeated Van Buren, a majority candidate.

strength except in his home State and the While there has been no other majority near-by States of Georgia and Florida. Up This would have done away with structed, was ready to throw its great

With such a multiplicity of candidates It is possible that the either will have two-thirds of the delegates the necessary two-thirds, the situation of 1844 would be repeated, and in such a conoutcome would be the same. That, however, would depend largely upon the ability of the leader to hold his own votes and to attract to his standard the uninstructed delegates and the delegates instructed for "favorite sons" and others hopelessly in the rear, who will be dropped early in the balloting. It would also depend to an extent upon the number of delegates instructed for him as second choice.

> Now, with these facts in mind the outlook for Dr. Wilson is not as bright as his friends could wish it to be. In spite of the fact that he is the second choice of several delegations, including Kansas which is instructed for Speaker Clark and North Dakota which is instructed for Governor Burke, he will prob-

<sup>&#</sup>x27;An interesting instance of the defeat of a majority candidate for Governor of Texas occurred in the Democratic convention that gathered in Austin in 1878. Governor Hubbard had a clear majority of the delegates but not the necessary two-thirds. After five days of voting, during which time it is said that over 800 ballots were taken, a compromise candidate was agreed upon in the person of Judge O. M. Roberts, of the Supreme Court. The fact that he proved to be one of the best governors the State has had cannot be offered as a justification of the method of his selection. The accident of birth sometimes furnishes a good sovereign, but that is no reason for advocating that system of selection. Roberts himself condemned the two-thirds rule which brought about his nomination and suggested as a substitute that the candidate be required to get a majority on three successive ballots.

any one of his three leading rivals.

their type from positions of power and influence in New Iersey.

tion as a result of the fact that he was early much difficulty in switching the support of the recognized as the leading candidate. Each of minority candidates to the leader. But in any his opponents recognized in Wilson the man case this antiquated rule will rob the majority that he would have to beat. As a result each candidate, if there should be one, of the cerof them was glad to see Wilson lose any given tainty of nomination to which he is clearly group of delegates regardless of who got them, entitled, and will precipitate a deadlock whose for if Wilson could only be prevented from outcome no man can foresee. At this writing getting the necessary two-thirds his nomina- it seems not improbable that Speaker Clark tion on the first ballot would be prevented, will have a clear majority on the first ballot. a deadlock would ensue, and no man can In that case he should have the nomination, foresee the outcome of a deadlock. So from for he, more nearly than any one else, would the start it was the field against Wilson. It represent the choice of the Democratic voters, would have been the field against any other in so far as our present crude methods are candidate who chanced to be in the lead, capable of arriving at such a choice. though doubtless Wilson's unpopularity with the bosses, for reasons already pointed out, action of the Baltimore convention is of the made the field stronger in its opposition to very greatest importance to the Democratic him than it would have been to any other party and to the country. Not for twenty man. But this common desire to hold down years have Democratic chances of success the leader has given the appearance of a con-been so good. Mr. Taft is out of harmony spiracy to defeat Dr. Wilson, an appearance with a very large element in his party—the of which his friends have loudly complained. majority element, if the primary elections In each State the opposition to Wilson has may be taken as a test—and hundreds of centered on the man that seemed to have the thousands of progressive Republicans will best chance of getting the delegates from him. bolt the ticket, if he receives the party nom-In the Southeastern States, for instance, ination, and support the Democratic nominee it was Underwood versus Wilson; in Texas if he is a progressive man and can command it was Harmon versus Wilson; while in the respect and confidence of the country. Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, and Massachu- The search for such a man and the chances of setts it was Clark against Wilson.

In what direction, let us ask, will the dele- only to bring about deadlocks and make the gates chosen by these anti-Wilson combina- nomination a thing of barter and sale.

ably stand a chance to capture fewer of the tions turn when the man for whom they were uninstructed and the released delegates than instructed has been withdrawn from the contest? Will they go to Wilson or will they This results from several causes, none of turn to one of the other candidates whose which is in the least discreditable to the New friends at home helped send the delegation to Jersey executive. In the first place he is the national convention? Will the Undernot the type of man to attract the bosses who wood delegates from Georgia and Florida. control the delegations from a number of the when their first choice has been withdrawn, States. Imagine if you can such political turn to Wilson, Underwood's chief rival in bosses as Charles Murphy of New York, Tom the struggle for the delegates, or will they Taggart of Indiana, Roger Sullivan of Illi- throw their support to Clark or Harmon in nois, and others of their kind, all masters of gratitude for the help rendered in the State great blocks of convention votes, rallying primaries? To the writer the answer seems their hosts and shouting themselves hoarse fairly obvious. Dr. Wilson will certainly get in behalf of the clean, clear-cut, independent some of these delegates, but much the larger scholar who has so recently driven men of part of them will pass to Clark or Harmon.

It is hardly likely that the two-thirds rule will prove so disastrous to any other candi-Governor Wilson will suffer in the convendate, for the reason that there will not be so

In conclusion, it may be added that the nominating him when he is found will not be But to return to the Baltimore convention. helped by the adoption of rules that tend







# THE PEOPLE AND THE TRUSTS

# EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

URING the remaining months of this year the Review of Reviews will publish seven articles on "The People and the Trusts." We are confident that our readers will agree that the striking originality of conception and the freshness of treatment, no less than the importance of the subject, will justify this exception to the settled policy of the magazine.

No hesitation is felt in adding to the already voluminous literature of the problem. This literature by its very mass has tended to obscure the facts, rather than to reveal them. These articles will simplify rather than confuse, will furnish light rather than heat. The field is limited, the problem is attacked from different angles, and a constructive program which can be made effective is offered.

From the beginning the discussion will deal with human beings, rather than with blind forces. The real subject of the series might be stated as "How the Relations of Typical Individuals (and therefore of Society in General) with the Managers of 'Big Business' May be Improved." Each of these individuals is studied in turn, the facts are presented calmly and judicially, and a remedy for acknowledged injustice is offered. That this remedy is a panacea for all evils is not claimed, but it will do much in itself, and will surely prepare the way for a satisfactory solution.

The keynote of the series is the demand for PUBLICITY of the essential facts of organization and management of combinations of capital for two reasons:

- (a) As a regulator and corrective. Knowledge crystallized into Public Opinion is one of the most powerful forces we have to-day. "A rat-hole into which a beam of light is thrown is thereafter useless as a rat-hole."
- (b) As a means whereby the information necessary to pass laws, effective and at the same time just, may be obtained.

The titles of the articles follow:

- I. BIG BUSINESS AND THE CITIZEN.
- 1. Monopoly is not a new development but rather a return to old conditions. The familiar charges against the would-be monopolists of the present day may be matched in the past. But there is a new sin, the Suppression of Information.
- 2. The Demand for Publicity is not an unwarranted interference with private business. Why this is true, what information is necessary, who will get it, and what shall be done with it are questions for the Citizen.

### II. THE BORROWER.

Money is the life-blood of industry and upon its normal flow to every member the health of the organism depends. Frequent examination of the condition of the money-flow will enable us to discover whether any part is suffering. How the interests of the Customer of the most logical trust, Banking, will be affected by Publicity is carefully worked out.

#### III. THE LABORER.

Publicity of the costs of production will enable us to know whether Labor in general is receiving a fair share of the product compared with other factors. The introduction of systems of measuring efficiency will establish the relative efficiency of individual laborers and make justice in compensation possible.

# IV. THE INVESTOR.

Caveat emptor—"Let the buyer beware"—was a workable rule in a simpler state of society. In our complicated industrial and commercial system the small investor can no

longer protect himself for lack of knowledge. The basic facts of every corporation offering its stock to the public must be made known. Only the government can save to the people the millions of dollars yearly paid to dishonest promoters.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

The nineteenth century solved the problem of cheap production. The twentieth must deal with cheaper exchange upon which the cost of living so largely depends. between the price of potatoes in the field and in the kitchen is very large. Combination or cooperation have been suggested as remedies, but the power to combine may be abused unless agreements are made public. Then Public Opinion will take care of violations. VI. THE CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

The important services rendered the community by the successful manager of business are now generally recognized, but some of these men have grown to think themselves above the law. While justice must be done him, on the other hand he must refrain from acts of oppression. Publicity will aid to secure both these ends. Under such a system he will be protected from blackmail and delivered from suspicion, if he will deal fairly with his competitor and the public. His energies may then be devoted to his legitimate function. i.e., producing goods at the lowest cost, by making the most advantageous combination of men and material.

This series had absorbed the attention of Robert Lanier, of the REVIEWS OF REVIEWS staff, during the last six months of his life, though the idea was in his mind long before. He recognized the fact that one reason for the general vagueness of opinion was the unsatisfactory manner in which the question had been presented, and determined that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS should do its share to make the problem clear. He sought information and suggestion from scores of intelligent students, practical business men, and clear thinkers; he had made an unusually full collection of material bearing upon different sides of the problem, and the series had begun to take form. The gentlemen chosen to write the separate articles had responded so enthusiastically to the idea, and consultations had been so frequent, that we are able to present the series as originally planned.

# BIG BUSINESS AND THE CITIZEN,—I

# BY HOLLAND THOMPSON'

(Assistant Professor of History, College of the City of New York)

so abstract.

same interest as a talk with a competitor. what is new, and examine that? No discussion of monopoly is half so absorbing as an interview with a monopolist. In attempt. It deals with the Individual Citiour desire to be profound we have succeeded zen in his relation to the managers of "big in being either confused or silly.

one of the fundamental facts of our natures, Industry. The purpose is to limit the field, be dehumanized? For that matter "Trusts," to ascertain the facts, to discover a tendency, combinations of capital, are not forces.

They are folks first and forces afterward.
Will it not throw light upon the whole matter to discuss these folks in their relation to the combinations of capital, are not forces.

THE trust problem looks so hopeless to the other individuals concerned? May we not average man because the talk about it is simplify the subject, immense as it is and complicated as it seems, by elimination? No essay on competition can excite the May we not get rid of familiar factors, find

This article is the beginning of such an business." Succeeding articles will take up Why must calm discussion of monopoly, the the Borrower, the Laboring Man, the Inmost human of forces, expressing as it does vestor, the Middleman and the Captain of that is to say, the driving power behind the not to denounce a conspiracy. It is assumed

uals behave in much the same way.

The successful promotion of one monopoly was launched. -perhaps the most important to America. -hung upon a woman's change of mind.

ent, for reasons which will appear later. It is views, a visionary even. One of his reasons enough to say that she was rich, and influen- for demanding such a large share of the tial, through family and social position. She profits was his desire to devote it to certain had undisputed control of her fortune, and religious and philanthropic purposes. His naturally her secretaries were swamped with subordinates, however, responded less to his schemes suggested for the investment of her influence than to the spirit of the promotion, funds.

monopoly of a profitable field, which had long alike. The producers suffered most. Their been divided between two trusts. These story is in fact a tragedy. made up in forcefulness of action what they lacked in organization, and had been able to promoter did not realize the profits he had eliminate the independent trader and now the anticipated. Charged with the responsibility stronger seemed to be on the point of crushing for internal dissensions, he was deposed, and the weaker.

portation. The company in control of were never realized. freight rates was bound to win. As it happened, in spite of their monopoly, the two trusts in command of the field were doing such stories in the magazines and newsbusiness at a constantly increasing cost, and papers, but this contract was dated April 17, both had suffered some serious losses. The 1402. cost to the consumer was growing heavier, but The lady was Queen Isabella of Castile; so great was the demand for the goods, the "field," the East India trade (see map); largely because they ministered to vanity, the capitalist, Luis of the Santangel family, that a wide market was assured at any price. the Rothschilds of the fifteenth century.

The ingenious promoter, who had neglected his own profession for years while field were the trading cities of Venice and unsuccessfully seeking to interest capital in Genoa, which were the terminals of the comhis plan, had worked out a scheme which bined land and sea routes to the Indies. to undersell the others to such an extent that Turks. an absolute monopoly would probably result. The original producers and the consuming believe that the trust or monopoly is a modern public would both be forced to accept the invention. He thinks that it is a peculiar trust's own terms.

the net profits, and also the right to subscribe see if they can guess the answer. for one-eighth of all issues of stock. From to seek other backers.

Here the woman's whim entered. A specu-combine against the public which has not lating capitalist of Hebrew descent, with the gift of financial prophecy so strong in his race, painted for her a vivid picture of the possible the natives. The interpretation only is new.

that under the same circumstances individ- profits, as well as other advantages—if the scheme did work. The lady changed her mind, recalled the promoter, and the trust

Though not everything expected was gained, success followed, but trouble also The lady's name is withheld for the pres- arose. The promoter was a man of broad which was simply a combination of money One promoter presented a plan to secure a and genius to exploit producer and consumer

Like so many pioneers in other fields, the for a time imprisoned. He died a disap-The business problem hinged upon trans-pointed man and his philanthropic purposes

All of this sounds modern. You have read

The two trusts which had controlled the

would cut costs of transportation to the bone, and therefore the new company would be able his religious purpose, the expulsion of the The promoter was Christopher Columbus:1

The busy Citizen has somehow come to development of the last twenty or thirty years The plan was simple—on paper—too in the United States, though he has a vague simple the lady's advisers thought; but the idea that something of the sort has developed promoter was persistent and some of them in Europe. Why else did a score of intelliwere won over. The question of terms came gent citizens to whom this story was told fail up. The promoter demanded the sole man- to identify it, though all of them had read agement, his compensation to be one-tenth of history? Tell the story to your friends, and

Every step is typical of modern trustthis he would not budge. Negotiations fell hatching in the twentieth century. Ideas through, and the disappointed promoter left and capital meet, and struggle for the advantage. An agreement is reached and they

Other instances will be given later.

golf links, will agree that the trust is some- conditions,—which is dim and mysterious. thing new, but they will disagree on every

been consulted at all. This story of Colum- a trust, nor can they draw the dividing line bus suggests that some features of trust prac- between legitimate business and unlawful tice are at least four hundred years old. practices. Of course, there are extremes, manifestly lawful, or the contrary, but all Any mixed group of citizens, in the village agree that between lies a "twilight zone," store, in the smoking car, at the club, or the to adapt William J. Bryan's phrase to other

In the attempts to enforce the Sherman other aspect of the problem. Some feel that law, more than one hundred actions have they are a natural evolution, necessary and been brought. Many of them have reached laudable; some, though resentful, are re- the Supreme Court and decisions have been signed; others would restrain, control, dis- handed down. In its decisions in the Stand-

# WHAT COLUMBUS SOUGHT AND WHAT HE FOUND

(This map of Toscanelli [1474] was used by Columbus as a sailing chart. His aim was the northern part of Cipango [japan], but he believed that the distance as represented by Toscanelli was too great, and hence, after sailing more than 2300 miles, he turned southward to avoid missing the island altogether. The dotted map of the Americas is in its proper position. As will be seen Toscanelli, though his calculation of the circumference of the earth was almost exactly correct, extended Asia to cover the whole Pacific Ocean)

solve or even destroy these Frankenstein's and Oil and the American Tobacco cases that make the same assumption of novelty.

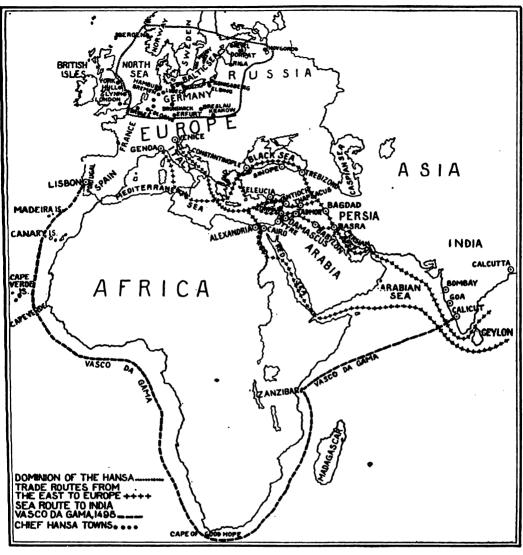
"secret conspiracy" involving a concentra- result? tion in a few hands of all the country's industries and even of all the very life blood of Steel Corporation, who believes firmly in the andustry—banking. The charge has inter- economic and moral justification of combinaested the House of Representatives and the tions of competing units, and who certainly Committee on Banking and Currency has cannot be said to be lacking astute counselbeen instructed to investigate the "Money ors in matters legal, said some time ago: Trust"—a power so well concealed that neither its officers nor its address is known to clear and the corporation now knows exactly what the public.

All speak glibly of trusts, and yet, strange

monsters of the twentieth century, but all tribunal has, so we are told, modified its earlier position by the insertion of the word "rea-We are told that there is in existence a sonable" into the statute, and with what

Chairman E. H. Gary of the United States

I know it is very easy to say the law is simple and to do, but I do not agree with the statement. I know that it is not the fact. I know that we have been in a position of great uncertainty during the to say, few persons can agree on a definition of last few years, and particularly during the last few



THE MONOPOLISTS OF THE PAST

(The Hansa sphere of influence is indicated at the top of the map. The three great mediæval trade routes to the East led from the Mediterranean, the first by way of Constantinople and the Black Sea to Trebisond, thence southward by land and water to the Persian Gulf. The second led through Syria to join the first as shown by the map. The third passed through Alexandria and reached the Red Sea. An occasional caravan reached Novgorod in the days of its glory, and, for a time, an all-land route passed north of the Caspian Sea. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 closed the northern route, the second was closed in 1478, and Alexandria was threatened. Some other way to India was a necessity. The route of Vasco da Gama around Africa opened the way after Columbus failed. This was followed until the Suez Canal was dug)

months. We have been very much troubled to know just exactly what our position ought to be, what our conduct ought to be, and as a result there has been created in this country a feeling of great uncertainty and doubt. . . These men would like to know what they can do; what they have the right to do; what they have the right to do from the standpoint of observance of the laws, and from the standpoint of public sentiment, which is just as important to consider; and they would not only like to know that for their present action, but they would like to know it for their future action.

There is not a more determined opponent of monopoly and monopolistic practices in the country than Senator Cummins. An able lawyer and a persevering student of economic questions, he approved the following statement: "... these decisions have rendered the law so uncertain and vague in its application to the actual affairs of business that men cannot safely proceed with the affairs they have in hand—safely proceed in

are about to do a lawful thing or an unlaw- monopoly of the Middle Ages.

ful thing."

merce has been holding sessions for months. cision? Their food for thought comes chiefly professors of economics, officers of labor problem. They dwell upon the wrongs and izens. In other words, producers, distribu- with those of monarchy or of slavery. They allowed to express their views unhindered, would have us recognize in them twentieth and then have been questioned by the able century Washingtons or John Browns with members of the Committee representing divine commissions to set us free. every phase of political thought current to-day.

sions of the ablest judges in the history of the of the trusts of yesterday? common law, thoughtful studies of presentwealth." Representatives of every school of the uncommon, and monopoly the usual thought have had full opportunity to express condition of business in the past. themselves at length, thanks to the patience and forbearance of the committee.

or not a particular course is evil.

possible to large aggregations of capital seem various luxuries or necessities, which right probable, even inevitable wrongs. To others producer. the interest of the petty competitor, with his little shop (though his establishment may be prettiest examples of cornering the food supthat they are willing to forego the undoubted of which we have record. We are told in advantages of production on a large scale, and Genesis that the Egyptians gave in exchange strong arm of the law. Some would recog- finally, their liberty and their land, which they nize existing and future combinations but afterward worked as tenants or serfs of their would regulate them, even though such action royal master. Aristotle tells us that an might mean in the end fixing prices by govern- Athenian citizen once cornered the iron mental action, not only of the finished product, market in Syracuse. but of the raw material, and of labor itself,—

the sense that they do not know whether they in other words, a return to the regulated

If the doctors disagree what hope have the The Senate Committee on Interstate Com- "common people" of coming to a clear de-Before it have appeared merchants, wholesale from the popular orators of the day who repreand retail, manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, sent, generally, only one phase of the whole unions, farmers, railroad men, and simple cit- compare the admitted evils of "big business" tors and consumers. All of these have been preach revolution or revolt, and some of them

Why not compare monopoly with itself? Into the record have been inserted deci- Why not study the trusts of to-day in the light

Step by step the problem will grow simpler. day conditions, plans for paternalistic regula- One by one those features of trust practice tion of capitalization, prices and profits, well- which we have thought so new will be seen to considered plans for correcting admitted be old, and they will grow less important as abuses, vigorous suggestions of confiscation we see how our fathers met and dealt with of "ill-gotten gains" and violent demands for them. A series of interesting parallels will the punishment of "malefactors of great result. We shall find that competition was

Trusts will be found from Hudson Bay to the Bay of Bengal, from the Baltic to the Gulf The two fat volumes of testimony already of Mexico. One trust ruled India and conpublished make interesting reading. Every trolled the destinies of millions of people; citizen who takes his political responsibilities another made the Baltic an inland sea, makseriously will be fascinated by their pages but ing treaties and dethroning monarchs as need will lay them down with disappointment, arose. Another financed the crusaders who The ablest students, the cleverest thinkers captured Constantinople and set up a Latin cannot come to any common conclusion. kingdom there; another, the London branch They agree that trusts exist, but they cannot of the Virginia Company, first planted permasay what makes a trust; they agree that nent English settlements in the new world. there are, and have been, evils, but they cannot come together on methods of correction, lesser national or sectional monopolies there and in fact, in that "twilight zone" of which were many. Every gild organized in the we spoke above, they cannot decide whether Middle Ages included some features which we would call monopolistic, while kings be-To some the efficiency and the economy stowed upon individuals the sole right to sell so important that they are willing to overlook was sold or leased to the merchant or the

The story of Joseph in Egypt is one of the economically inefficient), is so important ply and exacting a monopoly price therefor would try to maintain the weakling by the for bread their money, their cattle, and

Solomon as a monopolist surpasses any of

our modern trust magnates. We know that ne levied heavier toll on the caravans passing a syndicate with a concession for the Indian over his roads than the most grasping trans- trade, and from the members special joint portation manager of the nineteenth century stock companies were organized for every ever dared to do. We are told in the Book of voyage. Later the syndicate became a joint Kings that he brought linen yarn out of stock company with a capital stock which Egypt, which his men of business sold at a traded on the account of all. fixed price. He imported war horses from the same country and sold them at a high price to charter was simple. The price of pepper had the princes and warriors of the whole region. been raised from three shillings to eight shil-He sent out trading ships which brought back lings the pound by the Dutch traders who had immense quantities of gold, so that "Solomon broken by force of arms the previously exist-

the business, to monopolize it, and the con- to India. This Portuguese monopoly had suming public paid. Practically every fea- been conducted at royal risk and profit, beture of modern monopoly to which objection cause the Portuguese merchants refused is made is another version of an old story told to take the risks. "Golden Goa," the story long ago. The methods in the past were much of which reads like a misplaced page from the the same as those pursued to-day, except Arabian Nights, had at first afforded enorthat they were more vigorous. The little mous profits, which, however, were largely finger of the ancient monopolist was thicker absorbed by dishonest officials. than the loins of his degenerate successor.

one to see if we can find the new sin.

### The Greatest Trust in the World's History

Is there anything new about the bigness of business as such—the power of enterprise privately controlled?

oly which Columbus sought became the most ganized for the purpose. The interlopers powerful trust in the world's history.

Elizabeth on the last day of December, 1600, politics. and was not finally dissolved until 1874. minished heads."

duties for four years, and, if necessary, the Trust" be charged with such power to-day? payment of import duties might be delayed royal navy was then insignificant.

In organization, the company was really

The explanation given for seeking the exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches." ing Portuguese monopoly which had followed
In every case the aim was the same: to get Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route

Ostensibly for the purpose of cheapening Let us go over these characteristics one by the price of spices—does not this sound modern?—the charter was asked. It was granted and so this old leviathan of trusts was born. The profits of the first voyages averaged more than one hundred per cent., the fourth and fifth taken together 234 per cent. Other voyages were not so successful, but the profits were large enough to invite competition, The company which finally got the monop- both of "interlopers" and of companies orwere dealt with in a summary manner. Both This company, "The Governor and Com- ships and cargoes were confiscated. The pany of Merchants Trading in the East competing companies were absorbed, in one Indies," received its charter from Queen case after a struggle which convulsed British

In 1682 a dividend in cash of 50 per cent. This charter besides granting the exclusive was paid, and at the same time a stock diviright to trade in all regions beyond the Cape dend of 100 per cent. was declared. The next of Good Hope, "not already possessed by year, after the inflation, a £100 share sold for some Christian prince," gave the right to £500, apparently the highest price on record, "acquire territory, coin money, command for- though this price was approached in 1720. tresses and troops, form alliances, make war Between 1657 and 1691 the average rate of and peace, and exercise both civil and criminal dividends was 25 per cent. So great a proporiurisdiction." Truly this was a broad grant. tion of the capital of the country was engaged Standard Oil and Steel must "hide their di- in the Indian trade that in 1684 the company was accused of "alone devouring half the In addition it was exempted from export trade of the nation." Can even the "Money

At first the only territory controlled was until after the goods were sold. The only the concessions for trading purposes for which restriction was that the consent of the crown rent was paid to the native princes, but in must be given to every voyage. The reason 1680 it was decided to enter upon a course of for this limitation was probably to preserve territorial aggrandizement. Most of us have the right to call for ships if another Spanish been accustomed to think of those great pro-Armada should approach the coasts. The consuls, Robert Clive and Warren Hastings as engaged in building up the British Empire.

This is true only ultimately, for they were em- in 1523, it was instrumental in dethroning and the dominion of the company. the officials until 1858.

In 1813 the monopoly of the Indian trade was it all retired at 100 per cent. premium.

Here then is, in brief outline, the story of a in wealth and power. monopoly which from the India House in the responsibility for the widespread corrup- various sorts for fish. tion in English politics in the eighteenth cenneglect.

of the British Government, dropped from it as had made its way entirely across Asia. a cloak. The King of England is Emperor of India, but the East India Company no longer the favors showered upon the Hanseatics by

exists.

# Another Great Trading Trust

loose associations. Out of them appeared, to do themselves what the Hansa was doing already full grown, early in the fourteenth for them, could they drive it away. century, the Hanseatic League. At the height of its power, it "had three good great clearing houses. Here the League did crowns at its disposal"; it set up a rival and not demand the special privileges it had ex-Copenhagen and drove Waldemar III., of grasp upon the entire commerce of Northern Denmark, from his kingdom in 1368. Later, Europe was not loosened until internal dis-

ployees of the East India Company, and Christian II., it enabled Gustavus Vasa to while they were setting up or pulling down become ruler of Sweden, and once its armies nabobs, confiscating treasure, or fighting bat- ravaged the English coast. The Baltic betles, they were primarily extending the power came a Hanseatic lake into which no other To be flag might enter without the permission of the sure the British Government, in 1773, and Hansa, a permission rarely granted. Though again in 1784, asserted its power to regu- never rebelling openly against the Emperor, late and control, but the company nominated the League treated his demands with cold courtesy, and went its own way.

First and last perhaps ninety cities bewas abolished, though the monopoly of the longed to the League, though the exact numtrade with China was continued. In 1833 ber is uncertain, as the membership varied at even this was taken away, though the com- different times. Some of the cities were expany still governed the country until 1858, pelled for disobedience to the rules of the when, as a result of the Sepoy mutiny, the League, and others were unable to pay their British Government assumed full control. assessments. Lübeck was always the leader, The government, however, guaranteed the though Hamburg and Cologne were hardly dividends on the stock, and not until 1874 less important. In the cities the trading classes were always dominant, and they grew

At London, Novgorod, Bergen, and Wisby, Leadenhall Street governed millions of the Hanseatic community was a state within Asiatics and waged bloody wars, not only a state, in which the laws of England, Russia, with the natives, but with the French and the Norway or Sweden did not run. At Novgo-Dutch. It bribed officials of the govern- rod, the cloth of England and France was ment, had dozens of self-confessed repre- exchanged for furs, metals, honey and wax, sentatives in Parliament and spent thousands always to the profit of the Hanseatic trader. of pounds in subsidizing the press. In fact, At Bergen they exchanged manufactures of

Nowhere was the power of the League tury is laid at its door. Its history for the greater than in London, where a district first hundred years is set down in Sir William known as the Steelyard on the water's edge, Wilson Hunter's "History of British India," just above London Bridge, was the home of a work unfortunately unfinished, but the Hanseatics. They bought the wool, fragment is a book which no student of eco- hides, grain, beer and cheese of the English, nomic or political problems can afford to selling them in return flax, linen, hemp, fish, wax and wine, as well as Oriental products The American citizen has to contend with with which they had provided themselves at no such organization as this, and yet when it Bruges, or even at Novgorod, where their had done its work, its power, on the demand traders had met an occasional caravan which

The English people objected vigorously to their rulers, at first to no purpose. They were useful to the kings and useful also to the community, for they brought to their warehouses those needed goods which the con-For protection against pirates in the Baltic, fusion of the times and the backwardness and for the common welfare, the traders in a of English workmen rendered unattainable number of German cities very early formed otherwise. Not until the English were able

Bruges first, and later Antwerp, were the successful king in Sweden; it twice captured torted in the cities just mentioned, but its

sensions and a growing lack of enterprise day compares with the million pounds weakened the union. With the increasing which the East India Company furnished the growth of national feeling in the states with government at low interest, in 1742, in rewhich they dealt, their power to monopolize turn for a fourteen-year extension of its chargrew less. Under Elizabeth they were ex- ter. Imagine, if you can, the Standard Oil pelled from London in 1598. The pupils had Company, to prevent its dissolution, furnishlearned how to trade from their German ing perhaps fifteen million dollars to the teachers; and then they dismissed the teach- administration to finish the Panama Canal. The Thirty Years' War completed the ers. destruction.

The League had done its work. It had Crécy and Poitiers were won with trust carried certain aspects of civilization to mil- money. Edward III, a chronic borrower, lions of barbarians. Through it the Baltic had financed his earlier campaigns in the lands had advanced in wealth and intelligence. Hundred Years' War by borrowing from the The merchant in the city had increased in Florentine bankers. His default ruined them, self-respect and the power of the robber baron and no one else would extend credit. The had been held in check. Our judgment on Hanseatic League came to the rescue, loaned the results of its work will be much the same the needy king £30,000, worth probably more as on our present-day monopolies. It was than two and a quarter million dollars to-day. done selfishly, and often roughly, but much and received many favors in return. of it was really constructive.

From the description of these two monopobeen closely allied in the past. lies, the Individual will see that the mere size of a combination is nothing new. There are Is Harshness Toward Producers of the Raw others, such as the Italian City Republics, which might be named, but the two instances given above are enough to show that there existed in the past proportionately greater and find the answer. If another instance is combinations of capital, with greater powers, needed, study the attitude of the Hanseatic exercised in a more ruthless way, than can be League toward its Russian or Norwegian profound to-day.

### Is Close Connection Between Business and or French, especially the Dutch. Politics New?

No charge against the trust of the present day is made with more indignation than this, and yet attention has been called to the political activities of the East India Company. In Confiscation of ship and cargo was the slightthe Hanseatic League the governing power in est penalty inflicted upon the intruders. every town was almost invariably the mer- Reduction to slavery was common, and torchants and every regulation was made with ture and murder were not infrequent. Turn their advantage in view.

connection of Venice with the Fourth Cru- trust at least escape with their lives. sade. The Venetians had agreed to trans-Latin kingdom fell in 1261.

No campaign contribution of the present violence and of treachery."

Go back four centuries farther. It seems incredible, but it is true, nevertheless, that

Evidently monopoly and government have

# Material New?

Read the early history of Spanish America ducers, or go to the history of all the East India Companies, Portuguese, English, Dutch

### Is Brutality Toward Competitors Characteristic of the Present Day?

Again go to the East India Companies. to the Hansa again and find a similar course Another instance no less striking is the of action. The competitors of a modern

Coming down to later times, the story of port the Crusaders to the Holy Land for the Hudson's Bay Company, that great fur-85,000 marks, but the soldiers arrived with trading company, chartered in 1670 is interonly 51,000 marks, all that could be raised. esting. The free-trader, caught trespassing The Doge informed them that the remaining on the company's territories, and then set 34,000 marks would be excused if they would free in the wilderness without food, boat, take Zara for the Venetians. This done, the gun or compass, is an example of the lengths Crusaders were induced to capture Constanto which commercial rivalry led men even in tinople where they established in 1204 a Latin the nineteenth century. The contest with kingdom. The Venetians secured a monop- the Northwest Fur Company was marked by oly of the Eastern trade coming by the Black deeds of which savages would hardly be Sea route (see map) which they held until the proud. "If forgotten graves could give up their secrets, they could tell many a tale of universal in the days of old.

crease the Price is a Modern Invention

even burning a large proportion of the product modern trusts and their managers. to keep it from the market. The diamond monopoly of London and South Africa has learned no new tricks. The old ones knew them all.

# The Inside Ring which Takes Advantage of Official Position is Surely New

what extent this could be carried. Surely industrial history. this is new. Again go back to the declining This practice, which seemed natural and degenerate days of the Hansa, and case after logical in a simpler social and industrial orish company evidently did not expect its ment of the United States? servants to live upon their salaries in the early days. When it found, however, that The New Sin is the Suppression of Informadozens of them were able to retire with enormous fortunes after a few years of service, while the returns to the company grew slowly or did not grow at all, strenuous efforts with slight success.

This practice is evidently not new.

likewise immaterial. Everything which could to appear next month.

Evidently courtesy to competitors was not be monopolized was monopolized at some time or other in the world's history.

We find then that practically every feature Surely Artificial Limitation of Supply to In- of the problem of monopoly to-day has appeared before. There have been monopolies of enormous size, proportionately larger than The Dutch knew two hundred years ago anything we have to-day. Sinister alliance that often an inadequate supply would bring with, or influence upon, government officials in larger returns than a superfluity, a lesson was common. The monopolists wilfully limour Southern cotton farmers have had im- ited the supply, behaved with brutality topressed upon them time after time, but which ward the producer of goods and toward they obstinately or short-sightedly refuse to would-be competitors, and officials took adheed. So we find the Dutch traders uproot- vantage of their trusteeship for private gain. ing the spice trees on the Molucca Islands, and These are the most common charges are inst

#### What Then Is New?

There is, however, in the practice is big business" to-day, a new sin which is and damental. True, it is not yet recognized as a sin, but it should be and must be declared a crime. The sin is not an inheritance: from The spectacle of men, directors and offi- the monopolies of a remote past, but has cials of a corporation,—trustees for the stock- grown out of that fierce individualities so holders, in fact—using their positions and the characteristic of American life. It has been knowledge gained thereby for private gain fostered and developed by that unrestricted, has been often seen. The investigation of savagely competitive struggle for supplying the American Tobacco Company showed to which has been such a striking feature of our

case of similar conduct is revealed. Turn to ganization of society, has been permitted to the East India Companies. We are told that continue, though its effects to-day are wholly the royal monopolist's ship went back to bad when viewed in the large. What, then, Portugal half empty, but that those loaded by is this policy which has become improper his officers in India returned full. The Brit- and even wicked with the industrial develop-

> tion Which the People Have the Right to Know

Our country and our times are not those of to stop the leaks were made, for a long time our ancestors, and changed conditions have brought different standards in their train. To-day many acts, once grave crimes, are To be sure these monopolies were generally considered harmless or even praiseworthy. mercantile and not manufacturing—monopo- On the other hand, law and public opinion lies of sale and not monopolies of production. now condemn many practices formerly ig-The reason is plain. Before the days of nored. Secrecy, not so long ago, an inalienmachinery there was no production on a large able right, has become the new sin in busiscale, but this fact does not affect the sound-ness. Why this is true, and what a recogniness of the argument. That some of these tion of this fact means to the Individual will monopolies were granted by royal favor is be discussed in the second half of this article.

# LORADO TAFT AND HIS WORK AS A SCULPTOR

# BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

him and demands to be put in some imperishable form.

Mr. Taft is a sculptor of power and genius who has worked faithfully at his art for many crowded and busy years. He has produced in that time groups and single figures which have made him recognized as one of the foremost of contemporary sculptors, and when he has not been chiseling soul into marble or molding it into clay, he has been lecturing on his own art and on art in general.

Mr. Taft's first important commission was for two groups at the entrance to the Horticultural Building of the World's Columbian Exposition. These, "The Sleep of the Flow-

# LORADO TAFT

THERE is a man in Chicago who has been called the greatest artistic educative personality in the Central West to-day; who is credited with having done more to inspire a knowledge of art and a love for the beautiful in sculpture and painting than any other man of his age in America. His name is Lorado Taft, and his work is in clay and marble. He is an artist whose sole purpose is to model ideal conceptions—to create beautiful or significant sculptures. Also, he is an idealist in the sense that he places the joy of creative effort above fame and fortune. While he has reached that place where he might have commissions for all he could do, it is interesting to note that he frequently plans and executes a work without the slightest suggestion of an order, simply because the idea dominates

"BLACK HAWK"

ers," and the "Awakening of the Flowers," however, is "The Blind." His inspiration attracted wide attention.

work Mr. Taft offers a unique national sym- ones is marvelous. bol. It represents the Five Great Lakes, typified by beautiful female figures, joined in "The play made a wonderful and lasting imcomposition by a sparkling line of water, pression upon me. After I had read it, my The descending stream is started by high- mind dwelt constantly on the symbolism exstanding Superior, then caught in turn by pressed in the tragedy—the great longing of Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the all humanity for light in life. Then in my

Best known of all Mr. Taft's sculptures, the drama urged me on. . . . It was a most

for this work was found in Maeterlinck's Two analogous groups, "The Mountain" drama of the same name. This masterly and "The Prairie," made for the Louisiana group represents the crucial situation in that Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, formed his play; where a company of sightless men and most conspicuous work in the next decade, women who have long been the wards of a though "The Solitude of the Soul," exhibited venerable priest realize that their leader is at the same exposition, won him a gold medal. dead, and that their only hope for guidance Its importance and suggestiveness to thinking rests with the little child around whom they minds is indicated by the fact that it has crowd and grope. There is a note of despair been made the subject of numerous poems. in the group, yet the dominant motif is faith His next important work was the fountain and trust—the hope that "a little child shall group, "The Great Lakes," which has been lead them," which is so gladly accepted by all. purchased by the city of Chicago and will The conception, the grouping, and the destand in front of the Art Institute. In this lineation of the groping, huddling, sightless

In speaking of this work Mr. Taft says: latter, with outstretched arm, finally direct- dreams the group shaped itself and refused ing the flood onward to the sea.

to vanish. The profound truth underlying

> absorbing creation. I felt the deepest emotion while modeling the faces of the blind. The pathos of helpless endeavor in the posture of the figures, the hands reaching upward into empty air, appealed to the sympathies of my assistants as well as myself."

> Of late years Mr. Taft has shown a disposition to turn to sculptures heroic both in spirit and in substance. He has a vigor and sweep of execution as heartening as the breezes from the Western plateau. He is a man of big conceptions and ideas and he works them out with affluence of labor and material.

# "BLACK HAWK" IN CONCRETE

In one of his most recent creations, the statue of Black Hawk, commemorating the American Indian, we find abundant proof of his leaning toward massive figures. This statue, which was unveiled last July, is of noble proportions, being fifty feet high, and stands on the

# "THE BLIND,"-BEST KNOWN OF MR. TAFT'S SCULPTURES

Oregon, Illinois.

to him his great idea of the means for making rial of a race that has passed from power. highest point of the cliff, he never failed to serve. remember that it was from here that Black Hawk was finally driven out of Illinois. So he decided to bring back the famous Indian chief, and now in concrete he again surveys his former domain.

highest point of a lofty promontory over- among our most famous American sculptors, looking the picturesque Rock River near living and dead. The statue is immensely simple, the heavy folds of the blanket sur-Behind the building of the Black Hawk rounding the figure suggesting the man's statue lies an interesting little story. Several body without following closely its outlines. years ago Mr. Taft was watching some work- The dignity, the stoicism, and the bitterness men build a reinforced concrete chimney at of a vanquished race are there, and the great the Chicago Art Institute, when there came figure, gazing across the river, is a fit memo-

an enduring statue. With the process in mind This work was a labor of love with the it was not long before an adequate subject sculptor, his gift to the people of Illinois. presented itself. For fifteen years he has had He not only created it, but paid almost the his summer home and studio at Eagle's Nest entire expense of its construction—a proof Camp, the summer seat of the Chicago art col- of gracious patriotism which few artists are ony. Standing for the hundredth time at the willing or able to offer to the people they

# THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

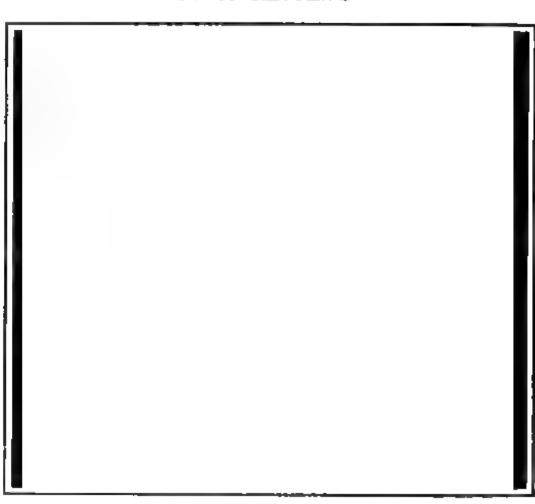
Mr. Taft's latest work and the one which will, perhaps, be seen by the greatest number This statue is, in more senses than one, the of people, he has just completed after two biggest thing that Mr. Taft has yet done— years of modeling. It is the sculptures for big enough to place him right up in front the Columbus Memorial at Washington,

which is now nearing completion and which, it is expected, will be ready for dedication this month. The memorial consists of a semicircular fountain, seventy feet wide and sixty-five feet deep, adorned with a great statue of Columbus and other appropriate sculptures. It will stand on the plaza in front of the Union Station at Washington, and has been designed to harmonize in its architectural and artistic treatment with the station and its environments.

No more fortunate or appropriate site for the memorial could possibly have been selected. Situated at the gateway of the nation's capital, it will be the first and the last thing to greet the eyes of the millions of visitors who annually

journey there. And it seems altogether fit- tions were selected from the various councils of a new world should stand in the capital The responses were so immediate and of its greatest country.

Columbus several years ago, when contribu- ooo from Congress.



THE SPIRIT OF DISCOVERY (One of the Columbus Memorial figures)

ting that this monument to the discoverer of that order throughout the United States. hearty that the success of the project was The plan for erecting the memorial was practically assured from the first and later started under the auspices of the Knights of made secure by an appropriation of \$100,-

The work was intrusted to a commission consisting of the chairmen of the Senate and figurehead of a ship, a beautiful female figure House committees on the Library, the Secre- of ample form and dignity, typifying "The tary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Spirit of Discovery." The great basin of Supreme Knight of the order of the Knights the fountain with its abundant flow of water of Columbus. That commission selected the will be immediately beneath this figure. Union Station plaza as the site for the memorial and adopted the design submitted by figures portraying the sculptor's ideas of the Daniel H. Burnham, architect of the Union New and Old Worlds. The "New World" is Station and member of the National Commis- represented by the figure of an American Insion of Fine Arts, with the sculptural features dian reaching over his shoulder for an arrow by Mr. Taft. The entire fountain is to be from his quiver. The "Old World" is repreconstructed of Georgia marble.

The principal feature of the rear of the sian of heroic mold and thoughtful mien. fountain is a stone shaft about forty-five feet high, surmounted by a globe of the world. It to suggest the influence of Columbus on the forms the background of a statue of Colum- growth of popular knowledge of the shape of bus, who is represented as standing on the the earth. It is supported by four American prow of a vessel, with arms folded in an atti- eagles, which stand at the corners of the top of tude of meditation. It was Mr. Taft's pur- the shaft with wings partially extended. The pose here to make us feel the apotheosized rear of the shaft carries a medallion repre-Columbus, and while the statue is severely senting Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, plain, the sculptor has imparted to the figure and the group of figures is completed by two a grandiose dignity by throwing about it a enormous lions which occupy the ends of the great cloak after the fashion of the discov- balustrade running from the center to the erer's day.

Just below the statue of Columbus is the

On either side of the stone shaft are massive sented by the figure of a patriarchal Cauca-

The globe at the top of the shaft is intended sides of the fountain.

# THE FIRST PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED

THE COCOANUT ARCH AT THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION

A N epoch in American colonial history was marked by the opening of the first Philippine Exposition, held in its own grounds and to many of the Manilans themselves, apbuildings on the outskirts of Manila, during the first weeks of the present year. The progress made by the islands under American guidance in all the arts of peace were shown

by native processes and products.

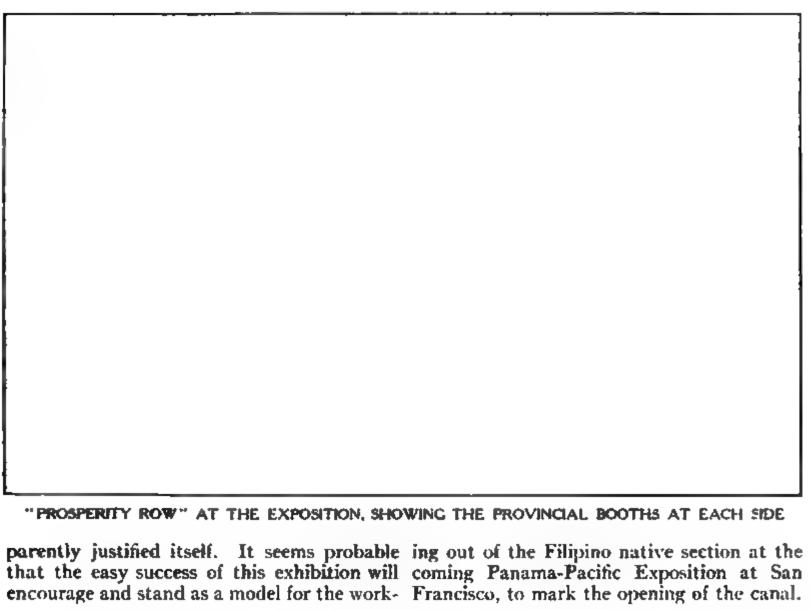
The exposition, under the general presidency of the Hon. C. E. Elliott, Secretary of Commerce and Police of the Islands, was the medium through which the four chief Philippine agricultural products, hemp, sugar, cocoanut, and tobacco, were exploited. Under the management and through the hard work of Mr. W. W. Barclay, the Director General, the exposition indicated what the native Filipinos can and will do under American direction, education, and encouragement. Even the buildings were of native material, chiefly sualie and woven bamboo. More than 100,000 pesos' worth of handiwork by the pupils of the public schools, made under the direction of American teachers, and more than 50,000 pesos' worth of goods from the provincial exhibits were sold during exposition week.

Some new decorative effects in color of native woods and vegetable products marked the buildings, and their beauty was noted by Western visitors. It would be difficult to describe to those not familiar with the tropical East the color effects produced by the combination of the cream tints of the hemp fiber, the pale green of the sugar cane, the gray of the cocoanut and the dark brown of the tobacco, particularly when used as cov-

ngs for the pillars and other structural k of the buildings.

The chief exhibits were from the Pangasinan and Morro provinces. Pangasinan is known as the granary of the Philippines, and its wheat exhibit was remarkable. Among the industries from this province were represented the famous Calasio hat. Province exhibit won many first prizes, chiefly for rubber, hemp, corn and tobacco. This province also sent samples of coffee, pronounced by experts to be equal in flavor to any in the world. Peanuts, tapioca, beans, and barley were shown in brilliant profesion. From a number of separate localities native brasswork was exhibited, and much admired. as was also pottery products from Lanao.

The exposition, which was a surprise even



that the easy success of this exhibition will coming Panama-Pacific Exposition at Sar encourage and stand as a model for the work
Francisco, to mark the opening of the canal.

THE DISPLAY OF NATIVE FILIPINO MADE FABRICS, ONE OF THE RESULTS ATTESTING AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE

# RESULTS OF THE STANDARD OIL DECISION

### BY FRANK B. KELLOGG

(Special counsel for the United States in the Standard Oil cases)

THERE is much discussion in the public engaged in all branches of the oil business in restrain violations of the act. The decree which its competitors did not enjoy. ing into further effect the combination ad- death by inordinate capital. judged illegal, and from entering into or performing any like combinations or conspiracy the effect of which would be to restrain commerce in petroleum and its products.

The injunction also prohibited the defendant corporations until the discontinuance of the operation of the illegal combination, from engaging or continuing in commerce among the States or in the Territories of the United States. It also enjoined them from making any express or implied arrangements together, or with one another, like that enjoined, relative to the future control and management of any of the defendant corporations. The result is that not only was the combination condemned and declared illegal, but the defendant companies, some thirty-seven in number, which were thus dissevered, were prohibited from making any express or implied agreement relative to the control of the especially through the dissolution suit. several companies as one harmonious whole. The decree went further than any decree has ever gone in any court, under the Sherman Act.

WHAT WAS THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY?

The Standard Oil combination consisted of one holding company, holding the stocks of and controlling the thirty-seven corporations arena of competition.

press as to what has been accomplished all parts of the country. The testimony by the decree in the Standard Oil case. In showed that this vast aggregation of corporamy opinion that decree accomplished every- tions dominated the oil business, dictated thing that it is possible to accomplish under terms to its competitors, and, in many inthe Sherman Act. The law does not author- stances, actually crushed them out and drove ize the court to confiscate the property of them from the business. It also had vast combinations or trusts (except property in influence over the railroads, receiving rebates transit); it authorizes an injunction to and other preferences in transportation, in this case enjoined the violation of the act; unfair methods of competition and preferit dissolved the Standard Oil holding com- ences were exposed in this case, and during pany and separated the subsidiary corporathe prosecution and since the decree the indetions. It went further, it prohibited the pendent oil manufacturers have had free and individual defendants, the corporations, their open opportunity to engage in business and officers and agents from continuing or carry- have prospered, without being clubbed to

#### UNFAIR PRACTICES DISCONTINUED

The severing of the Standard Oil combination prevents it from acting as one great aggregation with all its powers to raise and lower prices, to control the oil industry, and to crush out its competitors.

A gentleman interested with the independent manufacturers and thoroughly familiar with their business recently writing me of the effect of the Government prosecution said:

From their (the independents') standpoint, comparing present conditions in the oil business with the conditions of 1904 and 1905 when the activity of the Government first began in the matter of investigating and publication, there is no doubt but what the independent interests have been aided and bettered by what the Government has done. The rigor of monopolistic control and abuses certainly has been broken by the proceedings of the Government through all its departments, but

I think I can safely say that the piratical methods heretofore employed by the then monopoly have almost entirely disappeared, such as the acquiring of information concerning competitive shipments now forbidden by federal statute and by the statutes of many States, the employment of bogus companies, the cutting of prices below cost for the purpose of driving out competition, securing the countermanding of orders acquired by competitors, misrepresentation of goods, and in fact nearly the whole category of unfair methods set out in the Government's suit have disappeared from the

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER ASSERTED

plished is that the Government has demon- sary to the growth and development of comstrated that it is bigger than any corporation merce, and on the other to repress those and can legally control aggregations of capital selfish desires for wealth and aggrandizeorganized under State authority. In my ment which in all times have animated man, opinion it is not and should not be the desire of the American people to destroy any industry, but to control it; not to destroy capital, but to regulate it, for large aggregations of capital are necessary to many branches of since the decree of dissolution the value of the business. But wealth is one of the greatest stocks of the Standard Oil subsidiary compowers known in the world. It should be panies has vastly increased upon the market, controlled so that it will not be used to the and some people assume that the cause of this injury of the people. The highest develop- is some defect in the Government decree. As ment of civilization will be attained by keep- a matter of fact nothing is further from the ing open to individual enterprise the great truth. The reason for such increase is peravenues of commerce and industry so that feetly plain to those familiar with the Standevery man, with reasonable capital, ability, ard Oil organization. and industry, may safely embark in some poration.

# FEDERAL AUTHORITY ESTABLISHED BY THE

courts is adequate for the regulation of large by those dividends. Its earnings were corporations any more than that the machin-double this sum, but only a few insiders ery of the courts is adequate to control the knew that fact. With less than one hunbanking facilities and railroads of the coundred millions of capital stock it had, in 1006, try. It is no part of the duty of courts to lay \$261,061,811 surplus, and since that time, down rules for the future management of for five years, it has been piling up more corporations and business; that is the duty of surplus at the rate of probably forty milcondition presented. Especially is it true assets at the time of the dissolution undoubtand inappropriate for such regulation.

tions, entrenched behind State charters, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the claimed immunity from federal control. It holding company. this subject until the power to do so and to would have been idle to legislate further upon enforce legislation was clearly sustained by the Supreme Court, as it has been done. strict supervision and control.

the sentiment of peoples since the dawn of civilization, on the one hand to preserve the Another thing which has been accom- independence and freedom of enterprise neces-

#### WHY STANDARD OIL STOCKS WENT UP

It is complained in the public journals that

Prior to the Government prosecution the branches of industry with the hope of being Standard Oil Company was a close corporasomething more than the employee of a cortion. It never published any statement of its assets and business even to its stockholders. All the public knew was that the Standard Oil Company stock (the holding company) paid a dividend of about 40 per cent. per I do not contend that the machinery of the annum, and its market value was regulated the legislature. The court acts upon the lion dollars per annum, so that its total that the criminal laws are totally inadequate edly amounted, on the books of the company. to over \$600,000,000. What the real value The decree of the court was necessary to was beyond the book value, no one knows to establish the power of Congress and the power this day. Until the dissolution, in December, of any regulative body like a commission 1911, the stocks of the thirty-seven subsidiary which Congress might establish. This battle corporations had never been sold on the had to be fought first because these corpora- market. They were in the treasury of the

# GOVERNMENT

The Government, in the course of the trial, I have often said that Congress should now, for the first time disclosed the large assets and in the light of these decisions, establish earnings of these various companies, colleca commission something like the Interstate tively and individually. But the reports of Commerce Commission and license corpora- the trial were not, of course, generally distribtions and large aggregations of capital under uted, and only gradually did the facts filter through the minds of the investing public. I am aware that the control of the forces of Moreover, so long as the suit was pending the industry and of capital is a very delicate and stocks of the parent company naturally sold difficult task; and it has agitated and divided for much less in the market by reason of the uncertainty as to the outcome of the suit. When capital stock of \$500,000 had, in 1906, assets their own foundations, and as their stocks share. The South Penn Oil Company had, ally the amount of their assets became known amounted to \$14,915,185. Its stock is now and the stocks increased enormously in value. selling at about \$600 per share.

#### A FEW CONSPICUOUS INSTANCES

any wonder that, when this company's stock subsidiary companies. came upon the market and the public gradually became aware of the enormous amount of its assets and earnings, it increased in value? This was the most conspicuous instance of increase; but there were many others.

Pipe Line Company is a comparatively small publicity which follows such control. millions annually, and the other showing each stockholders as well as the general public. vear enormous payments to this employee, the

came of this enormous sum.

share. The Solar Refining Company, with a right to engage in commerce.

the Standard Oil Company was dissolved and of \$3,708,899, and earnings of \$1,258,510. these subsidiary corporations stood upon Its stock is now selling at about \$700 per began to be dealt in upon the market, gradu- in 1906, \$2,500,000 in capital; its assets

These assets were those shown on the books at the close of business for the year 1000. To them must be added the surplus earnings For instance, take the Standard Oil Com- for the years from 1907 to 1911, the time of pany of Indiana. When the Government the dissolution, which were large, and we instituted the suit all that was known about therefore have assets far beyond anything the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was ever dreamed of by the public. No corporathat it had a million dollars of capital. The tion ever existed in this country with such Government showed that in 1906 this com- earning capacity or such secrecy in its busipany had \$24,373,937 of net assets, all, except ness. To be sure, these figures were in the the one million dollars, made out of the busi- record in the Standard Oil case as early as ness of the company in addition to its divi- 1907, but the public did not know it and dends declared, and was then earning at the certainly did not appreciate the enormous rate of over \$10,000,000 per annum. Is there value of the assets in the treasuries of these

#### FEDERAL INCORPORATION AND LICENSE

The fault is that the Government never has had adequate supervision or control over Take another instance. The Southern large aggregations of capital with the proper company, formerly with \$5,000,000 of capital Congress should now provide for is a volunstock, since increased to \$10,000,000. Its tary system of federal incorporation and a rate of profit from pipe-line business on its compulsory system of federal license of large net assets in that business ranged from 102.1 corporations engaged in interstate business. to 278.1 per cent. per annum. During the Such a license could be issued upon condition seven years from 1899 to 1905, inclusive, vast that the corporation comply with the terms sums were charged on the books as having and conditions of the act of Congress providbeen paid out to a trusted employee of the ing therefor; and the first and most essential company. The Government discovered two of these conditions would be proper publicity balance sheets—one in regular form, showing of the business and affairs of such corporathe true earnings ranging from three to four tions. This would work for the benefit of the

It is sufficient here to say that such a liaggregate being \$22,131,160, and leaving very cense law should make clear just what corporsmall apparent profits, or even losses. Ex- ations shall be permitted to engage in intertraordinary efforts were made by the Gov- state commerce and under what conditions ernment to prove what became of this money. When licensed, so long as they comply with The Government placed upon the stand the terms of the license and the acts of Conthe comptroller and two directors of the gress, they should be protected in their right Southern Pipe Line Company, also the em- to do business so that there may be security ployee in question, the comptroller of the and certainty in the right to engage in com-Standard Oil Company of New York, and merce. The law should also provide that, if others. None could or did explain what be- such corporations engage in unfair methods of competition for the purpose of obtaining a Take another case. The Continental Oil monopoly, their charter or license shall be Company, with \$300,000 of capital stock forfeited. The object, of course, should be to had, in 1906, assets of \$1,301,515, and profits regulate and prevent the abuses of large for that one year of \$575,044. Its stock is aggregations of capital, keeping open the now selling on the market at about \$900 per opportunity for all men fairly and with equal

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

# THE LABOR PROBLEM IN THE BRITISH MAGAZINES

the great coal strike in England, and its cial problem." settlement by the adoption of the minimum wage law, are the subjects of a number of solid articles in recent and current numbers of the British monthlies and quarterlies.

A long analysis of the situation is contributed to the Quarterly Review by Sir Arthur B. Markham. In complimenting those mine ciple of a minimum wage, but only Parliament can

ness to cooperate with the government in effecting a settlement of the strike, this writer does not spare the minority of the operators, particularly in England.

As to the merits of the dispute, it is only fair to say that, generally speaking, the majority of owners, where abnormal places have been met with in the mines, have treated their men fairly; but a considerable minority have not done so. This same minority have, during all the recent negotiations, adopted an irreconcilable attitude toward every proposal to improve the conditions of the men. I cannot too strongly press the point that the responsibility for the strike in the English area rests mainly on the owners of this class. They have persistently refused to pay men a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; and it is not to be wondered at that the men at last revolted against this unfair treatment. Though the relations between the English employers and their men have as a rule been fairly satisfactory during recent years, on the other hand there has been much unrest in mining districts owing to the re- Westminster Garette duction of earnings by the Eight Hours bill, the refusal of some owners to meet the admitted grievance of men working in

abnormal places, bad management of mines, increased cost of living, and the rise in house-rents.

Referring to the increased price of coal to the consumer consequent upon the settlement of the strike which effected a general rise in the miner's wages, Sir Arthur Markham insists that out of "Two shillings rise, nine pence only goes to the men, and one and three to the masters." J. Keir Hardie, the labor leader, has some very sober comments

THE difficulties and lessons presented by in industrial conditions will not solve the so-

The experience of the strike of late has shown conclusively the imperative need for the workers to control Parliament, which is a very different matter from waiting upon it. The action of the strike can at most be only ameliorative; it never can be revolutionary. That belongs to the sphere of polities. A strike can secure the adoption of the prinowners who at once expressed their willing- nationalize the mines, or the railways, or other

A BURNING QUESTION

Mrs. Bull: "How long do you think it will last, John?"

industrial undertakings. And so political action is revolutionary whereas direct action is but palliative. The strike can be used to supplement, but not to supplant political action. Before the working-class can be free they must control the state, and the strike, apart from its educational value, does nothing to secure control of the state. With forces of "law and order," civil and military, under their control, the master class boss the show. They have the press, the policeman, the soldier, the judicial bench, and the Senate as their servants. And all this because, despite a popular franchise, they are still the ruling class. Parliament is thereon the lessons in the strike in Nash's Maga- fore the citadel upon which the forces of democracy sine. He predicts that the next "big strike will be not only national, but international." He recognizes that it is becoming "increasingly true that the strike for improvement the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political strike in the political strike is the only form of strike in the political st ingly true that the strike for improvement which is all gain and no loss. The strike, especially on a national scale, is a double-edged the stronger. In addition to the money cost of the weapon, to be used only occasionally, and then struggle, the winning side loses the good-will of the with care, whereas the vote can be used all the time, and is guaranteed to injure only the enemy.

The stronger. In addition to the money cost of the weapon, to be used only occasionally, and then struggle, the winning side loses the good-will of the with care, whereas the vote can be used all the time, and is guaranteed to injure only the enemy.

### The Labor Movement and Missions

Discussing the labor movement in its entirety, particularly in its world bearings, Bishop Gore, writing in the *International Review of Missions*, says:

The labor movement makes throughout Europe a great claim for justice. And in spite of the faults and exaggerations which attend upon the movement, it ought in its broad lines to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of all who call themselves Christians. The Bible shows an extraordinary care for the worker. The believer in the Bible will hold that the first charge upon any industry is the proper payment of the laborer. The inspired prophets of God denounce the divine judgments upon all those who "grind the faces of the poor," that is to say, who use sweated or inadequately remunerated labor to accomplish their own enrichment. It ought to cause the Christian churches the gravest anxiety to find that they have been, on the whole, so indifferent to the claims of labor: on the whole so much more anxious to defend the rights of property than to protect the poor; so much more ready, at the best, to comfort the fallen and bind up the wounded in the industrial struggle than to assert their rightful claims against the tyranny or injustice of the strong. It is indeed sometimes said that our Lord had His eyes fixed upon the spiritual interests of the Kingdom of God and paid no attention to social or political conditions. But it has to be remembered that He had behind Him the Old Testament, and that He identified Himself with its message. . . . It is something much more than sympathy which this movement, or pair of movements, can claim of Christians. If "the powers that be," the actual forces which sway mankind, "are ordained of God," then as surely as the Roman Empire and the British Empire, so surely the democratic movement and the nationalist movement are ordained of God. It is our cooperation as Christians that they should claim, and our great contribution as Christians should ultimately be the demonstration that it is only through the faith in Christ that either movement can realize itself.

# Profit-Sharing and Labor Copartnership

A summary of recent progress in profitsharing and labor copartnership appears in the Contemporary Review. The writer, Theodore Cooke Taylor, M.P., dilates upon the advantage of good-will between the employer and his "hands." We quote his words here:

We move in a mischievous circle; war breeds war, strikes and lock-outs breed enmity and poverty; poverty and enmity breed strikes and lock-outs again. Is this vicious see-saw never to cease? In theory we all condemn it; no sane thinker defends it. Industrial war, like international war, settles no question of right and wrong. It only proves which side for the time being is financially

the stronger. In addition to the money cost of the struggle, the winning side loses the good-will of the other side. In the balance-sheets of many trading companies, among the assets large sums are set down for what is called "good-will." The meaning is that the company's relations with its customers are so good that it can make more profit than otherwise it could. There is another kind of good-will, however, namely, good-will between a company and its employees. Such good-will has both moral and money value. It would be a novelty to find good-will between employer and employed assessed at a cash figure in a balance-sheet, but there is as much reason for a figure of that kind as there is for the ordinary money valuation of good-will between seller and buyer.

Besides the great moral, mental and physical value that profit-sharing and copartnership would have for the workmen, the results, says this writer, upon the business man's life are worth much sacrifice to secure.

It greatly increases his pleasure in his business. He has a new zest in his work. He has the great satisfaction of helping to raise financially and morally the very men who are helping him to make his own living. He finds his finest opportunity for social usefulness in his daily work. He may or may not have time for outside work, but he realizes that his business is well worthy of his best service. In short, the system dignifies and raises the character of business life. Frankly, that is the employer's greatest gain because it is beyond money value.

# Germany's Lesson to England

Britain, a novice at many social reform laws, can learn much from Germany, according to Mr. William Harbutt Dawson, writing in the Contemporary, "thanks to the humanizing influence of this legislation [German insurance and poor relief], the poor are not only treated more liberally than before, but they are no longer reminded by invidious, time-dishonored disabilities that the victims of sickness, misfortune and distress are regarded as citizens of an inferior grade." Investigations recently made by the German government into the workings of the insurance laws of the empire were regarded as very profitable. Dr. R. Freund, of Berlin, who collated the data and statistics, is quoted by Mr. Dawson as saying:

Although the insurance laws have been in operation far too short a time to allow of their influence on the Poor Law being fully felt; although the prevalence of unfavorable economic conditions during recent years has shown this influence in a disadvantageous light; and although the Poor Law Unions, for the most part, have not observed the effects of the laws with the necessary care, a powerful influence can already be observed. The Poor Boards have been relieved of a considerable proportion of the cases of relief, so that the insurance laws do now, to a large extent, protect the working classes from the necessity of claiming poor relief.

# POLITICS IN THE MAGAZINES

correspondent and biographer of ex-President setts through his Boston newspaper, the Roosevelt, contributes a study of "Roosevelt Journal, just before the primary election in the Politician." Roosevelt's strong qualities as a politician chusetts, by which Roosevelt practically won in this order: his picturesque personality; a tie vote with Taft, Mr. Munsey declares his indifference to precedent or consistency that but for the preferential primary Mr. for its own sake; his audacity. His chief Roosevelt would not have had a delegate in faults in politics, Mr. Leupp thinks, are three: the whole State. The vote of the State impatience of the interval between desire and would have been absolutely machine conaccomplishment; failure to appreciate the trolled. Whatever delegates Mr. Roosevelt persistence of a moral ideal as distinguished has, he owes wholly to the preferential prifrom a wise or expedient purpose, and over- mary. In view of all the facts, the conservconfidence in the disposition of the popular atism of New England and the closely knit mind to consider fine distinctions in passing financial system which has much voice in New on a broad issue.

has this to sav:

Everything in his physiognomy, his manner, his speech, his gestures, bears witness to the energy stored up in him, for which must be made some outlet or other. This will explain why he is always doing something out of the common. To glide along with the general human stream would call none of his inner forces into play. What they crave is the stimulus of opposition, the need of buffeting against adverse influences. For that reason we find him a conservative by descent, but a radical by choice; an aristocrat by birth, but a democrat by voluntary association; a puny lad in pinafores, but an athlete at maturity; a scholar by training, but a worker by impulse; a warrior at home, but a peacemaker abroad; a reformer among politicians, and a politician among reformers.

# How the Big Split Came

newspaper correspondent and political writer, has a fanciful story of "The Political Revolu- In this interview Mr. Clark formulates as tion in America," in which he records the the two principal issues of the campaign the remarkable development of the campaign of tariff and the cognate question of the trusts. parties in accordance with which all the several schools of economic thought on the progressive Republicans and the progressive tariff, the Speaker replied: "I am for a tariff mon, while the progressives follow the stand- the tariff," he replied. ard of Roosevelt and Wilson.

#### The Massachusetts Primaries

the nation, Mr. Frank A. Munsey reproduces and every citizen have equal opportunity,

IN the Atlantic Monthly for June, Mr. in the June number of his magazine an ad-Francis E. Leupp, a veteran Washington dress that he made to the voters of Massachu-Mr. Leupp puts Colonel April. Commenting on the result in Massa-England politics, Mr. Munsey suggests that As to Roosevelt's personality, Mr. Leupp when compared, in effect, with the overwhelming vote that Mr. Roosevelt received in Illinois, where conditions were with him, it may well be that the Massachusetts result is even a greater triumph.

# The Kind of Democrat Champ Clark Is

One of the surprises of this unusual campaign has been the strong development of Speaker Clark's candidacy in the primaries. As to the Speaker's position in relation to the issues of the campaign and the leading tenets of his party, there has been exhibited, not so much a difference of opinion as a positive lack of information in many parts of the country. It is, doubtless, with a view to supplying this lack that the Outlook, in its issue In the June McClure's, Samuel G. Blythe, a for May 11, presented an authorized interview with the Speaker by John E. Lathrop. 1912, in the form of a complete realignment of When asked to classify himself among the Democrats go into one camp and the con- for revenue only; or as close an approximaservative Republicans and the conservative tion thereto as the circumstances permit." Democrats into another. In the race for the "How rapidly should the schedules be re-Presidency the conservatists of the two parties duced, and how?" he was asked. "The Demare led by President Taft and Governor Har- ocratic party favors a gradual reduction of

When asked whether, in his opinion, the business men of the country have anything to fear in the event of Democratic victory in the election, Mr. Clark replied: "It is a thing Believing that the discussion of the prefer- incredible that any sane men should desire ential primary, with its relation to the politi- to injure any legitimate business. What we cal boss, is equally applicable to every part of contend for is that every legitimate business few to be the beneficiaries of the toil and sweat and lives of the thousands."

Other issues outlined by the Speaker were

That of transportation, reform of the financial system, final determination of who shall control the potential power in the waters of navigable streams, preservation of our natural resources (what there is left of them), the getting of all election machinery close to the people, preventing corrupt use of money in politics, reforestation, improvement of the rivers and harbors, automatic compensation to workingmen. These are all questions of deep interest and vital importance. But I cannot understand how they are to be solved first until the tariff and the trusts are disposed ofhence I am for tackling the tariff and trusts, and doing it just as fast as we can, compatibly with

and that laws be passed that will enable no sound business judgment and the evolution of remedial measures.

> Such is the Speaker's own confession of his political faith. In the arguments circulated by the Clark Campaign Committee special emphasis is laid upon the fact that the candidate is a "dependable Democrat" who voted for Bryan three times and for every Democratic candidate since he became of age, and that his record is "straightforward and Democratic." This leads Ray Stannard Baker to remark, in the American Magazine for June. that "in whatever particulars the old-fashioned Democratic creed is still progressive for example, in the matter of tariff reduction -Clark is truly a Progressive," but farther than this he does not go.

# THE RIGHTS OF PATENT OWNERS

THE United States Supreme Court evoked paper, ink and other supplies made by A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, U. S. A. considerable criticism—some say "unreasoning criticism"—for its decision of March 11, 1011, in the case of Henry vs. A. B. Dick Company. Although well-informed lawvers claim that the decision merely "confirmed the law as it was already clearly understood," the fact is undeniable that hostile tributory infringement of the Dick Company's comment of the Supreme Court's action has been widespread, and that the refusal (April 8, 1012) of the Court to grant a rehearing has stimulated to a great extent the agitation for new Federal legislation modifying the grant made to patentees under the law. In the Engineering Magazine for May there appears a digest of the case by Mr. Gilbert H. Montague of the New York Bar, in the course of which are set forth with admirable clearness the rights that belong to patent owners and the rights of users of patented articles. With regard to the Supreme Court decision which has given rise to so much comment Mr. Montague goes so far as to say that "since the creation of the patent system . . . and the adoption, in 1790, of the first patent law by the first American Congress, no better considered decision affecting patent rights has ever been rendered in this country." The facts out of which the decision arose were as fol-

The Dick Company owned patents covering a mimeograph. It sold to a certain Miss Skou a mimeograph, embodying the invention covered by these patents, subject, however, to a license, printed and attached to the machine and reading as follows:

#### LICENSE RESTRICTION

This machine is sold by the A. B. Dick Company with the license restriction that it may be used only with the stencil

The Henry firm sold to Miss Skou some ink suitable for use upon this machine, with knowledge of this license restriction under which Miss Skou had bought the machine, and with the expectation that the ink would be used with this mimeograph. The question presented to the Court was:

"Did the acts of the Henry firm constitute conpatents?

The Supreme Court decided that these acts constituted contributory infringement.

The opinion was written by Justice Lurton. and with him concurred Justices Holmes, Van Devanter, and McKenna. Chief Justice White dissented from the decision, and with him concurred Justices Hughes and Lamar. The dissenting opinion declares that the decision tends "to extend the patent so as to cause it to embrace things which it does not include," and permits the owner "to extend his patent rights so as to bring within the claim of his patent interests which are not embraced therein, thus virtually legislating by causing the patent laws to cover subjects to which without the exercise of the right of contract they could not reach." Commenting on the dissenting opinion, Mr. Montague remarks:

The all-important circumstance which Chief Justice White overlooks is that no license restriction is enforceable, under the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, unless the restriction is "brought home to the person acquiring the article," at the time the article is acquired. To make a license restriction enforceable, "the purchaser must have notice that he buys with only a qualified right of use." The notion, engendered by Chief Justice White's dis-senting opinion, that Henry would have been held as an infringer if Miss Skou, or any other user of the Dick mimeograph, had bought Henry's ink at a

corner drug store, has absolutely no foundation in fact. The infringement in the Dick case, the Supreme Court expressly held, consisted in the fact that Henry, knowing of the license restriction, and with the expectation and intention that his ink would be used for the purpose of violating this license restriction, incited Miss Skou, intentionally and deliberately, to violate the license restriction—to which Miss Skou, as Henry well knew, had expressly assented when she acquired the mimeograph—and supplied Miss Skou with the means of accomplishing this wrongful act. Indeed, the court below expressly found that Henry deliberately and knowingly instigated Miss Skou to this wrongful act, and even instructed her that if she would pour Henry's ink into Dick's can and throw away Henry's can, she would not be caught violating the license restriction.

In regard to the rights of the patent owner Mr. Montague points out that Section 4884 of the Revised Statutes provides that a patent owner shall have "the exclusive right to make, use and vend the invention or discovery."

This "exclusive right" is in effect three "exclusive rights," i. e., the "exclusive right" to make, the "exclusive right" to use, and the "exclusive right" to sell the patented article.

The patent owner may, according as he sees fit, dispose of one, or more, or any part of these component "exclusive rights." Thus, when he elects to manufacture the patented article himself, he reserves to himself the "exclusive right" to make, and disposes simply of all or part of the "exclusive rights" to use and to sell the patented article. Again, if he elects not to sell the patented article, but simply to lease it on a royalty basis, he reserves to himself the "exclusive rights" to make and to sell, and disposes simply of the right of use. Similarly, if he elects to dispose of only part of the "exclusive right" to use the patented article, he may reserve to himself the "exclusive rights" to make and to sell the patented article, and part of the "exclusive right" of use, and may dispose of simply a portion of his "exclusive right" of use, simply, for instance, the right to use the patented article only under such conditions and only with such supplies as the patent owner shall prescribe.

Like the owner of unimproved real estate, the patent owner may decline to use his invention, or to allow others to use it.

In one respect the patent owner is not so favorably circumstanced as the owners of other kinds of property; for whereas the latter may exercise their rights as long as they may desire, the patent owner may do so for the statutory period of seventeen years only, and at the expiration of that period he must relinquish to the public all of his rights. It must be remembered, too, that

the public is free to take or refuse the patented article on the terms imposed. If the terms are too onerous, the public loses nothing, for it may decline to buy or use the patented article; and when the patent expires the public will be free to use the invention without compensation or restriction.

corner drug store, has absolutely no foundation in fact. The infringement in the Dick case, the Supreme Court expressly held, consisted in the fact that Henry, knowing of the license restriction, and with the expectation and intention that his ink would be used for the purpose of violating this license restriction, incited Miss Skou, intentionally

## The Opposing View

Mr. Seth K. Humphrey, in the Atlantic Monthly, referring to that part of the Supreme Court's decision affirming the right of a patent owner to control the supply of materials to be used with his machine, considers the added prerogative in the light of the proverbial "last straw" falling upon an already intolerable situation. The public, he says, rises to inquire, "What is back of these grants so freely handed over to inventors?" He continues:

The object of our patent system, as stated in the Constitution, is "to promote the progress of Science and Useful Arts." That is, in order to get inventions for public use, the patent laws were made for the encouragement of inventors. The community's interest in new discoveries is, theoretically, the prime consideration; the reward to the inventor is no more than a just and agreeable means to attain the desired end.

But our patent law, as it has come finally to be construed, is singularly oblivious of the public. It devotes itself exclusively to the patentee. It does not reward the inventor and take over the invention; it awards him the invention itself for a period of seventeen years, and makes no demand upon him to administer it for the public good, or, indeed to administer it at all. Instance any patented improvement: suppose manufacturers engaged in the particular line adopt the device in their machinery or process, in their desire to market a more perfect article,—the one attainment which really interests the public. The law interferes. But it does not say to the manufacturers, "You must pay a reasonable tribute to the inventor before you may make this improved device"; it says, "You must stop making the device." And there it rests. In proclaiming a new and useful invention by publishing the patent, the government merely informs us of one more thing which we may not use. It leaves the public at the inventor's doorstep, expectant, but unassured of admittance. .

It is as plain as daylight that the patent system encourages invention, but inventions are without value to the community except as they are set to work "to promote the progress of Science and Useful Arts." We need to be reminded that for this end the patent laws were devised. We are so accustomed to regard the encouragement of invention as the complete function of the patent laws, and are so impressed by the bulky output, that only on special occasion, when one of our supposedly beneficent creations "shows its teeth," does it occur to us to ask, "Where do we come in?"

Mr. Humphrey believes that the present patent laws "have outlived the conditions that made them necessary," and proposes that we get away from ancient traditions and construct a patent system adapted to the present pensation, would be paid to the inventors, and a day. Here is his plan:

The inventor wants compensation for his discovery; give him compensation,-not the discovery. The community wants the discovery; although the plain teaching of our patent law makes it heresy to say so, the community is entitled to it. Both ends can be attained at once by making the discovery public, in fact, as well as in letters-patent, to all who may wish to make use of it, with the single obligation that they shall pay to the inventor legally determined royalties during the life of his patent.

Under our present system, the most fortunate inventors are those who succeed in establishing their patents on a royalty basis. The law might as well bring this opportunity to every inventor, with the added advantage to him and to the community that, instead of being restricted to one licensee, both would do business with an entire industry. The royalties, carefully graded to provide just com-

penalty for not doing so would enforce this reasonable exaction. New inventions, at once engaging the attention of experienced manufacturers throughout the country, would automatically come before the public in their most perfected form. through well-established channels, and under conditions assuring competitive terms, plus the royal-The inventor would not of necessity be forced to go into business, or to sell his rights for an arbitrary price. His inclination would be to retain his patent, supplement its publication by advertising it to the industry likely to be interested, and gather direct from it such reward as his invention might merit.

A study of the numerous instances in which inventions are now being worked on a royalty basis, would greatly assist in devising a satisfactory scale. To provide for special cases in which the royalties might work a hardship, either to the inventor or to the community, there could be a commission to which either might appeal for a proper readjustment.

# THE CULTURAL NEEDS OF THE COLLEGES

university training, and active public interests existence." are in hearty sympathy with more effective opment, that we have gone too far in the Mr. Blayney: modernization of the curriculum, that our modernization of the curriculum, that our Standards have had to be adapted to the needs ideals must be readjusted, or that the college of the "average man," which has discouraged all is a necessary or a superfluous institution is a question of political and social economy and will be settled as such.

If the college has something to offer our social, intellectual, and moral life which neither the high school, nor the university, nor the technical school can offer; if it has a distinct and beneficent contribution to make to American civilization, the college should remain, and an enlightened public opinion will demand its jealous preservation. If, on the other hand, it but accomplishes what a year or two added to the high school together with the professional school can do equally well, and even more cheaply, then by all means the college should go.

Mr. Thomas Lindsey Blayney, head of the toward the wholesale elective system; also, department of Modern European Literature the recent recommendation of the class of and Arts, Central University of Kentucky, 1885 to the trustees of Amherst College, who in the Sewance Review makes an eloquent "advising the elimination of the scientific appeal for the restoration of culture to its (B.S.) degree and the concentration of funds proper position in the college curriculum. and efforts (including the payment of large This element of culture, which has been called salaries to a picked faculty) upon what should "the fruit of knowledge married to sym- be the true ideals of collegiate trainingpathy," is, he says, "the corner-stone upon the attainment of disinterested culture."

"THE time has come when even the most which the whole structure of the curriculum progressive friends of the modern col- must rest." Sacrifice culture, and "you have lege-men who both by natural inclination, withdrawn from the college its very reason of

The causes of the deterioration of American and more scientific method in collegiate in- colleges are various. One of them is "the struction and administration-must needs shameless competition in the educational admit to a growing realization of the fact that field," which has "vitiated the fundamental we have reached a crisis in our college devel- aims of collegiate instruction." To quote

must go." The question whether the college attempts at real, intensive scholarship. The conception has gained ground that the college is a "finishing school"; hence the crowding of halls with students (?) whose families and whose ambitions are in little or no sympathy with the real purpose of the college. From their ranks are recruited the "snobs" of college life.

> Another cause of deterioration has been the practice at some of the smaller colleges of employing instructors who are not specially trained men. Even one such "makeshift' man, whatever be his age or dignity, in the faculty of the smaller college undermines the morale of both students and faculty.

Mr. Blayney sees hopeful signs of the renascence of the liberal arts college. He notes, The author of the foregoing observations is for example, Harvard's change of policy

# INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF OCEAN TRAVEL TO-DAY

British investigations into the Titanic tragedy will be followed by radical changes and improvements in the regulation of passenger traffic on the ocean. By agreement be- agreement of the great maritime nations, an intertween the foremost maritime nations of the world, particularly Great Britain, Germany, familiar with the problems of navigation, some by France, and the United States, a conference experience in the navy, some by experience in to discuss this subject will meet in London merchant service and some as business men or before many months. Meanwhile it will be profitable and interesting to give a summary ments as to lights and signals. The international of the regulations at present existing regard-rules as recommended by them were adopted by ing this highly important phase of human intercommunication,

In a paper read before the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, held in Washington, on April 25, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, one of the best known members of the New York bar, surveyed the development of international usages, which have, from time to time, by general acquiescence, come to prevail among civilized nations. These usages are set forth in decisions of international tribunals, in treaties, and in the writings of students and authorities.

Many congresses considering maritime matters have been held during the past century. The first great meeting at The Hague, in 1899, made provision for an international court of arbitration, which has, of course, largely to do with maritime matters. However, in the century preceding this epochmaking congress, there had been other gatherings of the nations, the deliberations of which led to greater uniformity in maritime law. Said Mr. Wheeler:

As the commerce between different countries increased, the number and size of vessels trading between them increased in a corresponding ratio. The speed and power of ocean steamers have in-creased in equal ratio, and these mighty vessels have almost entirely displaced the sailing vessels which carried almost all ocean commerce down to the year 1850. The risk of collision had increased in a corresponding ratio. Certain usages in reference to lights and signals had grown up in different countries. It is to the honor of the State of New York that one of the first acts of legislation prescribing lights and signals for the purpose of avoiding collision was adopted by that State in the year 1829. This act provided for the range lights, the forward white light lower, the after white light higher, which were required on all the waters of the State of New York for many years and were finally adopted by the International Maritime Conference of 1889. Before that time and in or about the year 1861 many maritime nations had regulated the lights and signals and precautions to SURVIVORS OF THE "TITANIC" BOARDING THE "CAR-be observed by ocean-bound vessels and these by PATHIA" IN THE OPEN SEA

T is inevitable that the American and common consent had become the law of the sea. But experience showed that these regulations were in some respects deficient and the construction put upon them by the courts of different countries was to some extent diverse. Accordingly, by national maritime conference was held at Washington in the year 1869. Many distinguished men maritime lawyers, took part in this conference. It revised the rules of navigation and the require-

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

statute or by executive decree in all the principal maritime nations and have become the law of the sea from that time to the present. They have removed many of the distressing conflicts of law which existed before their adoption and have undoubtedly been the means of saving many lives. The percentage of collisions has diminished; the percentage of lives lost in consequence of collision has also greatly diminished.

of ocean lanes and that of life-saving stations and devices. To quote Mr. Wheeler again:

Commodore Maury, before the Civil War, had made a careful study of the ocean currents on the route between New York and Liverpool under the climatic conditions which prevailed at different seasons of the year, and had recommended certain routes to be observed by ocean steamers plying between the United States on one side and British, French and German ports on the other side of the Atlantic. The great Civil War distracted attention from these recommendations. The subject was again taken up by Thomas Henry Ismay, who was one of the founders of the White Star Line, in a letter to the British Board of Trade on January 1, 1876. In this letter he called the attention of the Board of Trade to these recommendations of Commodore Maury, recommended them strongly for adoption as means of preventing collisions and avoiding danger from ice, and declared that he had required the steamers of the White Star Line sailing between New York and Liverpool to observe them. This recommendation was again taken up by the firm of Ismay, Imris & Co., of which Mr. Ismay had been the senior partner, in a communication to the British Board of Trade, dated December 12, 1889. The result has been that these lanes have been adopted by all the transatlantic lines.

The chief difficulty in the way of securing absolute observance of this regulation regarding "lanes" was pointed out by Ensign Everett Hayden, in a discussion before the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis, which was reconsidered at the conference of 1899. Mr. Hayden said:

The mails are given to the fastest vessels. One steamer may take a safer route, traverse a slightly This very longer distance and lose the mails. thing happened last year, when the Werra was beaten a few hours by the Servia, and Capt. Bussius complained that he had followed the route recommended and lost the mail in consequence. This question should, therefore, be carefully considered and postal regulations framed accordingly.

The subject of life-saving systems and devices received extended treatment at this conference in the report of the special committee appointed for that purpose. statement included a report made to the result was an unfair discrimination against the British Board of Trade by a commission appointed by the crown. The chairman of

father of J. Bruce Ismay, the present head of the International Mercantile Marine, whose connection with the disaster to the Titanic has occasioned so much discussion throughout the English-speaking world. With regard to Mr. Ismay, Senior, Mr. Wheeler took occasion to say:

May I stop for a moment to say that I have This conference also dealt with the subject known many men who were prominent in the commercial world. I have never known one of keener and more comprehensive insight, more liberal views, and more resolute determination to achieve the best results for the public than the elder Mr. Ismay.

> The report of the commission, which was appointed by the British Board of Trade, laid down in detail the regulations and rules for life-preserving equipment on passengercarrying ships. This classification, which is of especial interest at the present time, was in substance as follows:

> Ships of 9000 gross tonnage and upward are required to have at least two life-boats "to be placed under davits." Each such life-boat to Each such life-boat to contain not less than 5250 cubic feet of space. such boats do not furnish sufficient accommodation for all persons on board, then "additional wood, metal, collapsible, or other boats of approved description (whether placed under davits or otherwise) or approved life-rafts shall be carried." These additional boats must together, in the aggregate, provide "at least double the minimum cubic contents required for the others. The exceptions to or exemptions from the strict requirements of this rule are: "when ships are divided into efficient water-tight compartments so that with any two of them in free communication with the sea, the ship will remain afloat in moderate weather, they shall only be required to carry additional boats or life-rafts of one-half of the capacity required in the preceding rule." The regulations further provide that there must be a life buoy for each boat and a life belt for each person.

The principle of these rules was approved by the conference, which recommended

that the several governments adopt measures to secure compliance with these principles in regard to such boats and appliances for vessels of 150 tons and upward gross tonnage.

Unfortunately the several governments did not adopt these recommendations, and a great diversity came to prevail in the equipment of ocean steamers belonging to different countries.

Some nations were exacting, some were lax. The vessels of those countries which had adopted more stringent regulations. Unfortunately, the traveling public does not appear ever to have attached this commission was Thomas Henry Ismay, importance to the existence of safety appliances

upon ocean vessels. The percentage of deaths not difficult at this particular moment to convince caused by accidents at sea has been so small that our people that agreement on this subject between practically they have been considered negligible, the commercial nations of the world is of great I am sure there are many here who have listened importance. Even if among the 2,167,115 passento the collect in the Episcopal liturgy in which the gers carried across the Atlantic during the year petition is for preservation on the great deep and ending June 30, 1911, the loss of life was only 262 to be guarded from the dangers of the sea and and the percentage of loss was, therefore, about have thought it somewhat superfluous. The one in eight thousand, still in the aggregate the recent dreadful disaster has shown that although loss was serious. In the current year it has been these perils are much less frequent than they were terrible and we all agree that precautions must be when this collect was composed, yet when they do taken as far as human skill and foresight can occur they may be more deadly. It is, therefore, extend to prevent it in the future.

# ICEBERGS AND SEARCHLIGHTS

able Titanic disaster, one that has attracted as effective in determining the presence of icebergs considerable attention has been that to use or field ice in any direction, as the searchlight on a searchlights to detect the presence of ice-battleship or cruiser in determining the presence of bergs. On such a proposal no opinion could torpedo boats or other craft. And the same condibe more valuable than that of Rear-Admiral searchlight in the one case would also affect it in Robert E. Peary, whose views have been the other. ascertained by the Army and Navy Journal, and appear in its issue of April 27 last. The Admiral believes that

A powerful searchlight would be of great assistance in determining the presence of icebergs in a under certain atmospheric conditions the presence ship's course in clear weather. In dense fog it of these bergs can be detected even while below the

A MONG the various suggestions of a pre-ventive nature arising out of the lamenttions which would affect the usefulness of the

> The large bergs, being most easily located and avoided, are "the least dangerous of all," and

horizon, sometimes by the reflection upon the sky above them, sometimes by the little cloud of con-

densed moisture hovering over them.

At closer range air temperatures, water temperatures, the whistle and megaphone, the sound of breaking seas and the searchlight may all be of assistance in detecting the danger, and, on the other hand, under adverse conditions all these may be useless in giving warning in sufficient time to prevent disaster.

But, as the Admiral remarks—and the Titanic catastrophe furnished appalling testimony to the truth of the observation—"the value of all these methods is largely vitiated by the high speed at which modern steamships travel."

has most to dread is thus described by Ad-

miral Peary:

The most dangerous ice menace to a steamer is the last remaining fragment of a berg, usually a mass of dense translucent ice, hard as rock, almost entirely submerged, absorbing the color of the sur-rounding water, and almost invisible, even in broad daylight, until close aboard. These masses of ice present no surface to the air to affect its temperature, to cause condensation, to catch the eye, to send back an echo, or to form a sea. Nor is the size of the mass sufficient to affect the temperature of the surrounding water to any distance. I know of no way of detecting them except by the eye, and, as noted, even that is often difficult, even under favorable conditions.

These dangerous fragments of bergs we know in the Arctic regions as "growlers."

The Admiral relates an experience of his own with one of these "growlers."

I recall one occasion in Melville Bay when my second mate in broad light, with no other iceberg or fragment of ice in sight from the crow nest, smashed the ship full speed on to one of these submerged ice rocks with a force which carried away the cabin table, broke some of the couplings in the engine room and nearly sent the topmasts over-

The stout little wooden ship, with her solid bow and elastic sides, caromed off it like a billiard ball without injury. A steel ship would have had her bilge torn open from bow to quarter. For our huge modern steel steamships, traveling at high speed and intensely vulnerable to puncture, there is no certain protection against icebergs except to give the region where they may occur the widest berth.

In his northern work, with his "snug. What in the shape of an iceberg a steamer strong little wooden ship, the Roosevelt, minding its helm quickly and going at moderate speed," icebergs never gave Explorer Peary and his party much concern. The danger they most feared, and from which they had some narrow escapes, was that "of being smashed under by a huge mass of ice breaking off from a berg alongside and falling on the deck."

> And, strangely as the statement reads, there were occasions when icebergs proved themselves friends and not foes.

> At times the icebergs were eagerly sought for shelter and protection. The wake of a berg or group of bergs often enabled us to hold our position against the drift of large fields of floe ice. And in Robeson and Kennedy Channels grounded icebergs frequently offered us a partially protected position between them and the rocks of the shore against the onset of heavy floes of field ice.

# THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLES—WHAT THE WORLD GAINS BY THEIR DISCOVERY

THE raising of the Norwegian flag at the is fulfilled the scriptural injunction with south pole by Captain Roald Amundant and the scriptural injunction with tion had attracted the attention of adventur- investigation." To-day, ous and ambitious men of many nations for North Pole. There being no more poles to conquer, it is both interesting and instructive discoveries which have entailed so much by the flame of divine intelligence. labor and expense and have, unfortunately, cost so many lives. Writing on this subject in the attainment of the poles, the fact that now some interesting details and comparisons

south pole by Captain Roald Amundsen regard to our first parents: "Let them have on December 14, 1911, signalized the comple- dominion over all the earth." The second tion of about 140 years of exploration of the significance is "the opening up of the last Antarctic continent. North-polar explora- large unknown area for both observation and

nearly 400 years before Commander Robert only in a few detached localities of comparatively E. Peary unfurled the Stars and Stripes at the small area are places to be found which have not been seen by the eye of man, and which have not yielded to that irresistible combination, the perfect human animal machine with its wonderful to take stock of what we have gained by the adjustability and endurance, spurred and guided

In the World's Work and in an address de-Popular Mechanics Admiral Peary, quaintly livered at the American Museum of Natural enough, records, as the first significance of History, New York, Admiral Peary gives with regard to exploration in the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

Amundsen's journey has shown what was, however, practically known before from Shackleton's expedition, that the South Pole is located in a great elevated snow plateau about 11,000 feet above the sea level. Amundsen's determination of the head of the Ross Sea ice barrier is of interest in connection with the theory of some geographers that Antarctica was divided into two principal masses, separated by a trough filled with barrier ice, extending from Ross Sea to Weddell Sea. Amundsen's journey appears to negative this theory. The north pole is located in a sea basin two miles or more in depth.

As regards fauna and flora, the conditions in the two polar regions exhibit a remarkable contrast.

The most northerly north-polar lands known possess a comparative abundance of animal lifemusk-ox, reindeer, polar bear, wolf, fox, Arctic hare, ermine, lemming, and land birds, as well as forms of insect life—and during a few short weeks in summer numbers of brilliant flowers. Human life ranges to within some 700 miles of the North Pole. On the Antarctic continent, there is absolutely no form of animal or vegetable life, though two or three species of sea birds breed during a few weeks in summer at several localities on the coast. No human life is to be found nearer than Tierra del Fuego, some 2000 miles from the South Pole.

Admiral Peary puts the area of the Antarctic continent at 5,000,000 square miles, and the diameter at about 2,500 geographical miles. Another traverse is needed from the opposite side of Antarctic to the pole, which with the journeys of Amundsen and Scott will give us continuous traverse section of the Antarctic continent. Of the benefits to science from the explorations in the southpolar regions, the Admiral quotes Prof. Forest Ray Moulton, of Chicago University, who shows that in the fields of meteorology, geology, and zoölogy, important results must follow further observations in Antarctica, and that many magnetic and tidal phenomena will doubtless be solved there. For all practical intents and purposes, "the South Pole has a permanent fixed land surface uninterrupted by lanes of open water on which to work and travel. On such a surface depots can be established at intervals of fifty miles, if desirable, all the way to the pole."

Admiral Peary considers that

now it is the duty of the United States, as a matter of national pride and morale, to make up for its failure hitherto to join the other nations in attacking the Antarctic problem.

There is no way in which this desirable result can be secured by a single stroke, and with greater credit and certainty of immediate and important Museum of Natural History had entrusted

#### CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN

results other than by occupying the South Pole during a year as a station for the purpose of continuous magnetic, meteorological, astronomical, and other scientific observations by a small party of experts.

To effect such occupation would be only a matter of detail, and it is not necessary to enlarge to the popular mind on the prestige and credit of occupying for the first time, as a scientific station, one of the poles and the only one capable of such occupation. Nor is it necessary to enlarge to the scientific mind on the value and importance of the resulting observations.

One thing that Captain Amundsen's successful capture of the South Pole seems to have demonstrated beyond doubt is "that the Eskimo dog is the one and only motive power for polar expeditions."

Reference may be appropriately made here to the unfortunate death by drowning of Mr. Borup, to whom with Mr. MacMillan the ploration of Crocker Land and the crossing of Greenland. In the light of the lamentable address, referred to above:

these two great and interesting problems.

ting the work in charge of my two boys, Borup and well done.

the next north-polar expedition for the ex-ploration of Crocker Land and the crossing better fitted for the work by physique, temperament, experience and inclination.

of Greenland. In the light of the lamentable When I recall their sledge journey from Cape cutting short of Mr. Borup's promising ca-Sheridan to Cape Morris K. Jesup and their rereer, there is a pathetic interest attaching to turn from there, covering 275 miles in eight the following passage from Admiral Pearv's marches; when I recall their work establishing depots westward along the north coast of Grant Land, and when I recall their work with me on the journey to the Pole, I speak with definite knowl-I congratulate the museum upon its undertaking edge when I say to the museum and its friends that it has placed the execution of the work in And I doubly congratulate the museum on put- good hands and that the work will be done and

## A SHEEP MAN ON THE WOOL-GROWING **INDUSTRY**

man, Mr. Richards asserts that while wool- business. growers are met with in the East, "sheep men are to be found only west of the Missouri. It did not take long to change all this. Their flocks, fed on the grass of great unoccu- To-day there are still millions of acres of perity is now seriously imperiled."

las, Wyoming, ten years ago, he found him- amount of grass that grows upon it. In a self, he says, in a community of sheep-men. dry season either hay and grain must be Besides the sheep men pure and simple every- shipped in from the East, or the stock must body else was interested in sheep—the be shipped to eastern feeding points to be saloon-keepers, leading lawyer and doctor, wintered. bank officials, newspaper man, the taxidermist, all the merchants but one; and even two sheep business is to-day in a very bad way, of the preachers had retired as pastors and it is not through any fault of Mr. Richards

become shepherds.

It was a sheep town, sure enough. They worshiped not the golden calf, but the golden fleece. . . . There were no millionaires, but there were

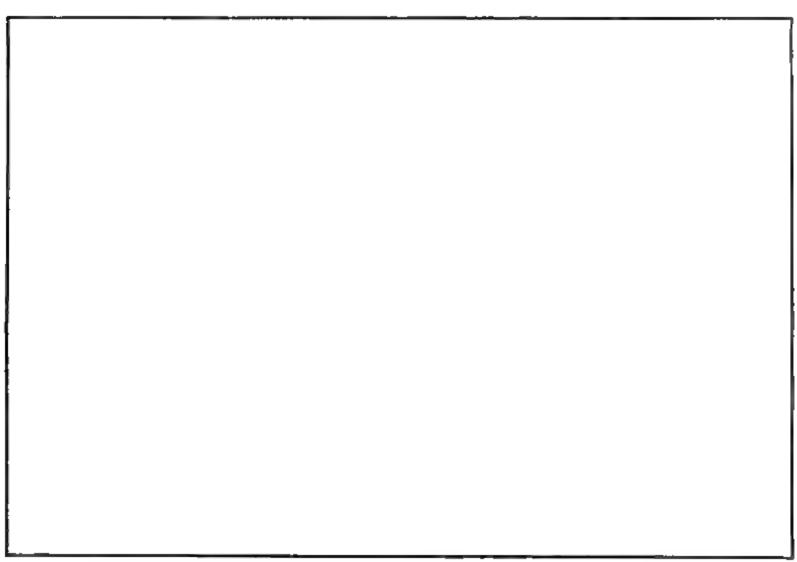
If there is one industry more than any other concerning which a plain, unvarnished statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of facts is sorely needed, it is the wool-growing industry in the United statement of the wool-growing industry in the United s States. Much of the current speculation about it is mere wild guesswork. The sheep-raisers of the West are characterized as nomads having no abiding interest in the land plain and billowy foothills to the Canadian general welfare of the country; they are also border and the Mexican line. It was sparsely suspected of being in conspiracy with the trusts to boost the high cost of mutton and grass. It had appeared on the maps as the "Great American Desert." But it was free. Free grass clothing. These and similar misrepresentations have prompted Mr. Paul S. Richards

There was not much of it to the acre. But in the to present (in the May Forum) the sheep-man's position. Himself a Wyoming sheep band of sheep, or a herd of cattle, and knew the

pied ranges, furnish most of the wool and Government land; but "the creeks and mutton produced in the United States, streams and springs that furnish watering They have endured the hardships of the places for stock have been filed upon and wilderness, and, in former years, have been have passed into the hands of private ownrewarded with a fair prosperity. That pros- ers." A congested condition of the range erity is now seriously imperiled." has gradually developed. There are too When Mr. Richards first set foot in Doug-many horses, cattle, and sheep for the

If any of his readers fails to realize that the in describing the situation. Take, for instance, the following passage:

The sheep business to-day is sick. It has been several men whose fortunes ran into six figures. ravaged by one misfortune after another for the . . The citizens pointed with pride to a dozen past three years. The list of them spreads out into men who a few years before had been herding a tale of woe that needs but the hand of a poet to sheep at \$30 a month who were now worth from be cast on the lines of the Book of Job or an old



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York

## A COLORADO SHEEP RANCH

Greek tragedy. If the Lord had looked upon our struggle for existence did not include the dry iniquities and said in His wrath, "They are an climate. . . . But the fact remains that hundreds evil race, let them be no more," we might under-stand the series of disasters whose sum-total States has been taken from the open range by mounts to such epic proportions. The list of them this costly experiment, and little of it is likely reads like the plagues of Egypt. For they are soon to become public grazing land. . . . The seven. Here they are, in more or less chronological order: Dry farmers; foot-and-mouth disease; the winter of 1910; drouth the summer following; drouth again in 1911; low prices for wool and lambs; and last of all, the great American bug-bear that has been made of "Schedule K," and

the fear of death at the hands of the tariff doctors.

Of course, this list is only partial. It does not include such incidental misfortunes as sporadic attacks of scabies, or the loss of probably over a million dollars' worth of sheep and lambs from wolves and coyotes in the State of Wyoming alone, as a result of the refusal of the Governor of Wyoming to sign the bill making the customary appropriation of \$60,000 for bounty on "varmints.

culture without irrigation in the region of in- town of Douglas, described so optimistically sufficient rainfall. The dissemination of the above, is now a town of gloom, a "commutheory of dry farming resulted in an invasion nity that stands in fear of disaster." of the sheeplands by thousands of immigrants on whom the real-estate sharks grew growing a pound of wool gives in fullest defat and multiplied. According to Mr. tail the figures for labor, supplies, taxes, Richards, the experiment was a disastrous shearing, breeding, etc., and shows that on a one.

For two years now the dry farmers have raised nothing but children and cries for help. In Weston has to pay interest at 10 per cent. on borfree transportation back to points where the rowed money, which means an E

The arctic winter of 1909-1910, the following periods of drouth, foot-and-mouth disease, and, above all, the "tariff nightmare" have cut the prices for wool and mutton "almost squarely in two." In 1909 Mr. Richards received for his wool 24 cents a pound. In 1911 the average price was probably not over 12 cents. Two years ago the average price at which lambs were marketed was about \$3. This year it was below \$2, and many flock-A "dry farmer" is one who attempts agri- masters did not net more than \$1.80. The

Mr. Richards in discussing the cost of band of 2,500 ewes a sheep-man's total annual expenses are \$4737.50, or \$1.891/2 a head. Beyond this, the average sheep-man his expenses of \$250 annually. profit on the year's transactions is represented by \$227.87. But in hundreds of cases the money borrowed runs the interest charges up to \$1250, leaving a deficit on the year of \$772.13. Hundreds of sheep men have been rendered insolvent by the tariff agitation. Mr. Richards puts his situation quite frankly: wool destroy the sheep industry? Emphatically,

I said by way of introduction that I am a sheep man. I am not a statesman. This is not an attempt to show that the tariff on raw wool should not be lowered. The interests of the American public must determine that. But we have seen a drop in the price of wool in two years from 22 cents to 12 cents, without any lowering of the it badly, it is the sheep industry to-day.

The net price of woolen clothing. We have seen the placing is repre-of hides on the free list followed by a rise in the price of shoes. We have sold our lambs and our wethers for little more than half the price we received two years ago, with no change in the price

of mutton to the consumer.

Would the destruction of the sheep industry benefit the American people? No one believes that. Would a material reduction in the tariff on yes. Owing to the vicissitudes we have endured for the past two years we have seen how a prosperous industry has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. The narrow margin of profit that now exists may be changed to disastrous loss by any of the great risks of the range. A further lowering of prices would certainly be followed by ruin. If ever an industry needed protection, and needed

#### INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND ITS IDEALS

AS stated in the paragraph on the close of States." The more important sentences of of the Lawrence strike, in the April num- this document read thus: ber of the REVIEW, it was the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World which became influential among the strikers and "succeeded in welding the various elements into a semblance of a labor union." The conduct of the strike and the success of the strikers have brought this organization to national attention, with the result that many of the statements as to its history and purpose which have appeared in the press have been inaccurate and contradictory. For this reason Dr. William E. Bohn, one of the university men identified with the Industrial Workers of the World in its initial stages, was requested by the Survey to prepare an account of the development of the organization, and this appears in the issue of that publication for May 4. It describes the origin of the I. W. W. as follows:

In 1904 six men prominently identified with various industrial or semi-industrial unions met in Chicago and issued a call for a larger conference to thirty-six persons who were chosen as representatives of the more progressive union spirit. This was the beginning of the I. W. W. The second conference met at Chicago during the opening days of January, 1905. The result of its deliberations was the call for a convention to meet in Chicago on June 27.

At the first convention 186 delegates, representing nominally 90,000 members, were present, and they adopted the famous preamble which has since become "the official gospel of industrial unionism in the United

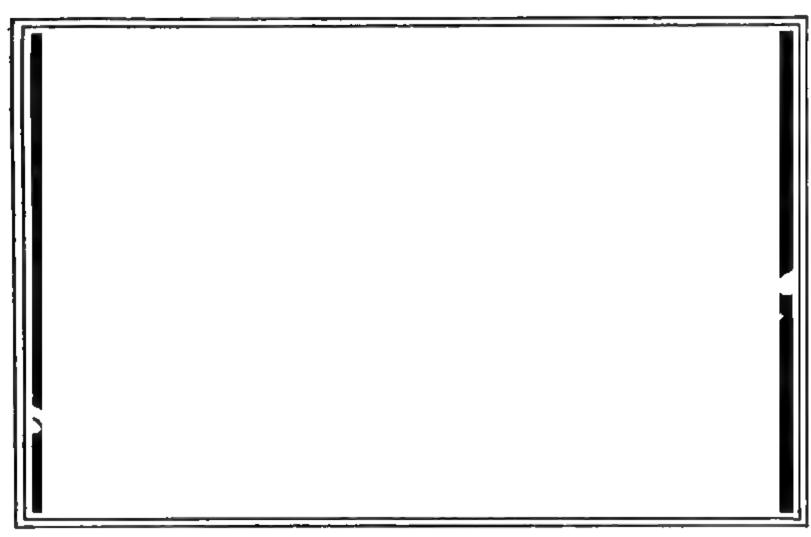
<sup>1</sup>To avoid confusion, the abbreviation I. W. W. will be used in the article for the Industrial Workers of the World, having headquarters at Chicago. The other organization which goes by the same name and which has headquarters at Detroit will be termed Detroit I. W. W.

The working-class and the employing class have nothing in common. . . . Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party... Conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Almost from the start there occurred dissensions, arising chiefly between prominent members of the two socialistic parties; and at the 1908 convention a definite split occurred, Mr. Daniel DeLeon and a number of other elected delegates being denied seats at the convention. These met in the following November, and organized a separate body under the same name. It now has headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Neither organization has a large membership. Dr. Bohn

Vincent St. John, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, wrote me in February, while the Lawrence strike was on, that this organization had enrolled some 15,000 members. The Detroit I. W. W. is probably even smaller.

What is the characteristic of the I. W. W. movement which gives it its present prominent position in the public mind? Dr. Bohn thinks its most striking feature is the unfaltering devotion of its adherents. Hundreds



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York HAYWARD AND ETTOR, LEADERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

of men and women, living as best they can, wherever they can do most for their cause, go from place to place, taking whatever jobs they happen to find and preaching everywhere industrial unionism. The ideals of the I. W. W. differ from those of the old tradeunionism. The ideal of the latter was expressed in the phrase "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Industrial unionism has three distinct slogans: "industrial freedom"; "one big union"; "an injury to one an injury to all." Dr. Bohn sets forth the following general statements which, in spite of all divergence, hold true of all those who properly call themselves industrial un-

(1) They all believe in the "one big union."(2) They all refuse to bind themselves by means of contracts with their employers. Believing, as they do, that there is an inevitable and continuous struggle between employers and employed, it seems to them that a contract is a truce with their natural enemy, a truce, moreover, which gives him all the advantage. It must be remembered, in this connection, that no employer ever binds himself not to discharge a workman.

(3) They all believe that all workers should be brought into the union. On this account they are opposed to high fees and long apprenticeships. They reason that since the introduction of machinery is rapidly reducing all workers to the level of unskilled laborers it is best to recognize absolute

union men who boost their own wages by refusing to allow others to learn their trade are as much traitors to their class as the lowest-priced strikebreaker.

(4) They do not insist upon the closed shop. To them this savors of collusion with the employer. The common arrangement in accordance with which the employer collects union dues appears to them a sure sign that the union has surrendered to the capitalist and will be expected to return certain favors for those received.

(5) They all believe that the great weapon of the working class on the economic field is the welltimed, energetically conducted strike. Not being bound by contracts they can strike without notice and at the moment when a tie-up will do the employer most harm. This belief in the power of the strike extends, naturally, to faith in the ultimate efficacy of the general strike. But the general strike must be preceded, of course, by equally general" industrial union education and organiza-

(6) They all believe that they have here and now the nucleus of the industrial commonwealth in the industrial union.

With regard to the last point, practically all revolutionists, all those who are bent on replacing our present capitalist system with an industrial commonwealth, may be divided into three well-defined groups: (1) pure and simple political socialists; (2) direct-actionists; (3) those who believe in combined and coördinated political and economic activity. community of interests once for all. To them Of these the direct-actionist has been con-

ŧ

means. Now, according to Dr. Bohn:

of the Detroit I. W. W. are consistently opposed to fight fire with fire.

nected especially with the resort to violent violence. . . . Moreover, very many of the members of the I. W. W. are also opposed to violence. Some of the latter organization, however, believe A direct-actionist may or may not believe, that that violence is always justifiable and sometimes violent measures are justifiable in the fight against more effective than any other means. . . . Viocapitalism. It is safe to say that all the members lence is used against them, and it is necessary to

## THE SO-CALLED AMERICAN WAGE-EARNER AND THE STRIKE AT LAWRENCE

tion that

instead of a protective tariff serving as a bulwark for American standards against the "pauper labor" of Europe it has been made clear that the American mill-hand has not only been exposed to the direct competition of a cheap, alien labor-supply from the south and east of Europe, but, because of his inability to work under the same conditions and at the same wages as the recent immigrant, has been forced to leave the woolen-goods manufacturing industry. The inadequacy of the earnings of married men; the need for wives and children to work; the lack of an independent form of family life, due to the necessity of taking boarders and lodgers in order to supplement the earnings of husbands; the poor housing facilities and the highly congested living conditions; the segregation of the alien tex-tile operatives, their inability to speak English, and their failure to develop any political or civic inter-est—all these and many other lamentable facts relative to working and living conditions in Lawrence have come to light as the result of the present

been shown to exist in Lawrence are "found small payments are self-evident. in all of our industrial localities in the North

"T has been pointed out with emphasis, Immigration Commission, after an exhaustive and it cannot be denied, that the woolen investigation, failed to discover a single and worsted-mill owners have been guilty of purely American industrial community in all sham and hypocrisy in demanding a high the territory east of the Mississippi and north tariff for the protection of the American mill of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. "No manoperative, when, as a matter of fact, the so-ufacturing or mining locality of any impor-called American wage-earner does not exist." tance could be found which did not have its This sweeping charge against the textile immigrant colony of industrial workers from manufacturers occurs in an article entitled southern and eastern Europe." Of over half "The Lesson from Lawrence," contributed a million employees in twenty-one leading to the North American Review by Mr. W. industries, three-fifths were of foreign birth. Jett Lauck, who since 1908 has had charge of and of these two-fifths were from the south the field work in the industrial investigation and east of Europe. These industries inof the United States Immigration Commis- cluded cigars and tobacco, agricultural imsion. This writer makes the further asser- plements, copper mining and smelting, cotton goods, leather, railroad construction, slaughtering and meat-packing, iron and steel, shoes and sugar; and the percentages of foreign-born employees ranged from 27 per cent. (in shoes) to 85 per cent. (in sugar-refining). These immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are "characterized by a high degree of illiteracy," and of 250,000 only 53 per cent. could speak the English language. Of certain employees in mines and factories only about one in six could read or write in any language.

The living conditions at Lawrence, also, are typical of those in other industrial cen-"A normal form of family life-wife and children supported by the earnings of the husband—is as uncommon in other industrial localities as in Lawrence." The income of the family is supplemented by the earnings of the children and by boarders. Of 17,000 investigated by the commission there was an The chief lesson, however, to be learned average of 246 persons for each 100 sleepingfrom the Lawrence strike, and one which the rooms. The average monthly rent for each American people do not seem to have yet person in 11,000 families was \$1.60, and grasped, is that the situation there is typical among the Bulgarians and Macedonians it of all our important industrial centers. The was as low as 78 cents a month per person. working and living conditions which have The standards of living indicated by these

The status of the wage-earner and his and West, no matter upon what branch of family at Lawrence being typical of the somanufacturing or mining they are depend- called American wage-earner in general, the ent." It will doubtless surprise many read-question is what can be done to improve the ers of the Review to learn that the U. S. entire industrial situation. The causes of

this situation lie in the attraction to our fruitful ground to the Socialist and other revolushores of millions of "untrained, inexperienced, non-English-speaking, illiterate, temporary immigrant wage-earners." The native Americans and the older immigrants from Europe, finding themselves unable to compete with the low standards and the rates of payment accepted by the recent immigrant workmen, have sought other employment.

The obvious solution consists in imposing a check upon a further addition to this labor-supply until those who are already at work in our mines and mills can be absorbed and elevated to a point where they will demand proper wages and working conditions. If the alien influx is permitted to continue it will mean a further degradation of the industrial worker and the intensifying of the conditions of unrest and dissatisfaction which offer such have "American" wage-earners.

tionary and radical propagandists. McKee's Rock and Lawrence are object-lessons in this respect. We shall do well if we heed their teachings. A temporary restriction of immigration would not imply any racial discrimination or deviation from our traditional policy of offering an asylum to those who are politically or religiously oppressed.

Whether we have a restriction of immigration or not, we must educate and assimilate the recent immigrants who are already resident in our cities and towns and who are workers in our mines and industrial plants. The astounding fact in connection with the presence of a large immigrant population in all of our industrial communities has been the complete indifference of the native Americans to its existence.

This attitude must be altered. must be Americanized if we are again to

# FALLACIES CONCERNING THE RIGHT TO RESORT TO THE STRIKE AND LOCKOUT

April by Dr. Robert A. Duff. Its language is no ground. is temperate, its reasoning cogent, and its presentation of the entire subject of strikes is a duty—to intervene (or, if you like, to interfere) characterized by sound common sense. Dr. when its own unity, strength, and security are Duff clears the ground by the observation involved, compromised, or endangered. that "it has to be said, in view of the claims frequently made by masters and men to have an absolute right to work or not work at zealous defender of it as "the right to demontheir discretion, that such a claim is without warrant from the state."

For there are no single or separate rights in single persons or in combinations of persons which give them an absolute title to act in this way or that. All rights that may be enjoyed within a state form a system or unity. They are dependent on one another, limited by and effective through one another. . . . I have no right to act in a way which will lead to the disintegration of society. . . . Even though property is in the popular sense my own, there are many uses of it which I am not entitled to make. For example, I may not buy a war-vessel with it, nor use it to bribe a magistrate, or to procure a false witness, or to support a rebellion or a crime, or to erect houses contrary to the Buildings Regulations Act, or to set up an obstruction on the highway, or to print a libel. And what is true of property is equally true of life and working power. . . . From this it follows that no individual or combination of individuals can have even a prima facie claim to act according to their own discretion, unless they can show that the general interest will be better served by allowing such discretion.

These "semi-philosophical or common-sense but we are not at liberty to combine and all speak remarks" are made by the writer "because at once, else there will be no meeting.

WITH the air full of the echoes of strikes one hears so much loose talk indulged in by past and of rumors of strikes to come, both masters and men to the effect that the employers and employees alike may read with state has no right to interfere in trade disprofit an article in the *Hibbert Journal* for putes. For this contention, he says, there

The state has a right—and not only a right, but

The right to strike has been defined by a strate the value of labor by withholding it." This definition is inadequate, "because both in theory and in practice a strike involves much more than a withholding of labor."

First of all, it is a combined or organized stoppage, and involves concerted common action on the part of a considerable number of persons for a single This puts it at once on a different plane from the liberty to work or not work which the law allows to each individual. . . . A is at liberty to sell or to refuse to sell food to Y. So also are B and C and D, etc. And the state can allow this liberty because it is on the whole in the interest of each. But if A, B, C, D, etc., combine to refuse to sell food to Y, Y may justly ask the state to compel them, as their combination is a negation of his very existence. Or again, though each of us has liberty to walk along the street, if ten thousand of us agree to go in solid procession through the streets, we may lawfully be forbidden to do so. Or though each of us is at liberty to stand at a shop window, or door, it does not follow that a thousand of us have the right at one and the same time. Or, if anyone is at liberty to ring your bell, it is not intended that a thousand people should. . . In a meeting each man is at liberty to speak,

As to the element that enters into both the theory and practice of the strike—namely, the claim that no one else shall do, or be allowed to do, the work of those who go on strike— Dr. Duff says: "This distinguishes it from every voluntary discharge. The men stop work, but they do not intend to give up the work."

When the strike is over, they not only demand to be taken back, but to be taken back as a body. ... Every nerve is strained to see that those who have hitherto done the work shall not be replaced by newcomers. Now consider what this involves. It means that if those who carry on a particular service decide either that they will no longer carry it on, or that they will only carry it on under conditions for which they stipulate, then the community must go without that service until they please or until their terms are granted. . . . A claim of this nature is obviously little removed from taking society by the throat. For it means that each section of our very complex industrial organization will be wholly within the control of any small body of men. And not only each section, but the whole industrial life of the community; for the whole would in a few days or hours come to a standstill if any one of a hundred trades or occupations were to be wholly stopped

Referring to the suggestion that has been continui g his argument, Dr. Duff asks:

Should we begin to reconcile ourselves to the idea that the vital necessities of our national existence are at every moment at the mercy of what each section of the workers or the employers may think to be their rights or their due reward? Or is this a condition of things fraught with peril to the interests of all? . . . Can any class enjoying unchecked power be trusted to be a fair and just judge in its own cause?

And he makes this strong point: Supposing the community to be satisfied that a strike or lockout is unwarranted, what power has it to make its opinion operative? At present, The community has managed to "muddle along" without such power because strikes were seldom universal, and the sympathetic strike was not preached or practised. These conditions are now changed. The "sympathetic strike tends to widen infinitely the area to which the paralysis extends." And capital will not be slow to use the devices of labor, if only in self-defense, and it will be forced to grasp and wield them in earnest; for this is a game at which one party can play as well as the other. Dr. Duff inquires whether it would not be well, before this comes, for the workers to ask themselves made, that state ownership of railways would seriously whether the paralyzing of industry be a remedy for railway strikes, Dr. Duff can bring them aught but suffering and loss. negatives the idea. From the employees' After all it is pure coercion, "reckless of all point of view, it is doubtful whether the consequence, like presenting a pistol at a workers' position would be improved; for the man's head, or starving him into compliance first thing to disappear would be the right to with your demands. You may do this once, "Any refusal to work under the but he will take means to see that you shall conditions imposed by the state would be a not do it again." It is "not by coercive meascriminal, and probably a treasonable, act, ures that better relations are established, but punishable by fine and imprisonment." by seeking out the real causes of the diffi-Setting aside state ownership as no solution, culty." It is only in this way, says Dr. Duff, that a solution can be reached.

#### WILL BAHAISM UNITE ALL RELIGIOUS FAITHS?

when the Archdeacon of Westminster walked clude and supersede all others and to unite hand in hand with the venerable Abdul Baha all nations under the banner of a common up the nave of St. John's Church, and invited faith, this would hardly seem an extravagant him not only to address the congregation but statement. When we add to it the assertion to offer for them his prayers and blessing," says a writer in the Fortnightly Review.

of the Established Church of England, and an address from the pulpit of the City Temple the fact that this little-known Persian in London, being introduced by its rector as prophet has come to the western world to the leader of one of the most remarkable proclaim the dawn of the millennium, to religious movements of this or any other age, announce that the Messiah awaited by all it seems evident that at least a part of the nations has actually lived, taught and died Episcopal Church is inclined to accord him pon this earth within the past century, and the courtesy of a respectful hearing.

"CURELY the dawn of a new day was to preach what he and his followers believe D heralded on that Sunday evening to be the new world religion, designed to inof the Contemporary Review that, within a week after his arrival in England, where he Considering the dignity and conservatism was almost unknown, Abdul Baha delivered

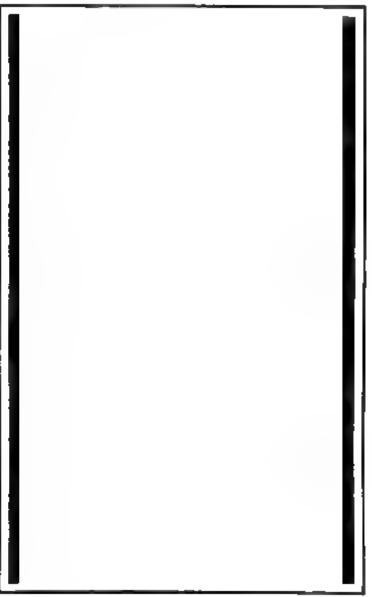
Religionists of other faiths were equally interested. The Fortnightly Review goes on to say:

To the house in London where Abdul Baha and his suite were received as honored, welcome guests, came a constant stream of all sorts and conditions of men and women, Christians of every denominations, Buddhist of every nationality, Theoso-phists, Zoroastrians and Mohammedans, Agnostics and Gnostics. To each he spoke some individual message, and to their varied questions he gave simple, direct and quite spontaneous answers.

A few weeks ago Abdul Baha and his little group of disciples landed in New York, quietly and almost unheralded by the newspapers. Courtesies similar to those he had received in London were at once extended to him by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant and others of the clergy, and the first Sunday after his arrival he was invited to deliver his message in the Church of the Ascension. Since then he has been speaking constantly to those who cared to seek him out, and has announced his intention of visiting the Bahai communities in different cities of the United States.

Abdul Baha,—or Abbas Effendi, to use the name by which he was known before he received his mission,—makes no claim that he is himself the Messiah. He says plainly that he is not even a prophet, only Abdul Baha, the Servant of God. But he and his followers believe and assert that the Messiah expected by all peoples came in the form of Baha'u'llah, who spent the greater part of his life a prisoner in the Syrian penal colony at Acca, and who died there fourteen years ago. In this prison he wrote the three books which form the sacred scriptures of the Bahais, and from there he spread abroad his doctrines in the form of epistles and by means of such disciples as were not imprisoned with him. During the later years of his life he ethics. Rather, it emphatically asserts that was visited by many distinguished scholars, as well as religious enthusiasts from all countries, and to the writings of the former we owe such authentic information as we possess concerning the character of the religious reformation that was hidden for so many years in the heart of the East. Almost without exception these accounts treated and to the development of the social and both teacher and doctrine with the utmost political life of nations. The great word of respect.

The absolute catholicity of the doctrine goes far toward explaining its ready acceptance by adherents of every known creed. It ism, and it is better to love your fellowmen than meddles with no religious beliefs, laws or to love only your countrymen. When we see this, and know in very truth the brotherhood of man,



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York ABDUL BAHA

(Who has recently visited the United States)

itual unification of all mankind, it is not in any way subversive of the ancient creeds. On the contrary, it urges specifically that "each man shall cling more closely to his own church or faith, to the end that he may work therein to purify, ennoble, enlarge, spiritualize and merge into the larger unity the expression of each particular belief." The Bahai who is not made thereby a better Christian, Mohammedan or Buddhist, is no true Bahai.

Bahaism formulates no new system of the ethics already given in the world's religious literature, and hammered out from the common experience of humanity, are quite sufficient for mankind in any age. The sole point is that the fundamentals of spiritual teaching shall be universally admitted and practically applied to the affairs of daily life Bahaism is Unity.

"War must cease," says Abdul Baha.

There is something above and beyond patriotobservances, but insists on the unity under- war will appear to us in its true light as an outrage lying all. While its ultimate aim is the spir- on civilization, an act of madness and blindness.

up with the times, even approves woman development and spiritual enlightenment. suffrage, saying:

In all questions which concern the welfare of a nation, is not the woman's view as important as the man's if one would get a just and true considera-tion of all sides of that question? Therefore, I am in favor of votes for women on every subject. This great woman movement which is stirring and vibrating round the whole world is a sign of spirit awakening.

upon the domain of politics, but he strongly hands or the practice of some profession. advocated constitutional government for all countries, and predicted that the new epoch and the movement he inaugurated was pubwould bring this to pass. A world language lished in this Review for February, 1909.

Baha'u'llah announced this half a century he declared to be one of the inevitable results ago, in the slaughter-house of Persia, and it of the breaking down of national barriers. is not less forcible because to-day it is the and essential to the establishment of brotherslogan of Peace Societies in every civilized hood among men. Education of all children country in the world. So with other ideals must be one of the chief duties of Bahais; of which men are striving to realize. They all both boys and girls where the resources of the form integral parts of the teachings of Baha'- family admitted it, but of girls in any case, u'llah. In a country and at a time when as they were the future mothers and trainers women were held to be soulless chattels, he of the race and so had the greatest need of intensified the persecution from which he knowledge. The other great individual resuffered by proclaiming the perfect equality quirement, as commanded by Baha'u'llah of the sexes. "Essential difference in sphere, and emphasized by his successor, is the learnhe said, "in point of view and in service to ing by both boys and girls of some trade or their joint humanity, but each one of two profession which shall serve as a means of pillars supporting the arch of life, the neces-livelihood. All handicrafts are approved, sary complement one of the other." Abdul because the training of the hand to useful Baha, true to the Bahai method of keeping work is one of the great roads to mental

Abdul Baha lays great stress upon the necessity of a vital and burning faith, says the Fortnightly Review, but he has little use for faith without works. Numerous instances are given of questions asked by members of different cults, and his replies, far from encouraging a more or less unproductive mysticism, urged the necessity of proving the value of every theory by practical application. The industrial movement, now at such On the other hand, practical, in the sense he tension, Abdul Baha declares to be the pre- uses it, does not in the least mean profitable. lude of a rapidly-approaching era in which One of the most rigid rules of Bahaism is that the status of the worker shall be free and no religious teacher shall receive a salary, dignified, and the division of the world's or payment of any kind, for giving forth the wealth just and equitable to all classes. The truth as he has received it, but shall support teachings of Baha'u'llah touched very lightly himself and his family by the work of his

A full account of the history of the "Bab"

## THE MEANING OF THE ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

recent general elections in Turkey and discontented Unionists, various smaller napointed out how the Committee of Union and tional groups with decentralized programs, Progress (the Young Turk party) had been and differing groups of reactionaries. This triumphantly retained in power.

this victory of the Young Turks, but con- is composed of voters of such radically differsiders the most important one as being confi- ent opinions that it did not possess the necesdence in the administration in its policy sary cohesion to make a successful stand toward the war with Italy. Of course, the against the Young Turks. Young Turk party is, in itself, very homo- When, on January 18, the Turkish Parlia-

N these pages, last month, in our editorial itself quite able to hold its own against the department, we recorded the result of the so-called "Liberal Entente," a coalition of "Liberal Entente," which really makes up The Turkish press finds many reasons for the united opposition to the Young Turks,

geneous. It has an established organization ment was dissolved and new elections dein every section of the Empire, it is well ad- creed, the Young Turkish party went before inistered and financed, and has proved the people for the approval or rejection of its Turks have done and what they stand for.

Commenting on the make-up of the new Parliament and the attitude of the administration toward the continuance of the war, of the Young Turk party, says:

Among the reasons which induced Italy to make war on us Turks, the most important was their belief that the Committee of Union and Progress had been weakened by the growing opposition against it, and that the disorder throughout the Empire would force our government to accept Italy's de-mands. The Italian statesmen were so credulous as to believe that by attacking, in their official declaration, the Committee of Union and Progress. they could gain the sympathy of our people. . . . . As can be judged by the known results, the entire country has endorsed the committee; the national will is on the side of the Unionists. . . . This means that the Empire approves the program of Union and Progress. . . . "What was the party's motto at the beginning and during the war? No humiliating peace! No territorial cession! Struggle to the end!"... The country does not want any humiliating peace nor territorial cession; it wants to fight to the end.

The Tanine (Echo), another well-known Young Turkish journal, speaking on the same subject, says:

The nation has just been consulted. It has pronounced itself unanimously for the program of Union and Progress, which stands for honorable peace and a fight to the end. To-day, the nation and Union and Progress are one.

The Sultan, Mehmed V., himself, in opening the new Parliament, on April 18, and in his speech from the throne, after referring to certain administrative, judicial and constitu- of a hamlet.

policies. The result of the balloting shows tional reforms and railroad building, touched that the people approve of what the Young in a very firm and courageous manner upon Turkey's foreign policy. He insisted on maintaining, at all costs, his sovereign rights over Crete, and expressed his intention of continuing sincere and friendly relations with the Jeune Turc, one of the best known organs the neighbors and European powers, but mentioned that the desire must be mutual and should seem sincere, and that his rights should be respected. He assured the foreign governments that Turkey is strengthening her army and navy for the sole purpose of defending her territory and insuring peace. All this shows Turkey's determination to play her rôle in the concert of the nations in the future in a more respected way than heretofore. Concerning the war, the speech declared:

> The war unjustly provoked by Italy and contrary to the principles of international treaties, continues, notwithstanding the general desire for peace all over the world. We wish also peace; but a peace will only end this war on the condition that we maintain effective and integral our sovereign rights.

> "This imperial reply to Italy's aggression," says the Jeune Turc, by way of comment,

> which is the dominant thought of all this speech, and makes of it an historical document, is the answer of the entire nation, whose sentiment and idea the Sultan, in his double capacity of Emperor and Caliph, has interpreted. . . . It is a noble and dignified reply to the provocation of the Italian guns before the forts of the Dardanelles, a reply which the Ottoman nation has expressed to the entire world through the mouth of its venerated Sultan; words calm, dignified, firm, and courageous. . . We are going to resist to the end with energy and tenacity. . . . We cannot give Italy either a centimeter square of sand, or the economic concession

## WILL EGYPT BECOME THE SEAT OF THE CALIPHATE?

Liberty and Entente" came to Egypt. These that part of the Ottoman Empire by England. visits, the Afkar believes, were not simply caused by the electoral campaign then going established for the founding of an Arabian on in Turkey, but were explained by the Caliphate. Now this Arabian Caliphate is necessity that the leaders of the party should well known in Cairo to be an old dream of get into touch with the British directors of English policy, which would, through it, ex-England's policy in Egypt, Kiamil Pasha, tinguish Islamism as a political factor. who is what the Turks describe as a dunmeh, or Moslem Jew, being a strong partisan of a correspondent at Constantinople, is not

N Arab paper, the Afkar, published in the British as opposed to the German influ-A Cairo, recently contained an article ence at Constantinople. This paper, the which has caused some sensation. It stated Afkar, is, therefore, inclined to think that that during the prolonged stay there last certain of the Liberal politicians in Turkey winter of the former Grand Vizier, Kiamil are preparing the separation of Turkish Pasha, an extraordinary number of Ottoman Arabia, and increasing thereby, knowingly political men and partisans of the "Party of or unknowingly, the influence exercised in

In this way all the conditions would be

This opinion of the Egyptian paper, writes

entirely without foundation, as one may see by the papers of the past few weeks. Kiamil effect on certain elements in Egypt. had already pointed out that by an under- British occupation, continually recurs to this standing of England with Egypt, Turkey question, maintaining that the Caliphate might easily lose the provinces of Yemen and should be held by an Arab, the Emir of Mecca An article in the London Fortnightly Review, semi-official paper, in a leading article enpreponderating position among the nations; of the Turks. On the other side, they can worth realizing. Egypt would regain its all thinking Mussulmans will not fail to ancient splendor and Syria and Palestine understand that a Caliph who is not supwould return under the domination of the ported by the bayonets of his own army Nile country, and all Arabia would be an- can only be a mere tool in the hands of nexed to Egypt. The tribes of Yemen, reb- his protectors, who desire once for all to els against the Turks, are ready to submit destroy the scarecrow of an Islamic world to England if Turkey falls.

These ideas appear to have produced an Pasha, in his memoir addressed to the Sultan, Arabic paper El Makattam, the organ of the the Hedjazand with it the Ottoman Caliphate. or the Khedive. The Egyptian Gazette, 2 among others, said that the future of Egypt titled "Syria and Islam," says that the Musas an integral part of the British Empire sulmans of Syria are beginning to understand would be of the most brilliant description. how dangerous it is for their religion and lan-Endowed with Home Rule, it would occupy a guage to remain tied to the political destiny and if Turkey disappeared, Egypt could see how Islam develops under the British easily replace her. She would become the flag very much better than under the Moslem protectress of the Hedjaz and the mistress Turk, and that it would be much more beneof Mecca under British protection; and when ficial for them if the Crescent of the Khedive one thinks of the effect that would be pro-should extend over the country between duced on the ninety-four millions of Mussul- Cairo and Damascus. A Constantinople mans under British rule, the dream seems paper, commenting on this, points out that power.

## A TRANS-CUBA CANAL TO SUPPLEMENT PANAMA

for a canal across the island of Cuba, designed in the archives of the Sociedad Económica de to shorten the route between Panama and the Amigos del País, shows the proposed course principal North Atlantic ports, as well as to of a canal along this route, as planned by foster the internal commerce of Cuba. The Francisco and Felix Lemaur in 1798, by order Revista Municipal of Habana contains an of a royal commission appointed to provide article giving much interesting information new means for the economic development of in this matter.

project is by no means of recent date, for a department charged with the maintenance century and a half ago the building of such and improvement of communications by land a canal was proposed to facilitate internal and water, advocated the execution of what commerce between the ports on the southern was even then termed "the old project of the and northern coasts of Cuba. As an illustra- Conde de Macuriges," regarding the construction of the advantages to be attained in this tion of "a navigable canal to unite the way, we are told that the distance by water Güines and Almendares rivers." It provided between Habana and Cienfuegos would be for the nivelization of the tract between these reduced from 953 miles to about 120 miles. rivers and the dock-yard of Habana, travers-

the receipt by the Spanish government of de la Zanga. "new special charts and also a general chart of the north coast of Cuba," relating to the approbation of Alexander von Humboldt, matter of the Cuban canal, and in 1776, the who expressed himself as follows in his work cost of a navigable canal between Habana on Cuba published in the early part of the and the Batabanó river was estimated at last century:

THE approaching completion of the Pana- \$1,200,000, a figure that naturally refers to ma Canal has brought forward a project other times and conditions. An old chart the island. Three years earlier, in 1795, the As regards Cuban interests alone, this Real Junta de Fomento y Navegación, the As far back as 1767, a royal decree notes ing the heights of the Cerro near the Puente

The proposed Cuban canal received the

I have had the pleasure of visiting, in the com- whereby the scope of the undertaking and its mulpany of Señores Lemaur, the plains through which this line of navigation is to pass. The utility of the project is unquestionable, if they are able to secure, in time of drought, a sufficient quantity of water at the dividing point.

At various times, during the Spanish domination, this enterprise was taken into serious consideration, and some preliminary examination of the ground was made, but the political complications in which Spain was involved and the unsettled state of things in Cuba interfered with its accomplishment. Now, however, the interest of the Cubans has been aroused in this matter by the hope and expectation that great advantages would ect would do much to ensure the prosperity accrue for Cuba if the canal should be constructed. Of this, the writer says:

Cuba is situated immediately in Panama's zone of influence; moreover, its entire length faces the Panama canal, so that an imaginary line drawn between this interoceanic port and New York crosses approximately the middle of the island. . . This being the case, a Cuban canal, supplementary to that of Panama, might be immediately profitable, as it would have a virtual monopoly of a great part of the vessels passing through the trans-isthmian canal. According to expert the trans-isthmian canal. According to expert opinion, the Cuban route would be the logical one for vessels sailing from New York to Panama. It is also believed that our canal would be used, almost without exception, by vessels sailing from Panama to Europe and to the Atlantic ports of the United States, since shortly after traversing the Panama canal and entering the Caribbean Sea, the strong equatorial current flowing from east to west would oblige them to seek the Strait of Yucatan, in order to avoid sailing against this current, and then to follow the northeastern coast of Cuba, so as to take advantage of the Gulf Stream, up to the Florida Straits. All this would be rendered unnecessary by passing through the Cuban canal, and if by this means there should result a saving, however small, of expense or danger, the ships would take this route, provided the conditions were reasonable.

This Cuban enterprise, essentially national in its grandeur and importance, would require legislative authority, and full discussion in Congress,

tiple aspects would be duly considered. Furthermore, it will be necessary to study and determine the constructions and measures contingent to its accomplishment, such as a series of bridges connecting both sides of the canal; promenades and docks along its banks; landing-places; the policing of the canal; the preliminary expropriation by the State of a broad zone stretching from sea to sea along the selected route, and yielding, when utilized for warehouses, railroad and train stations, hotels, etc., a revenue that would cover, to a great extent, the costs of maintenance; finally, the construction of custom-houses, post-offices, buildings for the sanitary service, etc., at the terminals of the canal and at certain points along its course.

That the successful execution of this projof Cuba is the firm conviction of the writer, a conviction he voices in the following terms:

The increase in the value of that part of the Cuban territory near which this canal may pass would be incalculable. Let us only think of the zeal with which the various municipalities and provinces will dispute concerning the route to be selected; and this very rivalry will facilitate the enterprise. Cienfuegos, for instance, will allege that Herrera was right when he said of this port: "It has no rival in the world"; Cardenas will hasten to canalize its Puerta de Hicacos—something it should long ago have done-so as to place itself in immediate communication with the open Atlantic; Sagua will emphasize its greater proximity to New York, and will complete the clearing of its bar, etc., etc.

In the southern and northern parts of the island, the terminals of the Cuban canal will become cosmopolitan centers, where all languages will be spoken; immense centers of activity, calculated to raise the social and historic significance of the neighboring territory. The army of men to be engaged in the construction of the canal will represent, economically, millions of dollars, and the many great undertakings subsidiary to the canal itself will cause a "river of gold" to flow into our land. Moreover, the prospect of remunerative occupation for so many will serve to counteract undue partisan activity, which will be largely renounced when public order and prosperity rest

upon more solid foundations.







# CHOOSING BONDS FOR SAFETY

#### WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

#### The Extraordinary Caution of a Western Merchant

roughly, into three general classes:

curity first" seems to be inborn; second, important. those who have acquired the desire through study, or experience; and third, those who, questions were of an unusually searching so to speak, have the desire thrust upon them kind—marvels, in fact, for the manner in -big institutional investors, like the sav- which they went to the root of the matter he ings banks and insurance companies, for had in mind. It has already been suggested example, or individuals who carry the re- that he was possessed of a passion for exsponsibility of looking after trust funds.

carries with it the idea of safety, as compared cent Panama Canal bonds. Few would have with "speculation," or "gambling." But attempted to go behind the fact that these safety, itself, is relative. The desire for it were United States Government obligations, may, therefore, vary greatly, not only among and that as such, they, were overwhelmingly these three classes of investors, but also secure. Yet note the disposition in this case among individuals of any one class. It is to make assurance double sure. Here are found, too, that the desire varies with the some of the merchant's queries: times.

At present, with the average investor's dinner table giving him so much concern with the costs of beef, butter, flour and other rency or banking plan have on them? things the bond owner has to buy, mounting as they have been during the last few weeks, for instance—it is not at all surprising that it should be the common experience of all succeeding government repudiate these bonds, investment bankers and other financial advisors to find an increasing number, even of their most conservative clients, giving more than the customary thought to the element of income. These are times, at least, when one would scarcely expect to find an investor, in whom the desire for safety apparently had become a passion. Yet the Investment Bureau discovered one such recently.

He is of the second general class described a man with experience of the sort which is some notice of the other points raised. To popularly supposed to point the sure way in them a peculiar timeliness is imparted by investment to the ideal combination of safety certain recent financial happenings. and income, but which doesn't always work that way. He is a successful merchant in that at the very time these questions came a Western city.

One reason for referring here at some length to his letter of inquiry is that it is strikingly a propos of a suggestion once made by a well AST month this magazine made a de-known New York banker that "success in Lailed analysis of the hundreds of let- the delicate and almost instinctive matters ters on investment matters received from in- of credit does not at all imply a correspondquiring readers since the beginning of the ing success in investing money in bonds. year. One interesting point suggested by In other words, accumulating money is a it was this: that investors who give the task, to which business men not infrequently most consideration to the element of safety, devote all their time and thought, to the when buying bonds, might be divided, exclusion of many other things, of which preparation for the proper investment of that First, those, in whom the desire for "se-money, subsequently, may not be the least

Another reason is that this merchant's treme safety. He explained that he intended Of course, the very word, "investment" investing several thousand dollars in three per

> Do you think Panama threes will ever sell much lower than their present price?

> What effect would the adoption of a new cur-

Could the registered and coupon bonds be sold in a few minutes for cash on any business day at

about the last quoted price?

In case of a revolution in this country, could the or can you imagine a situation where private property, or the bonds of a private corporation would sell higher than Government bonds, the same rate of interest and safety being considered?

#### Why Gilt Edged Bonds Are Low

ONSIDERATION of the extremely remote possibility—if it may be called even that—suggested by the merchant's last question, may give place for the present to

It was, for instance, highly suggestive to hand, there was going on a world-wide disof other nations. Rentes, the French Govern- and business men's notes are substituted for ment three percents, had just sold at the "low Government bonds as its basis?

istic authority on the financial affairs of the of their prices. world, lately pointed out that while, "in profitable investment than home Govern- three and a half points since May, 1909. ment stocks (bonds) are able to offer."

United States Government bonds have declined, too. Their fall has been less noticeable, perhaps, because it has been relatively less abrupt. Still it has been considerable. bought them then have now to figure a loss gilt edged securities. of \$60 on each \$1000 bond. Yet they are ment bond.

which are more profitable than lending his meant, bigger yields without loss of safety. money directly.

circulation. But it is natural that they should proved sound, and its yield abundant. have indirectly reflected the legally devised

cussion of the depreciation of the securities system is changed, as it may be some day,

record price of 91.65 francs; and British Then, all the bonds of this nation will consols and German Imperial threes were come under the direct influence of whatever near their low record prices of modern times." "universal agencies" may be affecting the Economists were busy explaining that securities of other nations of high credit. If these were but transient phenomena, respond- the output of gold continues to increase, as ing to the general rise in the rate which all many authorities believe it will,—for some Governments have to pay for money. The time to come, at least,—the effect on such London Economist, perhaps the first journal-bonds will, of course, be a further lowering

Even now it may be seen how the flow of each individual country, apart from the gold in late years has helped to affect the causes that have operated without distinc- prices of gilt-edged bonds of other types, tion of nationality or locality, there have been such as the old and seasoned issues "next to special circumstances either aggravating or the rails" of the great railroads—the kind mitigating the effect of these universal agen- that in America take the place of consols cies, it has by this time been amply recognized in England and rentes in France. A list of that it is impossible to divert from their twenty-five representative issues tabulated course the events which have all tended to by The Wall Street Journal on the first of open up innumerable opportunities for more last month showed an average decline of over

#### Higher Yield, Less Risk, Possible Nowadays

DUTCH statesman had occasion, not less abrupt. Still it has been considerable. A DUTCH statesman had occasion, not Take the twos of 1930. They are now quoted A long since, in the course of a speech in only slightly above par. Four years ago the Legislature, to make some reference to they sold at 106. So that investors who the cause for the prevailing low prices of

He declared that he had never been able the very investors, who doubtless thought to admit the correctness of the argument of that nothing could be safer than a Govern- the "man in the street" that the fall in prices was due merely to the fact that capitalists In these securities, moreover, the decline now require a higher rate of interest, because has taken place in the face of quite special of their bigger expenses, heavier taxes, and "mitigating circumstances." United States so on. He is quoted in the Economist as Government bonds have for fifty years en- saying, "The investor at all times has wanted joyed an almost purely "artificial" market. to make the highest rate of interest which They have sold, not on their value to in- he was able to make, and if nowadays he vestors, but on their necessity to the national enjoys bigger yields, it is because he is able banker, as security for his circulating notes, to get them." The speaker presumably

It is easy enough to imagine that this states-Panama threes are the only exceptions to man may have had in mind, as he spoke, the They were sold by the Government extent to which the capital of his countrymen last year on an investment basis; that is, it has, for a good many years, sought investment was expressly provided that they should not in securities based upon modern American be available as security for national bank enterprise. On the whole its security has

Now, contrast the position of the Dutch stimulus given to the credit of the Govern- investor with that of the Western merchant. ment by the provisions affecting the other How much easier for the latter, with the issues; and that they should continue to facilities of so many dependable American command prices at which they yield less investment banking houses at his immediate than three percent. Can there be but one disposal for the asking, to become a discrimthing to expect, however, when our currency inating investor for income substantially

ment bonds would vield!

his money away permanently—to learn about whose actual record of safety is astonishing, the many bonds which yield more for reasons and whose market is always "ready." other than that there is less security behind them,—bonds less known, yet possessing prac- comes increasingly evident, as one authority tically everything conducive to investment recently remarked, that the small savings peace of mind! Such might be picked for him of a large class of people will continue to from any one of the four main classes, munic- stand in need of facilities for investment in

positively to require securities "that could be there is less excuse for finding the principles sold on any business day (not necessarily of discriminating investment for income hopeon the Stock Exchange) at about the last less mysteries.

greater than the three percent his Govern- quoted price," how easy for him to learn about things like high grade notes, or like How easy for him-if he wanted to put railroad equipment bonds, which yield well,

To the student of financial affairs, it beipals, railroads, public utilities and industrials. securities of the Government type. But the Or, if the circumstances were such as successful merchant is of a class for which

#### The Average Investor's Inclinations

IT takes the exception—like the Western merchant whose timely questions furnished the basis of this month's invest-

IT takes the exception—like the Western merchant whose timely questions furnished the basis of this month's investment comment—to prove the rule.

American investors, by and large, are becoming each year more alive to the diversity of opportunity offered them to turn their surplus funds to good account.

The analysis of the letters written during the four months ended May 1 last by correspondents of our Investment Bureau are particularly interesting. It visualizes the investment inclinations of a large number of people, representing every walk of life. And it seems to show that, after all, the flow of capital from the pocket of the average citizen is furnishing motive power in a pretty equitable way to all forms of American enterprise.

The figures appearing on this page indicate the principal types of investment securities, with which the letters received during the period referred to were concerned, as well as the geographical distribution of the inquiries.

In the following table the entries opposite "California," for instance, means that of the total number of inquiries to the Review or Reviews Investment Bureau from that State, three were concerned with municipal bonds, seven with railroad bonds, four with railroad stocks, two with industrial bonds, five with industrial stocks, eight with public utility bonds, one with real estate bonds, one with mining stocks, and nine with miscellaneous investment questions and securities. questions and securities.

STATE	Municipal Bonds	Railroad Bonds	Railroad Stocks	Industrial Bonds	Industrial Stocks	Public Utility Bonds	Public Utility Stocks	Short Term Notes & Equipments	Real Estate Bonds	Real Estate d Farm Mortgages	Mining Stocks	Miscellaneou	Total
Alabama												3	3
Arizona	• •	• •	::			• •	• •		• •	• •	• •	٠,	٠,
Arkansas	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::				::		i	::	ä	ä
California	3	7	4	2	5	-8			1		i	9	40
Colorado		1	• •	1	• <u>•</u>		٠.		2	1		2	7
Connecticut		• •	1		2	1	1	• •	2	1	1	4	13
Delaware	• •	· <u>;</u>	• •	'í	'i	` <u>ż</u>	• •	• •	5	• •	'n	1 2	.1
Florida	::	2	• •			2	• •	• •	1	· <u>;</u>		2	14 10
Georgia	• •		• •	'n	• •	-	• •		î	J	• •	î	3
Idaho		: :	1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-5	i	• • •		'n	'n	ž	11
Illinois	4	6	7	4	8	9	3	2	2	3	ī	9	58 26
Indiana	4	3	3	3	1	4	2		1	1	1	3	26
Iowa		2	3	2	2	2	2	• •		5	1	2	21
Kansas	ż	· 4	ż	2	• •	· .	• •	• •	٠.	ż	• •	3 2	3 17
Kentucky		4			• •	0	• •	• •	• •		• •	1	'n
Maine	• •	.3	'n	· <u>;</u>	3	· <del>7</del>	· ż	` <u>á</u>	· i	• •	2	3	27
Maryland	'n	4	. <del>.</del>	ī	ž	ż			i	'n		ž	14
Massachusetts		· 2		1	3	ī			3		3	3	16
Michigan	3	2	1		1	2		1	3	4	2	8	27 17
Minnesota	2		1	2	2	3	1		1		2	3	17
Mississippi	٠.	`. <u>;</u>	• :	٠.	٠.	· <u>;</u>	٠.		٠.	٠.		· <u>ż</u>	29
Missouri	5	3	4	2	3	8	2	• •	• •	3	• •	1	
MontanaNebraska	• •	1	• •	• •	'n		• •	• •	• •	1	• •	2	6 3
Nevada	• •			• •		• •	• •		• •		• •	•	3
New Hampshire	2		• •	i	'n	'n	'n		• •		• •	. 4	iò
New Jersey	2	ż	2	5	õ	4	Ž	2	4	ż		i	33
New Mexico													
New York	4	· <del>'</del> 7	13	8	19	9	6	4	15	5	6	15	111
North Carolina	• •	2			• •	3	• •	1		2		2	10
North Dakota	`. <u>i</u>	· <u>;</u>	ż	• •	1	' <b>à</b>	• •	• •	• •	1	٠.	6	4
Ohio Oklahoma	4		_	1	8	4	• •	3	• •	1	1	ì	33 1
Oregon	'n	• •	• •	• •	• •	- i	::	• •	• •	ż	'n	4	á
Pennsylvania	Ĝ	13	10	ii	iė	11	`4	5	Ŕ	3	ż	14	103
Rhode Island		• •			ĩ				î		• •	ì	3
South Carolina										1		2	3
South Dakota					ż	• •						1	1
Tennessee	'i	• .	٠.	٠:	2	1	• •	• :	٠.	٠.	• •	1	.4
Texas		2	2	1	1	1	• •	1	2	2	• •	5 1	18 2
Vermont	1	`i	· i	'i	• •	'n	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	3	7
Virginia	• • •		i		ż	•	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	· i	î	5
Washington	::	` i		::	2	~4	::	::	::	• • •	i	i	12
West Virginia				• •	4	ĩ		• • •			ī	ĭ	7
Wisconsin	ż	1	• •		• •	2	••	• •	2		1		8
Wyoming	· <u>3</u> _	• •	• •		_ · ż	• •	٠.	٠.	· <u>;</u>	• •	٠.	::	
Foreign	3_	4	4_	<u>8</u>	_ 2 _	. 6	1 _	1	2	6	3	11	51
	50	79									33	154	807

# THE TREND OF POPULAR FICTION

THE popular novels of the present season show clearly that we are at last emerging from the bondage of our appetite for the short story. For the past twenty-five years the short story has been the obstacle that has prevented the growth and the perfecting of the American novel. During the past decade the demand for tabloid fiction increased so amazingly that publications were created solely to satisfy the voracious American appetite for the short story. The novel became a commercialized product and its production became a trade. Almost any person of education, with a reasonable facility in the use of ordinary English, could, with some attention to excellent models, turn out a narrative that might be published as a novel. To discover that most of the popular novels offered were nothing more than amplified short stories, it is only necessary to compare their content with the content of some of the old favorites that would have come in their time under the heading of popular novels,—for instance, "Ivan-hoe" or "The Cloister and the Hearth." We demanded no more from these hybrid novels than we demanded from our short stories. Their length was to be such that we might easily skim them over in a brief space of time; we asked that they should carry us on to one vivid, thrilling climax, and that they should not tax our understanding or bring any troublesome problems for our consideration. Consolation and amusement were their only functions. We kept the minds of children in our attitude toward fiction; we wanted some one to tell us a story and then we wanted some one to tell us another story.

#### THE ADVENT OF THE SERIOUS POPULAR NOVEL

Now, in the spring of this year of 1912, there is discernible an increasing number of novels, which, while still retaining the elements of popularity that appeal to the masses and cause them to be listed among the "best-sellers," are distinctly books for those who think,—well-rounded, leisurely pieces of fiction.

It is not logical to expect that we shall perhaps ever again produce a novel of the particular quality of "The Scarlet Letter." The America of to-day is not the background that vivified the atmosphere "The Scarlet Letof Hawthorne's masterpiece. ter" chronicled the life of a colony in a province as yet unsubdued and subject to strange incidents of life,—a province whose settlers were half-fearful of their domain and wholly unknowing of the immensity of their future. Because of our great development as a nation, because of the storm and the turbulence necessary to this development, our fiction has become like troubled waters over which it has been difficult to discern any dove flying with the olive branch of reassurance.

Now that we have turned from our short-story gluttony toward more serious types of fiction, it is possible to gain a reasonable perspective over the entire field of popular fiction, to perceive its art in kind, and discern the trend of its current. It is not to be denied that the popular novel makes tremorrow, its idols are thrown down, its citadels ality of the author.

conquered; it makes way for the next inflated pigskin; it has not won even a place in a respectable oblivion. This, too, in the face of the fact that it contains much excellent material, that it abounds in philosophy, satire, epigram, aphorism, metaphor, and paradox, that it has magnificent situations and astounding plots. With all this, nevertheless, it lacks the power to touch our hearts and, like clanging brass, makes a noise over our heads and is forgotten. It is written hurriedly, published hurriedly, and forgotten in the same tempo.

#### THE LACK OF A TRAINED CRITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The dearth of a well-trained critical intelligence has been a hindrance to the growth of the novel in this country. Even from the ranks of those who have been for some time recognized as critics and reviewers of fiction, there has been little offered that compares favorably with European reviews of current literary productions. From the reviews of a certain book of the season in nine prominent newspapers, the ollowing phrases are selected:

"A striking book-wonderful inspiration and power—astounding fertility—marvelous power and originality—a great work—a wealth of ideas idealistic-near the stars-absorbing, astounding,

inspiring, baffling—marks of genius constantly."
Is there much opportunity left for self-study and improvement in the field of literary artistry under this flood of fulsome flattery from the reviewers? It is the duty of the critic to hold a mirror to the face of art-to reveal the fruit to the tree, not to be pleasant and flattering at the expense of truth.

#### THE DEMAND FOR EXCELLENT CHARACTERIZATION

The ever increasing demand for biography in this country is a symptom of the lack of striking characterization in our fiction. Now the delineation of character in a biography compared to that which may be given in a novel is like comparing an early Italian fresco painted in flat tones to the por-traits of a Goya or Frans Hals. For certain obvious reasons the biographer may not lay aside respect for the conceded reserves of life in his penportraits. A biography is the mere skeleton of a personality. Even Boswell could not tell everything. Samuel Pepys' Diary is the nearest thing we have to the picture of a living, breathing man endowed with mind and spirit, and we know that Pepys' Diary was written in cipher and never intended for publication.

#### THE NOVELIST UNDER NO RESTRAINT

The novelist labors under but little restraint in the matter of characterization; he is at liberty to reveal delicious actualities because he is dealing solely with the phantoms of his own creative fancy. There may be more veracity to life in his art than in a thousand biographies. This is the great reason why the novel has never lost its hold upon the public—its verisimilitude to life. The novel alone gives us the picture of the interplay of human mendous sacrifices to the gods of the moment. emotion in the relations of life, clarified and in It is written largely for to-day alone. With to- many cases injected, as it were, with the personOF THE NOVEL

Mr. Henry James has said that the novel gives us "a feeling for human relation as the social climate of our country qualifies, intensifies, generally conditions and colors it—an exquisite notation of our whole democratic light and shade." Mr. H. G. Wells hails contemporary fiction as "the social mediator, the vehicle of understanding, the instrument of self-examination, the parade of morals and the exchange of manners, the factory of customs, the criticism of laws and institutions and of social dogmas and ideas. It is to be the home confessional, the initiator of knowledge and the seed of fruitful self-questioning." With these wholesome ideals before us there can be but little fear as to the eventual standards of the American novel.

#### WILL ROMANTIC FICTION SURVIVE?

Some concern has been expressed for the survival of the romantic and adventurous type of popbreadth escapes of dare-devil heroes adrift in un- in all that is written by Americans.

MR. JAMES' AND MR. H. G. WELLS' QUALIFICATION tried lands have only the passing charm of novelty. The jungles of our human desires and emotions, the interplay of man's hundred selves built into his present bodily structure by the tedious process of evolution, will forever afford sufficient material for stirring fiction.

#### Mr. H. G. THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT UPON THE FORM OF FICTION

The softening of our physical environment will in time temper the form of the popular novel. Our flamboyant plots and our structural crudities will disappear with the equalizing of physical environment. That we shall lose something of freshness of originality is true, but we shall gain in more ways than we lose. The problems of urban life have evolved a type of fiction which in many ways parallels that which gathered its material from the heart of old London. Our vast admixture of foreign population has already changed not only the form, the technique of our fiction, by bringing into it European influences, but it has wonderfully when the surface of the earth became a wellcultivated garden, that our novels would become as
cultivated garden, that our novels would become as
our nation, is minutely etched upon the pages of
our novels by invisible fingers. Concord, LexingDoctrine. Gettvsburg, the battle the gushing type of light fiction has owed more ton, the Monroe Doctrine, Gettysburg, the battle than a small debt to its environment. The hair- with the Western desert, are subtly shadowed forth

# PICKED FRUIT: A STUDY IN **CURRENT FICTION**

A MONG the new books of fiction that have institutions of common making, while the latter Come under observation this spring, an even are more concerned with his relationship to life half-dozen seem to rank far ahead of the rest in general, or in its entirety. The ground note of in artistic and spiritual significance. It is gratifying to note that one-half of them are American, century. They must, in the last instance, be while the other half are English. The three pro-classed as naturalistic—but it cannot be done withduced on our own side of the ocean are Gertrude Atherton's "Julia France and Her Times" (Macmillan), Dorothy Canfield's "The Squirrel Cage" (Holt), and Owen Johnson's "Stover at Yale" (Stokes). The three coming to us from the other side are Algernon Blackwood's "The Centaur" (Macmillan), John Trevena's "Bracken" (Kennerley), and G. K. Chesterton's "Manalive" (Lane).

A comparison between the two groups suggests itself naturally, but to be profitable it must be a comparison of tendencies rather than of values. It would be hard to pick out a volume from either group, or from both groups together, that could be placed positively above the rest. In worth, if this be based on a balance struck from many special considerations, they stand pretty close together. But in other ways they differ conspicuously, and the works of each group differ more radically works within the same group.

The essential spirit of the American novels under consideration may be called social, that of the English cosmic. The former deal, on the whole,

out strong reservations, for all of them show a marked waning of that skeptical materialism which was so characteristic of the fiction rooted in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The three English books, on the other hand, are frankly Neo-Romantic—a term that will have to be used mainly for lack of a better one-because in them the mystical and spiritual note is once more openly triumphant. Put into less abstract terms, this means that our American authors have their eyes chiefly on life as it is, while the Englishmen are seeking more eagerly to discover the seeds of the future beneath the concrete reality of the moment.

The representation of the sexes within the two groups has a significance of its own. Two of the American novels are written by women, while all of the English ones are of male origin. These proportions might be accidental, of course, but a glance at the field in its entirety proves that, from those of the other group than from the other in this respect as well as others, our groups remain representative. In England a new literature is springing up beyond all doubt—one that looks as if it might make history. In this literature woman appears in a new light—neither raised on a pedestal nor trailed in the mud, but walking side by side with with man's relation to other men and to their man as his equal in a double sense, socially and

biologically. But this literature is almost wholly should particularly be read by men—lest they fail to realize what the time is fraught with.

Here, on our side of the ocean, the same signs they are also accompanied by a similar rectification of our view on woman's place and part in life. But here it is the women themselves who are bringing us both the promises and the clearer that it was so largely feminine both in its origin and its appeal. Now it looks as if what was a menace might become an inspiration and a hope. For while it is hard to discover American men equaling Mrs. Atherton and Miss Canfield (now Mrs. John R. Fisher) in width of vision, depth of swallowing them alive. One might with some sympathy, and sense of consecration, there are justification describe "The Squirrel Cage" as a many other women striving in the same spirit, presentation of Thorstein Veblen's economic

although perhaps more humbly or less successfully. And the "new note"—of simplicity, of sincerity, of valuation by use rather than appearance—which they are sounding, seems to promise us an art which, like the religion surely bound to come out of the future, will be for everyday use, and not for holiday exhibition.

For other novels written by a woman and hav-

ing the scope and power of Mrs. An American Atherton's, we must harkbackto George Eliot, George Sand, and Mme. de Staël. And of the earlier George Sand one is frequently reminded while reading "Julia France." Somemay think this coupling of names disparaging to the living author. It is far from being so in the writer's mind. With all her faults, George Sand had a power

spirit, that go far to explain why the earlier half he finds at the bottom of our ills. The remedy of the last century used to be named after her. Those big qualities of George Sand belong also to Mrs. Atherton—as do some of the former's extravagances. In her book we are dealing with real life, conceived on a large scale—life so broadly inclusive that it may touch such fanciful phenomena as Eastern occultism, or such recent facts as the spread of Bahaism, the Persian cult of which mention is made elsewhere in this Review, without losing its hold or its dignity.

It is the story of a woman's growth from eighteen to thirty-four, but into this story have been woven not only other lives but much of what goes to the making of our own time. Any attempt to reduce its abundance of vital observation within the confines of a single, neatly rounded idea must fail; but it would probably be safe to say that its chief preoccupation is with the interrelation-

"The Squirrel Cage" comes as a surprise. Miss of coming larger things are also visible, and here Canfield's success as a writer of entertaining and salable short stories has foreshadowed next to A Story of Bril-liant Promise nothing of what makes this book so important. The theme of Miss Canfield's novel is not merely the light. It has long been a reproach to our fiction relation of husband and wife with each other, but rather that of both to the pressure resulting from our peculiar form of economical and social organization. And the charge implied in it is that "business"-the god of the national cult-is not only a Serpent tempting men astray, but a Moloch

> theories in fiction form. But to conclude that it is, primarily, a tract or a treatise would be a mistake, indeed. First and last, it is a dramatic, yet far from melodramatic, story of strongly individualized human beings of the kind we see around us daily.

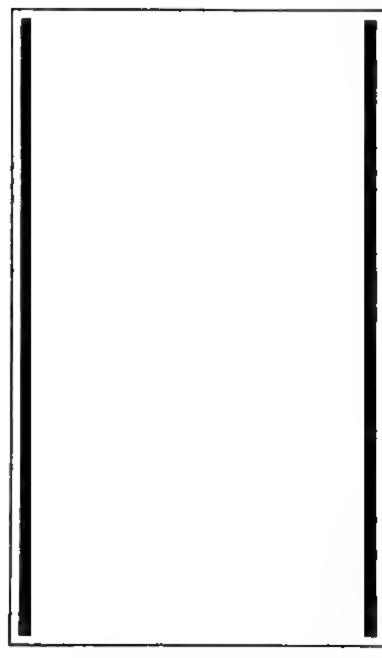
"What I criticize here I criticize in American life," says Brockhurst in A Criticism of "Stover at the American Yale"—and Spirit Resolution is supposed to have been modeled from Mayor Hunt of Cincinnati. The words might as well have been applied by Mr. Johnson to his own book. Nominally he is dealing with university life and with certain disturbing tendencies within it. In reality he, like Miss Canfield, is analyzing and criticizing the spirit animating our entire nation. His conclusions differ

little from those arrived and a passion, a scope of outlook and audacity of at by Miss Canfield. Selfish competition is what he seeks in individual rather than in social action. His diagnosis may be as wrong as his remedy is vague, and yet the spirit of the book cannot be denied recognition. For it is one of those—there being now an increasing number of them-through which we are drawing perceptibly nearer to that most dreaded and despised of literary chimeras: the poetry of thought. Discussion, which Shaw has already introduced on the stage, is now being introduced into the realm held most inaccessible to it-the American novel. And Mr. Johnson has shown us, too, that it is possible to combine such an achievement with a spirit of adventurousness almost Stevensonian.

As to Mr. Johnson's picture of Yale life, opinions differ. The present Senior class at Yale stoutly maintains that "Stover" misrepresents the university. Of the replies to questions about the ship of love and work in woman's life. In the book sent to members of the class, only 9 per cent. main, it is perhaps a woman's book, but one that admitted its truth, while 5 per cent. were in doubt.



(Whose new novel, "The Squirrel Cage," is noticed on this page)



OWEN JOHNSON

From the figure of Stover to that of O'Malley in the "The Centaur" is a leap of many thousand years-whether forward or backward the reader will have to decide for himself. Pentasy or The book is as daring in conception as it is artistic in execution. And if it suffer from a certain vagueness and an unmistakable redundancy in spots, these slight defects must be traced back to the subtlety of its theme. It is the romance of "cosmic consciousness"-of man's instinctive sense of kinship with the secret forces that make and maintain both men and worlds. Fantastic beyond endurance it will seem to many, while to others it may appear like a new gospel. Between these extremes the truth will probably be found—and this truth is more than suggested by Mr. Blackwood when he makes O'Malley insist repeatedly that his strange experiences had been spiritual rather than physical.

Trevena's "Bracken" is mystical in a sense quite different from that applicable to "The Centaur," and yet the two books overlap largely.

Back of both lie the discoveries of Myetical Tale modern psychology in the regions of the subconscious. Both deal at bottom with "divisions of personality." But Mr. Trevena looks ahead where Mr. Blackwood is inclined to look back. Though nearer to our own moment in many ways, "Bracken" is really more fantastic, and probably also more unreal. And yet it is wonderfully suggestive, telling us, as it

does, of the fearful power which one human mind may exercise in the reshaping of another. It has, too, a quaintness of imagery and address which adds to its charm most of the time, though not always.

The critics have had a bad time with Mr. Chesterton's "Manalive" and have even gone to the extent of begging him to desist from that kind of thing. It would be a pity if he Mr. Chesterton's listened to them, for his book, though exaggerated in its drollery of plot and phrase, is among the most refreshing and stimulating that have been offered us for a long while. Its text is: "Break the conventions and keep the commandments." The purpose of its humorous symbolism is to indicate that man remains alive only as long as he preserves the mental flexibility and impressionability of youth.

While sex plays rather too small a part in "Stover at Yale," it runs rampant in Reginald Wright Kauffman's "The Sentence of Silence" (Moffat, Yard & Co.). And while

The Sex Question all the six books mentioned above tend toward a new, more spiritual, less photographic realism, Mr. Kauffman's one ambition seems to lie in the closest possible reversion to Zola at his worst. In fiction he is apparently trying to do what Brieux has done in the drama, and the result is not attractive. But there can be little doubt that he is telling the truth, and telling it with a fine purpose in mind. And much should be forgiven him for the climax to which the whole book leads up—showing in a flash that men who can overlook everything in themselves can pardon women nothing.

Hopelessly timid beside this rash venture seems the attempt of Jeanne Bartholow Magoun, in "The Mission of Victoria Wilhelmina" (Huebsch), to deal with another phase of the sex question—

that of extra-marital motherhood. But there is doing it. And back of their failure lies after all encouragement in the very fact that an author nothing but lack of sincerity, of persistence in of unmistakable sentimentality and no originality aspiration, whether this ennobling quality be should feel compelled to deal with such a theme voluntarily thrown aside or regretfully surrendered at all. Both Mr. Kauffman and Mrs. Magoun might profit by the study of W. L. George's "A Bed of Roses" (Brentano), where a strong-minded an unpublished novel by Balzac had been diswoman's progress through prostitution to economic independence and social respectability is outlined with an artistic restraint that renders sensationalism and sentimentalism equally out of the question.

Emerson Hough's "John Rawn" (Bobbs-Mer-rill belongs in the "Monte-Cristo" order, but in spite of its plausibility and the undoubted candor of its author it sins in a manner that would have made Dumas weep: by substitution of dreary comment for self-revealing action and talk in the upbuilding of its characters. And yet a similar tendency in Richard Pryce fails to rob his "Christopher" (Houghton, Mifflin) of its delightful appeal—which proves that what matters in art is not what you do but how you do it.

Mr. Pryce belongs naturally with W. J. Locke and Leonard Merrick, although he is a little more serious than either of them. All three of these

authors stand for a decided tendency toward Gallicism in the Stories construction of English fiction. In Mr. Merrick's two novels, "The Position of Peggy" and "The Actor-Manager" (Kennerley), this tendency seems to have failed to produce the expected results, except in occasional episodes. To discover what it may actually achieve, we must turn to the same writer's volume of short stories named "The Man Who Understood Women" (Kennerley). These stories are delicious. They would need no other warrant than their grace and suppleness, reminding one of young girls at play in a field, but at the bottom of them lies a great deal of genuine insight into human nature.

The American short story is popularly held unsurpassed. Yet one can think of no one in America writing with the delicate touch of Merrick. No more can one think of any American writer-with the possible exception of Mrs. Wharton-who might be capable of giving us the feast of intellec-tual laughter to be harvested from L. P. Jacks's "Among the Idolmakers" (Holt), or the marvelous construction of character, local and personal, observed in the stories making up Arnold Bennett's volume, "The Matador of the Five Towns" (Doran). In the latter collection we would especially call attention to "The Death of Simon Fuge" as a masterpiece in the evocation of both physical and spiritual atmosphere. Of course, we have Jack London, whose "The House of Pride" (Macrecently named, if not better, but they are not living writers have still their lesson to learn.

under pressure from without.

There was a rare thrill in the announcement that covered and was at last to be given to the world. The thrill vanished when the book appeared. It seems little likely that the great Frenchman wrote

#### LEONARD MERRICK

(One of the few successful present-day writers of short stories)

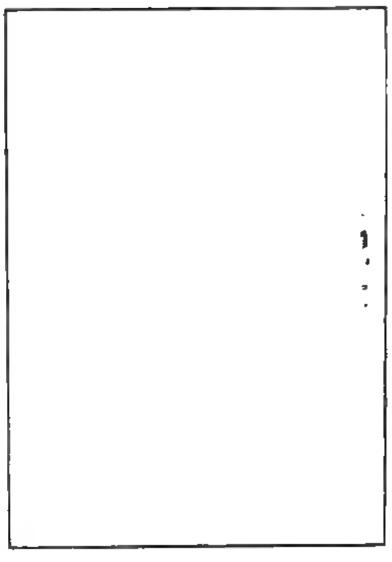
"Love in a Mask" (Rand, McNally), and if he did write it, the work must date back to those years before "The Chouans," when he had not yet "found" himself. No such disappointment accompanies the reading of another posthumous Jack London, whose "The House of Pride" (Mac-work, the publication of which had been expected millan) certainly shows the true story-teller's touch, with no less eagerness. The wonderful simplicity and Gouverneur Morris, who, even when he writes of Leo Tolstoy's "Hadji-Murád" (Dodd, Mead & unashamedly for "bread-and-butter," as in "It Co.), its realism based not on indiscriminate enu-and Other Stories" (Scribner), commands our meration but on symbolical selection, its directness respect for the defeness of his workmanship. Both that takes us straight to the heart of life—these could undoubtedly do as well as the Englishmen are qualities from which even the foremost of our



# POPULAR NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES

#### THE YOUNGER AMERICAN SCHOOL

"JAPONETTE" or "The Turning Point," by Robert Chambers, is a clever, artificial novel of American social life, abounding in brilliant dialogue. The thread of the story is flimsy and American a sense of reality is lacking in the characterizations. It is difficult to realize that the author, of "Japonette" once wrote those volumes of exquisite short stories—"The Maker of Moons" and "The King in Yellow." The commercialization of the popular novel has not laid such a withering hand upon Meredith Nicholson. His new novel, "A Hoosier Chronicle" (Houghton, Mifflin), while in an entirely new manner for this author, very nearly approaches the ideal for an American novel. Perhaps this is because Mr. Nicholson has chosen to write of the intimate things concerning life in his own State, but may it not be partly due to the fact that the interests of the book cluster around the old-fashioned, sturdy, American ideals and around the adaptation of the American character to meet the enormous changes and the needs of the present era? Assuredly, this Hoosier-born poet and novelist knows his Middle West, and to say that is very near to saying that he knows twentieth-century America.



ZANE GREY

To go back to the Utah of the year 1871, we have a strange, wild romance of the strife between the Mormon and the Gentile over the cattle ranges of the Mormon country,—Zane Grey's "Riders of the Purple Sage" (Harpers). It is exaggerated fiction, but it is not servile to any European model; it brings us to the top of a desert hill whence we can see the long, level stretches of mesa stained with the "purple sage." The ruthlessness of Mormonism in that period of western development is laid bare with great accuracy and the literary artisty of the book is superior to that of many that have been praised above it.

Since Boston has begun the "return to Beacon Hill" several novels have appeared which have their scenes laid partially on that historic ground. "The Green Vase," by William Casvaried Scenes tle, Jr. (Dodd, Mead), and "The Heart of Us," by T. R. Sullivan (Houghton, Mifflin) are among their numbers "The Stake," by Jay Cady (Jacobs) is a well-written story of the New England coast. For crispness and originality John Breckinbridge Ellis' "Fran" (Bobbs, Merrill) is a lively bit of recent story-telling. Fran is a young lion-tamer who drops down upon her father, a hypocritical clergyman who doesn't know of her existence. He doesn't want Fran; nobody seems to want Fran, but she proceeds to make a place for herself and incidentally cures her father of the habit of hypocrisy. The book is immensely entertaining, al-

MEREDITH NICHOLSON
(Author of "A Hoosier Chronicle")

though technically the execution of the narrative is not as brilliant as the theme.

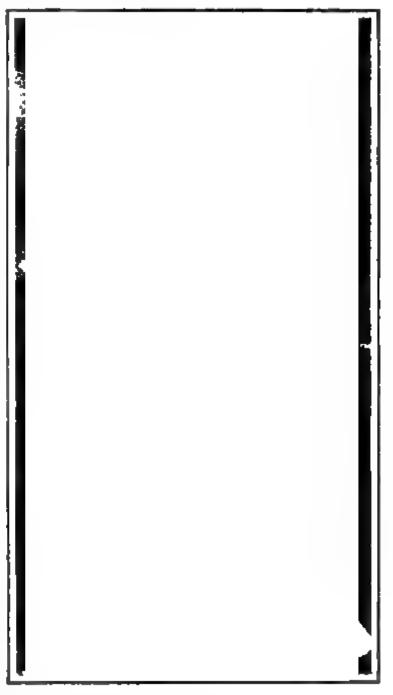
Several preachments have been issued this spring in the form of novels. "Wild Oats," by James Oppenheim (Huebsch), is a warning to young men of the ultimate misery that results from the sowing of "wild oats."

## POPULAR HISTORICAL NOVELS

The historical novel occupies a place of its own in the lists of popular fiction. The story that is seven "True" rooted for back in the soil of Andrew rooted far back in the soil of Anglo-Norman epic romance. Seven excellent historical novels are among the spring publications. Of these, the most virile is the English prize novel, "Beyond The Law," by Miriam Alexander (Putnams). Such judges as W. J. Locke, A. C. Benson, and A. W. E. Mason chose this book out of a large number submitted as superior to all others. It is a story of Ireland under William of Orange written entirely from the Irish point of view, and alive with the Celtic passion for personal (reedom.

"The Return of Pierre" (Holt) brings us to the scenes of the Franco-Prussian War. It is a fine study of military tradition, of the heroism and grimness of actual war. The author is Donal Hamilton Haines. Another story of France, "The Burgundian," by Marion Polk Angelotti (Century), carries us into the atmosphere of old-fashioned romance and adventure in the beautiful Provençal country and in the Paris of the mad king, Charles the VI. "The Lonely Queen," by H. C. Bailey (Doran) gathers together the incidents of the life of Queen Elizabeth, and Charles E. Major, in "The Touchstone of Fortune" (Macmillan), turns our eyes to by turns our eyes to be turns our eyes turns our eyes to be turns our eyes turns our eyes to bygone England in the reign of

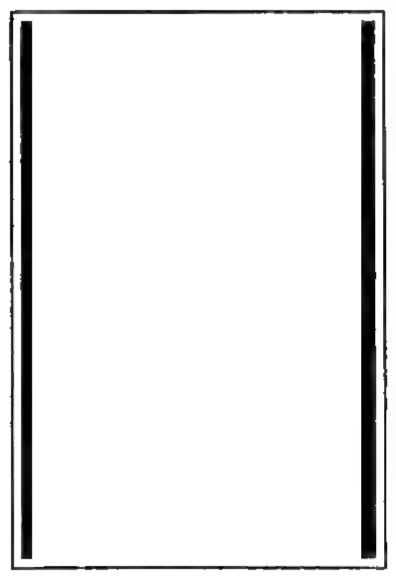
novels (as yet untranslated) of Mme. Jacques
Morian. "Le Tournant," her latest German Tales work adapts the Christian doctrine of resignation to the complexities of modern life. Two French novels in excellent translation, are from the pen of that brilliant Frenchwoman who writes under the pen-name of Pierre Le Coulevain. "Eve Triumphant" (Putnams), which is the story of two American women in Europe, gained the distinction of being crowned by the French Academy. The American woman under Madame Pierre's manipulations emerges from the confusion of an international marriage a sensible, determined figure who adapts herself to the complex racial standards of her adopted country. "The Heart of Life" (Putnams), more re-



any rate the sacrifice is made to reality. Several frivolous, heartless women are cleverly sketched in the midst of the whirlwinds they reap from the winds of their own sowing.

G. A. Birmingham, the Irish novelist, is not very well known in this country. A group of his novels

are offered this spring in a uniform edition (Doran), "Spanish Gold" is a whimsical and delightful tale of how the Curate of Ballymoy and his friend the Major sail away to find a lost galleon of the Spanish Armada. In "The Simpleins Plot," the story hangs on a droll error by this selfsame Curate of Ballymoy, and incidentally there is a humorous and sparkling portrayal of Irish character. "La-lage's Lovers" is a story of an audacious Irish tomcently published, purports to be the tranquil jour- lage's Lovers" is a story of an audacious Irish tom-nal of the author kept during her residence at Lau- boy of a girl and "The Scarch Party" is the story sanne, Baden, and St. Gervais, but biological and of a mysterious stranger at Clonmore who formed religious discussions hold the thread of a charming the habit of kidnaping. Mr. Birmingham's love story. Madame Pierre is idealistic; she looks novels are not of the popular commercial type; forward: "The nineteenth century saw humanity; they are delightful, humorous stories with which



G. A. BIRMINGHAM

one may read to the end of restfulness and refreshment of mind.

The English novel, "Carnival," by Compton Mackenzie (Appletons), has been a noteworthy novel of the season in America as well as in Eng-

Character Studies land. It gives the life of a girl who grows up in the ranks of a London ballet school and becomes a chorus girl. She is not wayward, only a light-hearted little creature who loves life and who is impulsive without having very much wisdom. Mr. Harold Begbie author of many helpful books and novels, publishes "The Challenge" (Doran), a story dealing with the life of a woman in India, the main theme being the rebirth of a moral consciousness from the psychological standpoint. "The Drunkard," by Guy Thorne (Sturgis & Walton), is a powerful study of the downward course of a brilliant man of letters who has become an inebriate. It is a document rather than a novel. It fulfils the purpose of a tract on temperance, which is the end of its usefulness as outlined by the author.

#### POPULAR NOVELS BY AMERICAN WOMEN

The large sales of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's "Tante" (Century) afford evidence of the growth of popular taste for serious fiction. "Tante," without being a truly great novel, without being a truly great novel, has all the qualities of greatness a dignified theme, excellent characterization, brilliant technique, and intellectual abundance. Madame Von Marnitz (Tante), the half-Polish, half-Spanish genius, the "world's greatest pianist," and her companion Mrs. Talcott, the Maine woman with the "wallet" face, as characterizations are not cast into obscurity by even the

creations of Dickens. They stand out in sharp barrelief against the general movement of the novel they have joined the long procession of the enduring personages of fiction. Tante, the genins voices the creed of the dominant self that sweeps away all obstacles that hinder its triumphant progress: the other speaks the creeds of the selfless, the meek, whose souls "inherit the earth."

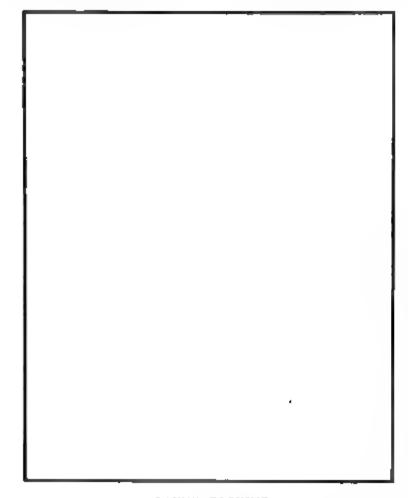
The analysis of the causes of marital unrest is, in varying phases, the theme of many of the stason's novels from the pens of women. "Joseph in Jeopardy," by Frank Danby (Mrs. Unrestin Julia Frankau), is an argument as to whether modern marriage is a kind of imprisonment with the husband and wife on parole and the servants as "warders," or whether for other than moral malefactors it is the larger freedom, the way out of infinite alarms and perplexities. The "Joseph" of the book is Dennis Passiful, an Englishman "in trade," who marries rather blindly the exceedingly plain and domestic daughter of his wealthy employer. When the first novelty of marriage has yielded to the routine of domesticity, he becomes involved in a flirtatious affair with the beautiful Lady Diana Wayne, who possesses all the feminine charms save one. This one the charm of innate refinement and purity

of heart, brings the husband release from his

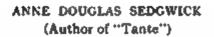
infatuation.
"The Marriage Portion," by Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, brings out the truth that there is rarely anything so complicated or so incompatible in the relations of two people who are married, that courage and faith and patience will not ultimately transmute to peace and happiness. The novelist gives us a picture of the inner life of a young wife who has been married before the ripened maturity of her emotional nature. Because of this, coupled with the fact that her husband is engrossed in business affairs and treats her like a child, she falls in love with another man and confesses the fact to her husband. He does not, because of this confession, turn away from his duty; to him marriage is indissoluble. He shields her from harm and the consequences of her folly and in the end wins her whole heart to himself by his tenderness and love.

The idyllic, barefoot heroine of the backwoods districts of our mountain country is a type that is swiftly giving place to the audacious and piquant city bread heroine. "The Mountain Girl" by Payne Erskine (Little, Brown), brings the barefoot girl in homespun,—Cassandra of Carew's Crossing, North Carolina,—toan exalted position as the chatelaine of Daneshed Castle, England. Cassandra is not wholly plausible but she is human and delightful.

Mary Wilkins Freeman offers a thin piece of edifying fiction in "The Butterfly House" (Dodd,



PAYNE ERSKINE story of the South, by (Mrs. Emma Payne Erskine, author of "The Mountain Girl") (Cosmopolitan Press).



Mead), which records the little airs, graces, and hypocrisies of a northern community. Mrs. Cora Harris rather more brilliantly perMiscellany forms the same office for a lazy, Southern town in "The Recording Angel "(Doubleday, Page). "To M. L. G." (Stokes), is a striking book, written in the first person, that has nearly reached the record of "Tante" for popularity. Its simple, direct narrative gives it a certain resemblance to Marie Claire. The story is autobiographical and narrates the events in the life of a neglected little girl, the child of two wandering vaudeville actors, "Boy" and "Dearie," who grows up amid sordid surroundings and becomes a famous actress. Among the delightful and consoling novels with simple love themes are Myrtle Reed's "A Weaver of Dreams" (Putnams). "The Man in Lonely Land," by Kate Langly Bosher (Harpers); "Through the Postern Gate," by Florence Barclay (Putnams), and "Sidney," a story of the South, by Modeste Hannis Jordan (Cosmopolitan Press).







# TIMELY NEW BOOKS

A been created by the methods in teaching very thorized translation, contains the author's method young children used by Dr. Maria Montessori, fully set forth. There are a number of illustrations. A New Method Montessori's ideas, as worked out by in Teaching herself and her followers in Italy and France, have been the subject of a number of magazine articles. Now we have the authoritative story of "The Montessori Method," written by the author of it herself, and translated from the Italian by Anne E. George. It is difficult to get an should not, in the name of patriotism, demand the

REAL sensation in the educational world has the regular system. This book, which is an au-

Under the title "Anti-Suffrage," Grace Duffield Goodwin, president of the association of the District of Columbia which is opposed to woman

Anti-Suffrage "ten good reasons" why the modern Afguments American woman does not need, and

> right to the ballot. The substance of Mrs. Goodwin's argument is that the burden of proof for such a radical change as woman suffrage would bring about, rests with the sponsors of such a change. They are under the necessity, she says, of proving to American women that their present condition is evil, and also that universal adult suffrage would be the panacea. This, she believes, the suffragists have not done and cannot do. If women are really in earnest, she concludes, they can secure without the ballot whatever they are will-ing to work for in the way of influence or legislation.

A new sort of book about Canada and things Canadian, which relates the literal ex-

periences of the European immi-Canada Dominion, is Arthur E. Copping's "Canada The Golden Land." A brisk, vivid style full of humor and practical facts, experiences and information, all written with an understanding of the difficulties encountered by city dwellers when they are thrust into a new en-

adequate idea of Dr. Montessori's ideas from the vironment, make this little volume very graphic magazine articles which have appeared. In this and appealing. Mr. Copping is very optimistic book the subject is treated exhaustively and lucidly. about Canada. He sees in the great Northwest The views on childhood of this modern educator of the Dominion the solution to many of Europe's are similar to those of the famous Froebel, only social problems. One of his most entertaining more radical. "Both defend the child's right to be chapters treats of the position of the new women

In his seventy-fifth year John Muir, for more activity, not repress it. . . . The Montessori pupil than half a century a devoted student and explorer

brought out a new book on the Yosemite.<sup>4</sup> Muir has been called About the Yosemite "the most magnificent enthusast about nature in the United States, the most rapt

active, to explore his environment, and develop his settlers in the Canadian Far West. own inner resources through every form of investigation and creative effort. Education is to guide

DR. MONTESSORI GIVING A LESSON IN GEOMETRY TO ONE OF HER

LITTLE GIRL PUPILS IN ROME

does about as he pleases as long as he does not do of the mountain regions of our Pacific coast, has any harm." The quoted words are from the introduction to the book by Professor Henry W. Holmes, of Harvard. It is reported that by the Montessori method children of four have learned to write in

six weeks. When pupils of this system are transferred to the regular schools it is stated that they are much better prepared than the older pupils of

The Montesori Method. By Dr. Maria Montessori.

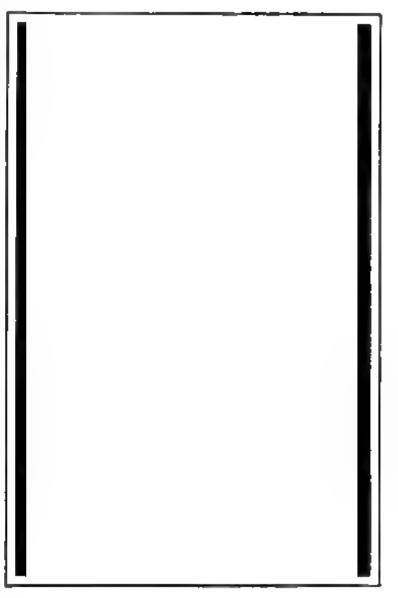
\*Anti-Suffrage. By Grace Duffield Goodwin. Duffield & Co. 142 pp., 50 cents.

\*Canada The Golden Land, By Arthur E Copping George R. Doran Co. 263 pp., III. \$1.50. 4The Vosemite. By John Muir. The Contury Co.

of all prophets of our out-of-door gospel." In this book he sets down something of his experiences and feelings during many years of what he calls "happy wanderings through his marvelous wonderland." There are a number of suggestions of practical helpfulness to Yosemite travelers. The book is dedicated to Robert Underwood Johnson, "faithful lover and defender of our glorious forests and originator of the Yosemite National Park." The scenic illustrations are excellent.

An eminent English statesman, in introducing to an English audience Dr. Frederick Van Eeden, one of the foremost living literary men of Holland, characterized him as "the most Hollander highly cultured and unselfish man Hollander on earth." Dr. Van Eeden is poet, playwright, novelist, radical social reformer, and believer in cooperative production and distribution. His views are set forth in a stimulating way in his volume of essays just issued under the title "Happy Humanity," which is really an autobiography. He tells of his training first as an artist, then as a physician,—experiences out of which his social doctrines grew. He explains the failure of his experience at Walden, in Holland, in trying to carry out his economic creed into practice. He tells how his own fortune was lost, and of his unsuccessful efforts to establish a cooperative colony in the United States. Through it all he shows his unchanged faith in the ultimate attainment of universal economic justice." Incidentally in this book, the literary and scientific life of modern Holland is charmingly set forth.

<sup>1</sup>Happy Humanity By Frederick Van Beden. Doubleday, Page & Co. 265 pp., por \$1.25.



DR. FREDERICK VAN EEDEN, THE EMINENT DUTCH AUTHOR, PHILOSOPHER AND PHILANTHROPIST

Just a few weeks before he died (on April 24 last) Justin McCarthy, the well-known Irish novelist, historian and journalist, brought out his Recollections."2 " [rish Written Recollections with all the warm-hearted Irish nature and love of robust social life fairly shining through his sentences, this autobiography is a most charming one. Mr. McCarthy knew almost all the eminent worthies of two generations. The concluding paragraph of this volume is peculiarly suggestive. Mr. McCarthy refers to the quality of patience which, contrary to general belief, is a characteristic of the Irish race, and ends with the phrase: "the patience with which Ireland has waited for the dawn, that day when her rights shall be recognized by England." During the very week that this volume came from the English press, the Asquith Home Rule bill was being introduced in the House of Commons. This book is charmingly illustrated with some excellent photographs and some landscape and other views of Ireland in the past century.

The story of the anti-slavery agitation has been written and rewritten so many times from the Northern viewpoint that no fair-minded American will begrudge the South the modest privilege of setting forth the main incidents of the same story as that section witnessed them. The "reconstructed" South has an able and patriotic representative in the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, for many years a member of Congress from Alabama and Secretary

<sup>\*</sup>Irish Recollections. By Justin McCarthy. George H. Doran Co. 279 pp., ill. \$3.

never felt at liberty to discuss slavery after the rise of the new Abolitionists and the Nat Turner insurrection. "The Abolition Crusade and its Coosequences" is a book of 250 pages, conceived in a spirit of loyalty to the Constitution and government of our reunited country. Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the historian, while unable to agree altogether with Mr. Herbert's presentation of the subject, declares that the book is "pervaded by practical knowledge and candor," and may profitably be read by the younger generation. No one questions Mr. Herbert's patriotism or his intention to state fairly and without bitterness the facts of history as the loyal Southerner of our time sees them. One of the most charming and widely discussed

died some years before the war, had been in early life an avowed emancipationist, but that she had

magazine features of the past few months has been a series of articles by a Russo-Jewish immi-An Immigrant story of whose life presents a picture of unusual human strength and pathos, and told with literary distinction. entire autobiographical story now appears in book form under the title "The Promised Land: The Autobiography of a Russian Immigrant." "I was born, I have lived and have been made over. With these words the writer begins the introduction to her book. Therefore, she says, "the person that was before I was made over is the real heroice, and since my life I have still to live, and her life ended when mine began, therefore I write the biography of her who I was." Mary Antin was born less than thirty years ago in Polotzk, Russia, a town within the Jewish Pale, and spent her childhood there. Her family was driven by the pressure of poverty to the United States. At twelve years of age she entered the public achools of Boston, and after a brilliant progress through these schools and Barnard College, New York, see has, by sheer force of merit and native gifts, attained a conspicuous place among women thinkers and writers of her adopted country. Married to a professor in Columbia University, she rightfully takes her place in the intellectual life of America. Her life, she says, is a concrete illustration of a multitude of statistical facts. "Although I have written a genuine personal memoir, I believe that its chief interest lies in the fact that it is illustrative of scores of unwritten lives. . . . We are strands of the cable that binds the old world to the new. as the ships that brought us link the shores of Europe and America, so our lives span the bitter sea of racial differences and misunderstandings. Further on, she adjures the American people "to love your country understandingly, you should know what I have been and what I have become. In the book of my life is written the measure of your country's growth and the answer to your doubts." The human pathos and the joy of the story, the remarkable achievement of the lone immigrant girl, and the simple, direct charm of the style make this a book of unusual individuality. There are a number of illustrations, chiefly from photographs.

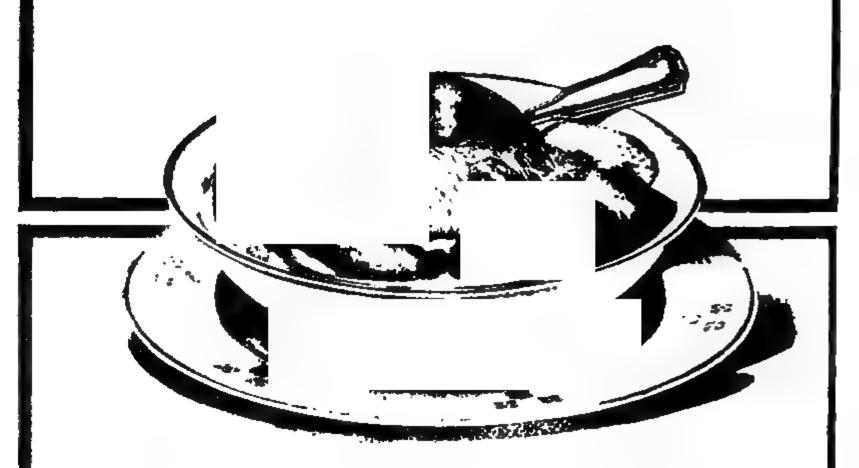
HON, HILARY A. HERBERT (Author of a new survey of the "Abolition" movement from a Southerner's viewpoint)

of the Navy in President Cleveland's cabinet. Although he served in the Civil War on the side of tox, reached the conclusion that slavery was wrong and on announcing this conclusion to his father was surprised to learn that his mother, who had



# REVIEW OF VI WS EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

# How Far Will a Dollar Go?



It depends largely upon food knowledge and food sense. In winter much money is wasted on indigestible foods that have very little "fuel value" and hence impart no warmth and little nourishment to the body. There is more heat-making, muscle-building material in

# SHREDDED WHEAT

than in beef or eggs. It contains all the nents in the whole wheat stible form. Two Shredded eated in an oven to restore ved with hot milk or with ears or other canned fruits e nutriment needed for a Nothing so satisfying and

) prepare.

Made only by eat Company, Niagara Fails, N. Y.

# TIFFANY & Co.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DIA-MONDS, PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES IN THE WORLD

THE STOCK IS SO INCLUSIVE AS TO ANTICIPATE EVERY INDIVIDUAL TASTE

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS OF SILVER WHICH CANNOT BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE THE STOCK IS SO COMPLETE THAT IT WILL FULLY REPAY A CAREFUL INSPECTION

THE MOST NOTABLE COLLECTION OF PEARLS AND PEARL NECKLACES EVER OFFERED

ALL PRICES ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE QUALITY OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP

TIFFANY & Co.'S BLUE BOOK GIVES PARTICULARS OF THEIR STOCK. MODERATE PRICES ARE A FEATURE OF THEIR BUSINESS

FIFTH AVENUE & 37<sup>TH</sup>STREET New York



31)

# For 1912—resolve it men, You're Johnny-on-the-spot—Big Ben,

ND if it didn't take January first, try it again February first.—He who rises every time he falls, will some time rise for good and all.

So instead of squeezing through in the very nick of time, make it a point to punch the clock five minutes before the crowd.

Be at your desk when the bunch files in—begin your day with a flying start.—It's sure to get around to the old man's ears. — "Five minutes early, sometimes ten, it raises salaries" says Big Ben.

Big Ben is a punctual, handsome and long-lived sleepmeter. He tells you just how late it's safe for you to sleep. He tells you just when you ought to start down town.

He stands 7 inches tall, massive, well poised, triple plated. He is easy to read, easy to wind and pleasing to hear.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler, a money order addressed to his makers, Westelox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you express charges prepaid.

\$2.50

Sold by 16,000 Jewelers. Three Dollars in Canada.

# Their Intelligent Preparation

HERE is nothing more important to the American housewife than the preparation of wholesome, delicate and dainty foods for the family. More and more people now realize that by intelligent eating, not only can they avoid such common ills as headache and indigestion, but can do much to make good health their normal condition.

Great interest centers in the effort to establish the correct proportion of vegetable and animal products in the daily diet. Every important test made lately has confirmed the popular idea that all other things being equal, a vegetable product is more desirable than an animal one, and there can be no question of the desirability of replacing a greasy animal fat with a fisky vegetable product.

Crisco, the new product for frying, for shortening and for general cooking, is purely vegeodors. No hands ever touch it, no unsanitary paddles, boats or tube. As soon as you see Crisco, you will be impressed with its purity. It is a delicious cream white, pleasing and appetizing in appearance. The color, flavor and odor are natural, there is nothing artificial about it.

# Notice its Delicate Aroma

CRISCO has the fresh, pleasant odor of a vegetable product. It has none of the disagreeable features so characteristic of compounds or mixtures of oils and fats. Its use is not attended by even the slightest odor in the kitchen, nor do Crisco fried foods or pastries have any suggestion of the offensive odor or flavor which accompanies the use of cottonseed oil or lard compounds. Test it in hot biscuits. Open a Crisco biscuit when it is very hot and notice the delightful biscuit aroma. This is one of the most pleasing qualities of Crisco, for the strong odor of the ordinary fats in common use has made them thoroughly objectionable.

Purchase a package of Crisco today. Use it throughout your cooking and see how wholesome, delicate and dainty it makes your food.

#### In Crisco, Pish Balls Pry in Our Minute

table and should be used for cooking where you now use fats of animal origin, such as butter or lard. It is in no sense a compound or mixture of oils and fats. There is absolutely no animal matter in it.

#### Exquisitely Clean

CRISCO is absolutely clean and pure in origin and manufacture. It never gets strong, it stays sweet and fresh. It is put up in immaculate packages protected from dust and store

On req fully illusting many Crisco, the unknown, product for ing and it

Package 50e, and except is Par Wes

Grisco is Purely Vegetable.

# (RISCO - Better than Butter for Goking

Crisco is being placed in the grocery stores as rapidly as possible. If your own grocer does not keep it, you probably will find it in one of the other stores in your neighborhood; if not, on receipt of 25c in stamps or coin, we will mad you by mail or express, charges prepaid, a regular 25c package. If you order from us, write plainly your name and address, and also let us have the name of your grocer. Not more than one package will be sent direct from us to any we customer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., Dept. C, Gincinnati, Ohio-

# USEFUL BOOKS

Fifty-seven crisp, compact handbooks, that tell how to write letters, how to dress, how law-suits; in short, how to do a thousand important things. They average 200 pages, size 4½

## EACH 50 CENTS

es H. Morton. Success in life is often marred by bad manners. This work will prevent such blunders.

By Agnes H. Morton This admirable book shows by numerous examples what kind of letters to write for all occasions.

Business Letters. By Calvin O. Althouse.

An expert here shows by numerous complete examples how to write business letters. Illustrated.

**Quotations.** By Agnes H. Morton. A clever compilation of pithy quotations, selected from a great variety of sources, and alphabetically arranged according to the sentiment.

Shakespearean Quotations. By C. S. Rex. Shakespeare condensed, in a form for practical and universal use.

**Biblical Quotations.** By John H. Bechtel. Thousands of quotations are here arranged alphabetically by subjects, providing instantly an aptillustration for any phase of experience.

**Epitaphs.** By Frederick W. Unger. This volume is full of quaint pieces of obituary fancy, with a touch of the gruesome here and there for a relish.

**Proverbs.** By John H. Bechtel. A representative collection of proverbs, old and new, with indexes both topical and alphabetical.

**Fhings Worth Knowing.** By John H. Bechtel. Here is information for everybody, whether it pertains to health, household, business, or the planets, all conveniently indexed.

A Dictionary of Mythology. By John H. Bechtel. The average person won't take the time to look up mythological subjects. This book tells at a glance just what is wanted.

Slips of Speech. By John H. Bechtel. No necessity for studying rules of rhetoric or grammar when this book can be had.

**Pronunciation.** By John H. Bechtel. Over 5000 words pronounced in the clearest and simplest manner, and according to the best authority.

**Practical Synonyms.** By John H. Bechtel. Any one with the least desire to add to his vocabulary should have a copy of this book.

**Punctuation.** By Paul Allardyce. Few persons can punctuate properly. A perusal of this book will remove all difficulties.

Socialism. By Charles H. Olin. Socialism is "in the air." This book gives in a clear and meteresting manner a complete idea of the economic doctrine taught by the leading socialists.

Journalism. By Charles H. Olin. What is now, how is it obtained, how handled, and how can one become a journalist? These questions are all answered in this book.

Ventriloguism. By Charles H. Olin. This book exposes the secrets of the art and shows how to "throw the voice." Fully illustrated.

**Hypnotism.** By Edward H. Eldridge, A.M. By following the simple instructions in this complete manual anyone can readily learn how to exercise this unique and strange power.

**Conundrums.** By Dean Rivers. An excellest collection of over a thousand of the latest and brightest conundrums.

Magic. By Ellis Stanyon. This complete volume contains full and intelligible descriptions of all the well-known tricks. Illustrated.

Reading as a Pine Art. By Ernest Legouve.
The directions and suggestions contained in this
work teach that delightful accomplishment.

Curious Facts. By Clifford Howard. Why raise your hat to a lady? Why offer the right hand? These and other questions answered.

Stories Worth Telling. By Herbert Leonard Coggins. Here is the cream of all the funny stories, and not an objectionable one among them.

After - Dinner Stories. By John Harrison. Here are hundreds of good stories well told, short, pithy, and easy to remember.

Ready Made Speeches. By George Hapgood, Esq. A book of carefully planned model speeches to aid those who, without some slight help, must remain silent.

**Toasts.** By William Pittenger. What would you not give for the ability to respond to them? You can learn the art from this little book.

Oratory. By Henry Ward Beecher. This volume contains a famous

Mr. Beecher in which a masterly exposition fundamental principles of true oratory.

Conversation.

By J.P. Mahaffy.

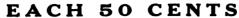
Some people are accused of talking too much. What to say, just how a when to say it, is general aim of this work.

Our 160 - page Catalogue is sent with every order, or will be mailed to any address for the asking-

## THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY

# FOR EVERYBODY

to respond to toasts, or entertain a company, how to act in illness or accidents, or avoid by 6 inches, handsomely bound in green cloth; with heavy paper wrapper in color to match the book.





Parlor Games. By Helen E. Hollister. This complete volume contains an excellent collection of all kinds of games.

Home Games. George Hapgood, Esq. A splendid collection of conveniently indexed games with cards, pencil and paper, charades, action games, games of thought and memory.

and many novel suggestions for "forfeits."

Bridge, and How to Play It. By Boston. An expert here explains how to play a game and win it. Every principle and play illustrated.

Whist. By Cavendish. Twenty-third edition. No Whist player, whether a novice or an expert, can afford to be without Cavendish.

Solitaire and Patience. By George Hapgood, Esq. With this book and two decks of cards anyone can while away the time.

Astronomy: The Sun and His Family.

By Julia MacNair Wright. Can you tell what causes day and night, seasons, tides and eclipses? A thousand questions answered. Illustrated.

Flowers: How to Grow Them. By Eben E. Rexford. This volume treats mainly of indoor plants and flowers, those for window gardening, all about selection, care, light, air, warmth, etc.

Botany: The Story of Plant Life. By Julia MacNair Wright. This scientific subject is here made as interesting as a fairy tale. Illustrated.

By Marguerite Wilson. A complete A full list of calls for square dances instructor. and 100 figures for the german. Illustrated.

Fortune Telling. By Madame Xanto. All the approved ways of piercing the future, by cards, dominoes, dice, palmistry, tea or coffee grounds.

**Astrology.** By M. M. Macgregor. wish to know in what business you will succeed, or whom you should marry, you will find these and many other vital questions solved in this book.

**Dream Book.** By Madame Xanto. This book presents the old traditions proved by time and famous Oriental, Celtic and early English observers.

Phrenology. By Charles H. Olin. With a little study of this fascinating science you can analyze your friend's character, give useful advice, and find a way to success for yourself and others.

**Physiognomy.** By Leila Lomax. Physiognomy as explained in this book shows how to read character, with every point explained. Illustrated.

Graphology. By Clifford Howard. who understands graphology can tell by your handwriting just what kind of a person you are.

Practical Palmistry. By Henry Frith. This volume furnishes full and trustworthy information on the subject, and by means of it anyone will be able to read character. Illustrated.

Civies: What Every Citizen Should Know. By George Lewis. Contains complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties, and many equally interesting subjects.

Law, and How to Keep Out of It. By Paschal H. Coggins, Esq. This book furnishes to the busy man and woman information on just such points as are likely to arise in every-day affairs.

Parliamentary Law. By Paschal H. Coggins, Esq. This is parliamentary law in a nutshell, for people who need plain rules.

The Debater's Treasury. By William Pittenger. Directions for organizing debating societies, and suggestions for any public discussion. Chickens. By A. T. Johnson. Illustrated. A

book that tells all about chickens, how to combat disease and vermin, how to feed and otherwise care for the growing brood.

The Horse. By C. T. Davies. This book, based on the latest researches of veterinary science and fully illustrated, gives complete information relative to choosing and raising horses, or anything pertaining to them.

Golf. By Horace Hutchinson. A complete history of the game, together with instructions for the selection of implements, and full directions.

Receipts and Remedies. By Louis A. Fleming. A thousand and one "best ways" to

preserve health, comfort and appearance.

Health: How to Get and Keep It. By
Walter V. Woods, M.D. This book tells what
Health is, what makes or hurts it, how to get it.

First Aid to the injured. By F. J. Warwick.

What to do in all kinds of accidents as well as in the first stages of illness, with a brief statement of the human anatomy. Illustrated.

Nursing. By S. Virginia Levis. The fullest par-

ticulars are given for the care of the sick, in simple and also in the more serious ailments.

**Electricity.** By George L. Fowler. If you wish to install an electric bell, construct a telephone, or wire a house, this volume

will furnish the required information. Illustrated.

The Dog. By John Maxtee. All the essentials of dog keeping are here, from kennel to show bench, and from biscuits to flea bane. Illustrated.



These books are for sale at all bookstores, or will be sent to any part of the world upon receipt of price

# The Day's News

# Century Dictionary

When you read your morning paper do you not find an allusion which you do not fully comprehend? There is war in Persia. Where is that town at which the battle was fought? A picture is stolen from the Louvre. Who painted it and what is its history? The President's message alludes to the decision in the American Tobacco Company's case. What is that decision? You speak glibly of "radium." What is "radium"? Can you define it? You are speaking of your new suit. Do you say the "sit" or the "set" of the suit?

Do not think of The Century as a set of books to round out your library. Think of it as a daily help in reading your newspaper, in following your vocation, in enjoying your hobby, or sport, or recreation.

# The Century as an Atlas

# Cyclopedia & Atlas

The new and enlarged edition of The Century Dictionary, Cyclopedia and Atlas has required nearly one-third new matter to bring it up to date. In the twenty years since its first publication this world has developed so rapidly, so many discoveries, inventions, explorations and investigations have gone forward, that the sum of the world's knowledge has increased one-third. This is the real world. While you live, work and have your being in it you need this knowledge to help you to understand it better. Education is largely the understanding information of such things as The Century explains. This work is so great that no advertisement can begin to give an idea of its scope. A mere description of what The Century is occupies a good sized book. No one should finish THE CENTURY CO. Union Square New York City reading this advertisement without having arrived at the determination to send for this book which, with its complete list of general subjects, its specimen pages of illustration in black and white and in color, its list of the names of the noted editors who have made The Century possible, and with its sample pages taken from different parts of The Century, will give you some idea why the purchase of The Century is the next most important step that you can take. this book which, with its complete list of general subjects, its specimen pages of Send me today full information about the new edition of The Century Dictionary, Cyclopedia and Atlas, with the understanding that this request incurs no obligation or expense on my part. and send it to-day. Union Square, New York City L L P.

# Photographing the Biggest American War

ATHEW BRADY, famous photographer of New York and Washington, was the first on the field of war with his camera. Braving the financial ruin which actually overwhelmed him—facing the ruined health which became his portion—continually in danger of his life, this man of far vision was the first in the history of the world to photograph an actual war. Later others followed him.

Cook, the Confederate camera-leader, managed to slip chemicals through the lines to Richmond and Charleston from the same New York firm that supplied Brady. Lytle, the Louisiana Confederate, risked the death of a spy while photographing Federal outposts along the Mississippi—for the benefit of the Confederate Secret Service! It was Brady's own pupil, Gardner, who accompanied the Army of the Potomac, campaign after campaign.

own pupil, Gardner, who accompanied the Army of the Potomac, campaign after campaign.

And the result of all this is that you can see more of the Civil War than any soldier saw—more than Grant or Lee or Farragut or Sherman could possibly see—for they could be in only one place at one time.

Price going up. Send Coupon on next page for 56-page Book.

FREE

John Wanamaker

# Soldier Saw!

THE turning of a hand takes you from Gettysburg to Vicksburg. Yet they happened hundreds of miles apart and at the same time. Distance and time are annihilated; the living conflict rages before you.

# The SEAS



A summary of some of the best productions of leading publishers which we believe will help you in selecting the books you will read this season. You will find these pages interesting and helpful. Your bookseller can supply you.



## A Typical merican Novel

**CHARLES SHERMAN** 

Like the cork, which always floats, nothing can "down" the Watermelon, that fascinating tramp, hobo, and proxy for a young millionaire. He gets into some mighty tight places, but fate—or is it his own smiling and indomitable self:—carries him safely through.

Yet there is one thing that saddens and changes him more than anything else in all his careless life has ever done.

"Billy held out her hand to the Watermelon . . . wishing in her tender little heart that she could understand his strange mood better, and could comfort him.
"Good-night," said she, gently,
""Good-night," said the Watermelon.

"In every whir of insecis' wings, in every whispering breeze that passed, he heard Billy's soft, sweet voice. He stared up at the stars and likemed them to Billy's eyes, twinkling points of light as far above him as Billy was, for Billy was Billy, and he was a tramp, a hobo—a Weary Willie."

This book is filled from cover to cover with fun and tenderness. Its people are real, live folks, and its plot interesting and unusual.

Six illustrations by Arthur William Brown.

Price, \$1,25 net

The Bobbs-Merrill Company New York Indianapolis



Author of "Concerning Paul and Fiametta,"
"Master and Maid," "Miss Esperance
and Mr. Wycherly," etc.

A charming novel which chiefly concerns some of the principal characters who made so successful "Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly," and is, in a way, a continuation of that earlier novel. \$1.25 net; post paid, \$1.35.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS 153 Fifth Ave... New York



#### THE GARDEN RESURRECT

By E. TEMPLE THURSTON Being the Love Story of an Ugly Man.

Author of "The Greatest Wish in the World", "Sally Bishop", etc.

In this latest romance by Mr. Thurston the common and everyday things of life are transformed by the magic gold

dust of tenderness and charm.

The "ugly man"—how kindly and tender of heart is he—and Dandy, his dog, are two figures that stand out, clear cut.

And Clarissa? The reader sees her through the "ugly man's" kind eyes.

"All sack gratitude as this then from Clarissa I had lost.

"All such gratitude as this then from Clarissa I had lost. Through the dim light behind those white muslin curtains, the utmost I could imagine of her was that she was down on her knees, praying God that she might never see me again. And when I did reach the house, it was just this picture and no other that my mind painted for me." And then comes Dandy in.

And then comes Dandy in.

"It was then as ever he does when life is offering me of its blackest that Dandy came, and sitting down at my feet, stared full of comprehension into my face.... Why he did it then I cannot for the life of me understand; but he repeated a trich that I had taught him when he was a wild, young puppy... I had not seen him do it for two years but he did it them.

I'm so damned ugly, 'I repeated.

Whereupon he sat up on his hind pawa and begged."

"In the freshness and charm of the telling, in the careful handling of a most delicate subject, in its sentiment and a certain idulic quality, the story is one of the best things Mr. Thurston has yet written."—Brooklyn Dnily Times,

At all bookstores \$1.30 net.

MITCHELL KENNERLEY, Publisher, NEW YORK

Books

that sell

more

and

more

# THE HARVESTER

# $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{v}$ Gene Stratton-Porter

Author of "Freckles," etc.

Has made an instant success in all parts of the country. Since its publication last August 150,000 copies have been printed and the demand is constantly growing.

Mrs. Porter's novel is a wholesome tale, full of the charm of nature. The Harvester is a man with Thoreau's own tender affection for the besuties of the outdoors, and the story of his love and the Dream Girl who fulfils it is delightful and refreshing reading.

> Beautifully Bustrated and Descripted. Fixed price, \$1.35 (pestage 14c.)

The tenders of Gene Stratton-Poster's novels are all dissatisfied in the sense that they have not had enough. We find that the tender of one of her books becomes a reader of all three!

By the Same Author

FRECKLES

150,000 copies sold in 1911 alone!

## A GIRL OF THE LIMBERLOST

Now in its 189th thousand.

Each volume illustrated. Pixed price, \$1,20 (postage 12c.)

# THE CASE OF RICHARD MEYNELL

By Mrs. Humphry Ward

Author of "Lady Rose's Daughter," etc.

Publishers are accustomed to advertise at great length the opinions of the reviewers. This time we wish to reprint a letter from a reader. It is one of many, and represents the opinion stated repeatedly that "The Case of Richard Meynell"

by Mrs. Humphry Ward is the best book she has ever written.

Here is the letter:

"'Richard Meynell' came very opportunely, in a time of depression and literary drought. I read it once, quickly and eagerly, for the story, you know. Now I am giving it a second, and more careful, perusal. It is a fine piece of work."

The story deals with the most interesting, the most cultured society of the present time, and has been declared by critics and readers on all hands to be a product of Mrs. Ward's ripened art.

Richard Meynell dares think and speak his real thoughts about this world and the next. If these things mean anything, the story of this man's struggle and love will have a real appeal for you.
Hestrated, Fixed price, \$1.35 (postage 14c.)

GARDEN CITY

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

**NEW YORK** 

is he"

"If Huck Fine	n ever	had	a broti	her, this
1				- 1
				- 1
1				- 1
1				1
1				- 1

# DANNY'S OWN STORY

By Don Marquis

"I been around the country a good 'eal, too, and seen and hearn of some auful remarkable things, and I never seen no one that was n't more or less looney when the search as the femm comes into the case. Which is a dago word I got out'n a newspaper and it means: 'Who was the dead gent's lady friend?'''

Tanny enters upon the scene nameless, a baby in a basket, abandoned before the door of Hank Walters, the blacksmith. From that very minute, the fun begins—such real, delicious, irresistible fun as only Mark Twain and O. Henry have hitherto furnished the world.

¶ Autobiographically, Danny says: "There was n't nothin' perdicted of me, and I done like it was perdicted. If they was devilment anywhere about that town they all says: 'Danny, he done it.' And like as not I has. So I gets to be what you might call an outcast."

The boy runs away presently with a peripatetic "Doctor," whose mission is to make known the wonderful powers of Siwash Indian Sagrah"; and he plunges into the kaleidoscopic life of the patent-medicine fakir, small circus shows, and so on, with a zest in life and a human philosophy in his side-splitting humor that are quite amazing.

> Bustrated irresistibly by E. W. Kemble Fixed price, \$1.20 (postage 12c.)

# Sixes and Sevens

By O. Heary

"A bearty laugh for every page and a summer of striking expects throughout the volume.

-San Francisco Chronicle

# Abe and Mawruss

By Montague Glass

"And don't overlook "Abe and Mawrum, the new collection of Potash and Perlmetter stories. All things considered, they are probably the best comic characters set before us since Kipling created the immortal Terence Mulvaney. They have the breath of life in them; they me

-The N. Y. Evening Sam.

# The Adventures of Bobby Orde

By Stowart Edward

¶ "Bobby Orde is the most lovable small boy that has lived between book-covers in many a day.

-The Albamy Times-Unio

# Rolf in the Woods

By Ernest Thompson Seton

The boy who will not enjoy this book needs looking after. thing is wrong with him."
—San Francisco Call.

# Further Adventures of Nila

By Solma Lageriöf

¶ "Certainly equal to anything which HamChristian Andersenever produced. These new adventures are filled with symbolism and cought to be enjoyed by old and young. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

# The Talking Beasts

By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith

- ¶ A new volume in "The Crim-son Classics" Series.
- ¶ "It will be a delight to the children as well as entertainment for their elders who have not lost their interest in fables."

- The Springfield Union.

GARDEN CITY

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

**NEW YORK** 

# UNIQUEFICTION

# Grandma

## By ELIZABETH LINCOLN GOULD

A dear old lady who is "Grandma Willis" to all her little town, spends a winter in the city. The people about her, including her son's family, are selfish, unneighborly and purse-proud, but the old lady's simple, trustful spirit conquers much of this by not seeing it, and saves her son from serious trouble. A story to revive faith in human nature.

\$1.00 net.

# Rosemary For Remembrance

## By HELEN SHERMAN GRIFFITH

Essentially a love story—charming and simple in every detail. Rosemary Edmundson's father will not permit any association with the Hollisters, who, after a long absence, have reopened the "Gillette place." He himself was years ago jilted by Mrs. Hollister. David Hollister and Rosemary fall in love, and Mrs. Edmundson by a superb sacrifice finally wins her husband's consent to the match.

Frontispiece in colors, \$1.20 net.

# The Family Books

THE FAMILY HEALTH. By M. Solis-Cohen, M.D. The book tells in the simplest way how to build up the natural forces which keep the family well and combat disease. Among the subjects fully treated are ventilation, heating, lighting, drainage, disposal of refuse, bathing, clothing, food, drink, exercise, dress and care of the body and mind, and emergencies. With this book the family will always know what to do before the doctor arrives. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

M. Smith. This book tells how to keep in touch with the artistic development that is transforming American life. It deals fully and practically with the treatment of walls, furniture, floor covering, hangings, ornaments and pictures. It gives color schemes, tells how to arrange a door or a window; how to make the most of small space; how to do stencilling; how to make rugs, etc.

Cloth, \$1.00 net.

THE CARE OF THE CHILD. By MRS. BURTON CHANCE. Illustrated by Mildred M. Smith. This book deals with the mental and moral as well as the physical aspect of the growing child, giving exact directions about diet, clothing, bathing, sleep, and all the needs of the child both in health and sickness. There are helpful chapters on obedience, imagination, personality, truth telling, play, and education. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

THE FAMILY HOUSE. By C. F. OSBORNE, Architect. Fully illustrated. It tells what to look for in the location of a house, price or amount of rent, exposure, plumbing, fixtures, lighting, ventilation, water, how to tell whether a house is well built, dry and warm, what is the best plan and how to get comfort and artistic effects in furnishing. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

THE FAMILY FOOD. By T. C. O'Donnell. Most of us eat too much and pay more than we need to for our food. A practical, thorough book on the way to get the most efficient food for little money. It discusses every familiar article of diet, tells its cost, its food value, and its effects on the body, and gives menus showing how to economize and keep well. Cloth \$1.00 net.

These books are for sale at all bookstores, or will be sent prepaid upon receipt of price to any part of the world

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 219 South Eleventh St., PHILADELPHIA

One may live as long without pictures as with them, but not so well.

A Reading from Homer

Painted by Alma-Tudema

A N art work of rare beauty and distinction—just one of the world-masterpieces shown in the Purnell catalogue.

# Purnell Pictures

are superb reproductions of the greatest works. Rich photogravures on heavy art paper, 22 x 28 inches. \$1 each.

Pictures for the Home, School, Office, Church, Club, Institution, or any requirement which pictures can fill.

The Purnell catalogue containing 250 illustrations sent free on request. Worth a place in your library and will acquaint you and your children with the best in ancient and modern art.

PURNELL ART CO., Dept. R. Baltimore, Md.

# Ready February 1

# THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK FOR 1911

A Record of Events and Progress

Summarizes the happenings of the year in every department of human activity—the sciences, history, literature, the arts, sociology, economics, politics, education, the industries, etc., etc.

Indispensable to literary workers, men engaged or interested in public affairs, students, teachers, scientists, and all searchers for exact information in brief compass.

Nearly 900 pages, Fully indexed. Small 800. Semi-fexible covers. \$3.50 net.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY
Publishers, 35 West 32d St., New York

Where do men of affairs turn when they want the best that literature, art and science offer?

Where does the housewife turn when she wants to purchase quality merchandise for her home?

Where do parents turn when they want to locate their children in the highest grade schools?

Where is the best place to tell the story of your product if you want to reach consumers who respond to the best-is-the-cheapest argument—who can afford to buy anything from books to the highest priced automobile?

# Harper's Magazine

reference. The new thin-paper edition is an example of one pook printing and pinding. The volumes are only one-third the weight of the regular bindings (although having exactly the same contents) and are only one inch thick. The thin paper used for them prints beautifully, opens flat, and does not wrinkle or crumple. The volumes are exceedingly easy to handle and to read.

Send the Coupon

No one who appreciates fine books of this character—or who is interested in such a bargain—should fail to at least send the coupon for specimen pages and full particulars. The special price which holds to February 29th is worth investigating and taking advantage of.

We guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser, otherwise sets may be returned.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Ten Cents a Copy

Three Dollars a Yea



A Weekly News Review of the World

# The Demand for a Good Weekly

The American reading public demand a high-class illustrated weekly magazine, that will bring the news of the world to them in attractive form, and keep them in touch with intelligent thought and action. Do you know The Independent? It was founded in 1848, and, after many years as a religious periodical, has now developed into a general illustrated magazine of the broadest type.

# The Independent Fills the Need

The first eight pages of every issue contain a concise summary of the news of the week thruout the world. Signed articles and editorials on subjects of current interest follow. Departments are also included devoted to Literature, Insurance and Finance. To read The Independent is to keep informed of the best that is thought and done the world over.

# A Trial Offer to New Readers

To those who wish to become acquainted with *The Independent* and the ideals it stands for, we offer an eight weeks' trial subscription for twenty-five cents. At the end of this period we shall make a special proposition for a permanent subscription. To become acquainted with the different magazines is part of a liberal education. Let us introduce you to *The Independent*.

USE THE ATTACHED BLANK

THE INDEPENDENT, 130 Fulton Street, New York.

Enclosed find 25 cents, for which please send me THE INDEPENDENT for eight weeks, in accordance with your special offer.

DATE IN THE	will fill up a concy now. V cod examinate if you are a satisfied—are is without a st and send to of \$2.00	The U  Sign of the transport of transport of the transport of	COUPON  He agent will on you in an- to the coupon.  miveralty clerty, y York.  aid, for my ex- be Hook lovers ther binding at 15 the books on \$1.00 within and \$2.00 each 16 they are book
NAMP		******	
DDRM5			

# A Book That Every Married Couple Should Own

## "The Science of a New Life" By JOHN COWAN, M.D.

Contains information that is worth bundreds of dollars to any married coupleor those contemplating marriage. Endorsed and recommended by the leading medical and religious critica throughout the United States. Unfolds the secrets of a happy married life, which are in many cases learned too late. No other book like it to be had anywhere at any price. Note a few of the chapters,

PART L. Marriage and its Advantages. Age at Which to Marry. The Law of Choice. Love Analyzed. Qualities the Man Should Avoid in Choosing. Qualities the Woman Should Avoid in Choosing. The Austomy and Physiology of Generation in Woman. The Austomy and Physiology of Generation in Man. Amativeness: Its Use and Abuse. The Law of Continence. Chil-

Man. Amativeness: Its Use and Abuse. The Law of Continence. Chlidren: Their Desirability. The Law of Genina.

PART II. The Conception of a New Life. The Physiology of Inter-Uterine Growth. Period of Gestative Indusence. Pregnancy: its Signs and Duration. Disorders of Pregnancy. Confinement. Management of Mother and Child after Delivery. Period of Nursing Influence. Diseases Peculiarto Womea. Diseases Peculiarto Men. Sterility and Impotence. 5UBJECTS ON WHICH MORE MIGHT BE SAID. A Happy Married Life. How Secured. This book is 8½ x 6 inches in size, 1½ inches thick, and contains 400 pages with 100 illustrations. Price \$3.00 postpaid. Eight-page descriptive circular giving full and complete table of contents sent free to any address.

of contents sent free to any address.

### SPECIAL OFFER

The regular price of "Science of a New Life" is \$3.00. In order to hurriedly introduce this work among the readers of Raview or Raviews, we will, for a limited time, send one copy only to any address, postage prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.00. Furthermore, we will agree to refund your money if, within 10 days of the receipt of the book, you find it is not worth many times what you paid for it.

Take advantage of this offer to-day, this minute, and you will never regret doing so.

## J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY

500 ROSE STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Manuscript we carefully making publication units to publication units of imprint and units of imprint and units of Readings absolutely necessary; no charge. Posterior complete. Rexburgh Pub. Co., Inc., Section, Inc.

# Did You Ever Use PRESS CLIPPIN

Do you want everything printed in the newspapers, magnitude press of the United States and Canada on any particle ject? Send us your order, describing what you want on to do, ing \$2, and we will send you our service for one month. The daily or weekly all clippings found on your topic. We sufficiently about 25,000 publications each month. 'Any One on that is printed about matters of immediate interest, the last or best articles from many sources. Write as about it touch Daited States Press Clipping Bureau, 153 La Selle St., Chicage, #1.1

Chas. P. Stabuscia, Standard Report. tume. I no surrouse or twenty-two volumes taken up but twenty-two luches. It can be kept upon the office desk or library table for ready reference, and yead as conveniently as a magnitus.

## Valuable Booklet Mailed Free

The publishers have grepared a mample-page descriptive bookies of the Americans, which should be in the hands of everyone who has a library, large or small. This bookies with be mailed free upon request.

Note the difference between the hands Indiapaper soldies and the Sully regular volume.

INVESTIGATE TODAY

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING

225 FIFTH AVENUE,

DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK

we will make a liberal allowance in exchange for a set of Encyclopedia. Ameticana,

> SCHOOLS ARENCH COMPLING OCYMPTHON 225 DRIN AVENU ACW YMM

2.

Send me full particulant about your distribution of the ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA with explanatory paraphlet and actual pages from the work.

# Why Wait a Month?

Why wait a month for the continuation of a story? You don't have to do it now. We have just brought out an all-fiction WEEKLY MAGAZINE in which you get the continuation of your story every week.

A month is too long to wait. The thread of the story gets lost in the mesh of events. The WEEKLY is the ideal periodical for continued stories.

# The Cavalier

is the name of this new WEEKLY MAGAZINE. It will publish 52 full-length book stories a year.

A new serial begins every week stories that make you sit up and take notice.

On sale at all news-stands at 10 cents a copy, \$4 a year—a great big magazine—192 pages.

THE FRANK A. MUNSEY COMPANY
175 Fifth Avenue New York

The Review of Reviews Advertising Section				

 Constants of the constant	. Manua Garage St. A.	
CORTINUES OF TERBERNATION	n Menne Sucquedul Advertising . 24	

# India Paper Edition

# Webster's Universal Dictionary

Complete and Unabridged

Webster's Universal Dictionary, complete and unabridged, printed on India paper is the greatest innovation in the history of book making. The exclamation of everyone is: "Why has it never been done before?" The most usable book in the English language has heretofore been so heavy and cumbersome in handling that it was a task to use it. Who has not wished for a dictionary in a more handy form, when lugging the heavy, cumbersome unabridged dictionary from the library, or holding it in one's lap? All this is forever eliminated by the printing of the complete work on India paper. Read our offer below.

Old Style

Weight

India Paper Edition

Weight 4 1bs.

## Fifteen Books In One

- Complete Dictionary of the English Language
- 2. Modern Genetzeer of the World
- 3. Dictionary of Authors with Titles of Works
- 4. Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction 5. Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases
- 6. Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names
- 7. Dictionary of Greek and Latin Proper Names
- 8. Dictionary of Abbrevi-ations and Contractions 9. Pronouncing Diction-
- ary of Biography

  10. Signs and Symbols

  Used in Writing and
  Printing
- 11. Marka Used in Proof-
- reading 12. Values of Standard Foreign Co
- 13. List of Amended Spellings 14. Faulty Diction and How to Correct It 15. Complete Atlas of the World, 64 Maps

ln. iek

Đ.

.ds

## Weight 4 Pounds **India Paper Edition**

WEBSTER'SUNIVERSALDICTIONARY, complete and unabridged, printed on India paper plete and unabridged, printed on India paper is just issuing from the press. There are only a few paper mills in the world equipped for the manufacture of India paper, and our importation is direct from England. The complete Dictionary of 2,205 pages, bound in flexible leather, makes a volume only one inch thick. It is set from new type. New plates. Thousands of new words. This dictionary is not published by the originat publishers of Webster's dictionary, or by their successors, but is an entirely new work. This beautiful India paper edition is bound in such a manner as may enable the reader to hold the complete volume in one hand while turning the leaves with the other as you would a magazine. The illustration shows the dictionary printed on regular book paper, full leather binding, and the same work with the same number of pages printed on India paper. Take your choice.

This advance offer is to determine to what extent the public prefer the India paper, so that we may determine the quantity of India paper to buy when we come to print the next regular edition. In this advance offer by mail a very substantial saving may be had by our customers, since no agent's commission or dealer's profit will be involved in the transaction.

We will ship either edition for your examination, so you need not decide whether or not you wish to buy until you actually see and examine the Dictionary. How could any proposition be more fair?

## Before Publication Offer

in.

lek

WE will enter your order for this beautiful India paper Dictionary, bound in full flexible russia leather and ship for your examination, for a payment of \$1.00 on approval and \$2.00 per month thereafter for seven months, until our Special Before Publication Price of \$15.00 is paid. This is but little more than the price of one of the old editions of Webster's Universal Dictionary printed on plain book paper, although the manufacturing cost is almost double. This price is strictly limited to the small edition now being printed. We fill orders in rotation, just as soon as the books are ready for shipment.

## Request for Examination

The Riverside Publishing Co., Rev. of Revs. 2-12
Marquette Building, Chicago.

Please ship for my sea mination Webster's Universal Dictionary, India Paper Edition, patent thumb index, bound in full flexible leather. If after five days' examination I am entirely attailed with the work, I will send you \$1.00 as first payment and \$2.00 per month thereafter for seven months until your Special Before Publication Price of \$15.00 it paid. If not satisfactory I will notify you within five days and return to you as soon as I receive shipping instructions.

Name

Address

If Old Style Edition is desired change India Paper Edition to send Old Style Edition, price \$15.00 to \$13.00, and seven months to six months.

# To get this

THIS advertisement opens to you the opportunity to get for your home library or reading table, absolutely free of charge and without obligation of any sort, one of the most valuable little volumes about books and their makers that you ever opened.

Simply clip off the coupon at the foot of the opposite page—tear it off if you can't find your shears—then fill it out and mail it. It will bring to you by mail a sixty-four page volume which we have prepared at no small expense in order to make possible a thoroughly adequate description of the famous Harvard Classics.

# The Eliot Five-Foot Shelf of Books

Our original intention was to make it little more than a detailed explanation of the Five-Foot Shelf, published solely for advertising purposes. But it developed in preparation into such a complete and useful work in itself that we want every lover of books among Review of Reviews readers to possess a copy.

I T is a really delightful little book—not a mere catalogue of titles and authors, but a chatty, informal appreciation of the finest of English literary productions, showing why certain authors and certain works were chosen and going into a discussion of those authors and their works.

It is a book full of practical literary suggestion. Showing as it does a consensus of advanced opinion as to the finest volumes of the world's literature and history—for it represents the views, not only of Dr. Eliot, but of a distinguished group of fellow educators—it should prove of wonderful service in the library of any reader. In itself it is a literary guide and summary of a character that no book lover can afford to neglect.

The booklet is technically a form of advertising matter—and for this reason we cannot sell it. We have decided, however, that every book lover should have an opportunity to possess a copy. Hence this offer.

And as everyone who is fond of reading cannot help but be interested in The Harvard Classics themselves we are confident that we shall be more than repaid for our efforts, in dollars and cents, by spreading broadcast this thoroughly adequate description and explanation of what the Five-Foot Shelf of Books really is.

EVERY mail brings us inquiries about these booklets, from all over the world.

Our policy is to answer each and every request at once, in the order received.

As long as this edition lasts we shall be able to mail the books punctually, but when it gives out there will necessarily be a wait of some weeks before we can have the next edition ready for mailing. We would suggest, therefore, that you send in your request promptly. It would be best to tear the coupon off now, as you sit here reading, and mail it to-day.

THERE'S nothing more delightful than getting snuggled down in a big, comfortable chair on a winter's evening and losing yourself in the pages of just the sort of book that appeals to you most—adventure or history or poetry or love or essays or what not.

And could anything be finer than knowing that the book itself is thoroughly worth the time and the interest you are giving to it—that it is something you will be glad to have read and proud to have read all your life?

Every volume in The Eliot Five-Foot Shelf of Books is a work of this type—interesting, absorbing and of vital importance in English literature.

TO quote Dr. Eliot's own words: "My aim was not to select the best fifty or best hundred books in the world, but to give, in twenty-one thousand pages or thereabouts, a picture of the progress of the human race within historical times, so far as that progress can be depicted in books."

# cut this

# bo

THE Harvard Cla not made up of from famous author: This is the significant differentiates it from

Practically every p the series is complete narrative, document, e

The works as select only to each other, I which is not to multi sarily, but to give him ber requisite to cultur

T HE selection and Five-Foot Shelf of the study and rese educators in the Unite W. Eliot of Harvard associated with him.

The result of their be the most valuable has ever been compil can readers.

This is your opport it—and to learn in a ing way.

	Five-Foot Shelf of Books.
coupon	Address
abor	Name

Robert Louis Stevenson ns, his best essays and his best nclude practically everything of

This edition is not on sale at d from clear, new type and can >lumes aggregating 2976 pages handsomely bound in red ribbed leaf, and each volume is illustrated.

# its of the Set

VOL. I ster of Ballantree nd Voyago VOL, II with a Dealers YOL III Studies пу Ке **VOL. IV** rll and Mr. Hyde YOL. Y Mighto Nighto VOL. VI Sardon of Verse nds rugumes Pacinque

In these six volumes of Stevenson's works, there is something for all members of the home circle. And for the one who loves good literature, there is nothing to be skipped; nothing that will full to give keen enjoyment.

Stevenson's personality, so aboundingly seen in all his works, is wholesome, pure and blithesome Although an invalid all his life, his works are overflowing with high cour-age, sane philosophy and nobility of soul.

He was an apostle of good cheer and always, as William Sharp says: "A writer of infinite charm." This power to charm young and old estends to all his writings.

Unless you want to pay from Fifty to One Hundred Dollars at the sets booksellers, you can do no better than to obtain Stevenson's works in

R. R. 2-12	77	his reputation gra	ows I -	es l'actique	than to obtain Stevenso	on's work
M. M. S-LA	13	steadily day by			these six volumes.	
he Commopoli	an V	This is Or	ar Free Offer	. Upon receipt of the	coupon below, we will ship you is works for exemination, and all	this Balmot
Magazinė,		naid. You's	vill have five days is	which to look them o	ver in your own homes then, if a	OF SEAW BOY
l Fourth Aven New Y	90,	keep them,	you may do so by	merely sending us \$3	for a two years subscription to	The Cos-
New I	ore City	mopolitan	i, with <b>60 cents to co</b> of \$3.60,	ver the expense of sh	opping and handling the books-	-making
ntlemen :				والمستورسة اللبار والشبار	Andrew to The Committee	

321 Fourth Averse, New York City

Gentlemen:
Please send me your six volume.
Balmoral edition of Stevenson. Within five the s after receiving them, I
promise ether to send you \$3.60 in full
payment for a two years' subscription to
Cosmopolitan Magazine and the Stevenson broks, or to return the books to you at your

Мате				Chy
------	--	--	--	-----

Please bear in mind that this is a full two years' subscription to The Cosmopolitan, which will cost you \$3 elsewhere; and the books are yours—FREE.

But if you decide that you do not wish to keep the books, you need only return t em at our expense, and you will owe as nothing. It doesn't cost you a cost to examine these books. Sign the coupon and small it today to

expense	COS	MOP	O	LI	TF	l N
Name Chy	MA	GA	7	1	N	F
	381 Fourth		~		York	
Continuity	f Internation Man	na Statemental Adm	etislas			

The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section					

## The "Mona Lisa" Free

An 8x12 inch reproduction of the famous "MONA LISA," printed on heavy coated paper, in the full colors of the beautiful painting of Leonardo da Vinci and reproduced from a new process, is the frontispiece supplement to the JANUARY METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE. The picture is so bound in the magazine that it is an easy matter for the reader to remove it without spoiling either the reproduction or the magazine.

Heretofore reproductions of this famous painting in the original colors could only be bought in expensive prints, ranging in prices from \$10 to \$35. It is free with the January Metropolitan. The handsome "Mona Lisa" reproduction is only one of the many attractive features in the January Metropolitan, "the most beautiful magazine in America." (See special offer below.)

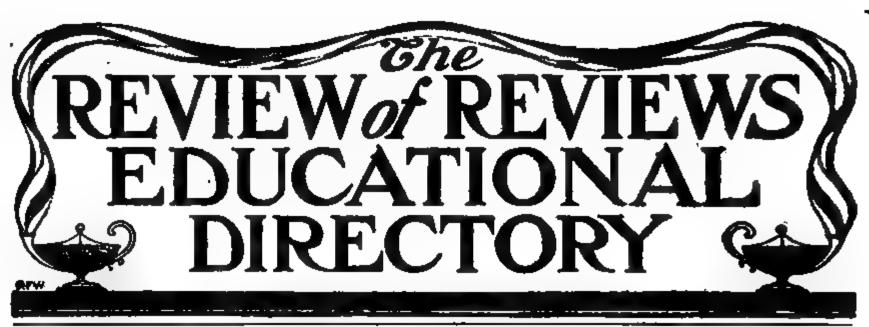
The Art Supplement in the February Metropolitan will be a brilliant study of joyous child life by the famous Spanish artist, Sorolla. The March Supplement will be "Nell Gwynne," Peter Lely's masterpiece.

You will receive the "Mona Lisa" and these two beautiful reproductions by sending 25c with the coupon in the lower righthand corner of this advertisement.

#### USE THIS COUPON

The January Metropolitan is on sale at all news-stands, 15c a copy. Or, if you prefer this Special Offer, fill out the attached coupon and mail with a quarter. You will receive the January, February and March numbers of the Metropolitan as published. Forty-five cents worth of magazine reading for a quarter.

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Gentlemen: Please enter my three months' subscribe Metropolitan, beginning with the Januissue. Enclosed find a quarter. I am to reart Supplements mentioned in your advert	ary, 1912, eceive the
'Name·····	
Street·····	
City State	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •



## NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS

BOYS' SCHOOLS AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools—Colleges—Military Academics

Musical Colleges and Co-Educational Schools

- 11

New Youx Otty, 1 Mt. Morris Park, West,

The Wright Oral School for the Deaf

Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten to College or Business. Speech and Lip-Reading only. Founded 1894

New York, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson.

Mackenzie School

Equipped and administered for the thorough preparation of 150 boys for college, technical schools, and higher business careers. Oatalogue and illustrated booklets upon request.

James C. Mackenziu, Ph.D., Director.

OSSINING-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Box 505.

Mount Pleasant Academy This school, foundthe reputation of theresally preparing boys for college, scientific schools or business. Delightful home life. Manual training. Location only 31 miles from New York. MOUNT PLEASANT
HALL is for boys under 13. Write for catalogue to
CRARLES FREDERICE BRUSIN.

New York, Tarrytowa-on-Hudson, The Castle, Lock Box 709
Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School
For Girls. Upper School for girls 13 to 25; Lower School for
girls 8 to 18. All departments. College preparatory, graduating
and special courses. Certificate admits to leading colleges.
New York City Annex. European class for study and travel.
For circular address. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M.

New Jersey, Montclatr, 4 Walden Place.
Montclair Academy

Has a distinct personality and method. Fine equipment. College or business preparation. Write for booklet "Your Boy and Our School," with direct message to all boys' parents. Address John G. MacVican, A.M.

Naw Yoak, Oscining on Hudson.

The Holbrook School Situated on Briar Cliff, overlooking forty miles of the Hudson. 46th year. Fits boys for college. Ample equipment and grounds. Individual care. Satisfactory references as to character necessary. For catalogue, address THE HOLBROOK SCHOOL.

Commercer, Greenwich.

The Ely School

For Giria

## NEW YORK STATE

BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges—Military Academics

New York, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

New York Military Academy Associated with a magnificent equipment. Special practical business course for boys not going to college. On Hudson River Highlands near West Point. Separate department for boys under 14. For catalogue, address Separate C. Jores, Supa.

## NEW JERSEY

### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges—Military Academies

New Jeaser, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware.

Bordentown Military Institute of to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Write for Catalogue. Summer camp in Ontario woods, Canada. Rev. T. H. Lawren, A.M., D.D., Principal. Lieut.-Col. T. D. Lawren, Command t.

### CONNECTICUT

#### **GIRLS**

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

CONNECTIOUR, Lakeville.
Taconic School for Girls

Overlooking a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills. Gate taught how to study.

Miss Lillian Dixon, A.B. Miss Berter Batley, B.S.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

### ROYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges—Military Academics

Naw Hampsize, Plymouth. Holderness School for Boys

Prepares for Colleges and Technical Schools. Ranks with the highest grade schools of New England, yet by resum of endowment the tuition is moderate. 32nd year.

Ray. Lonin Wansest, L.H.D., Rayley.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

BOYS

Buildings Modern Equipment Complete Physical Laboratory Chemical Laboratory Manual Training Shop

## ROCK RIDGE. School WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Gymnasium Powling Alleys Athletic Field Swimming Poel Tennie Courte

Location high, dry and healthful in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages

ROCK RIDGE HALL for boys of high school age. Thereugh preparation for any college or for business. Masters, able, experienced, matters. Every boy an object of constant thought and care hence well-regulated daily lives, marked improvement, rapid progress. THE HAWTHORNE HOUSE for young boys. Home-like atmosphere. Experienced teachers. Manual training. Constant supervision.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 94 Providence Street.

NOTCESTER ACADEMY School. Master teachers. omprehensive equipment: 8 buildings, 22 acres. Gymnasium. Megaron, "a noble recreation hall. 8wimming pool. 8plendid hiletic field. Quarter-mile track, 220 yards straightaway. 3th year began Sept. 12th. 1911. Catalogue. D. W. Abergrowste, LL. D., Principal.

#### **GIRLS**

lcademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.

#### **lbbot Academy**

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston.

THE PRINCIPAL.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale, 118 Woodland Road.

#### -asell Seminary

College preparation. Household Arts and Sciences. Ten illes from Boston. G. M. Winslow, Ph.D., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Bradford.

#### 3radford Academy for Young Women

One hundred and ninth year. Thirty miles from Boston. ddress the Principal, MISS LAURA A. KNOTT. A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

MASSACHUSETTS, West BIRINGUMBER.

10WARD SEMINARY FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

Healthful and beautiful location. 25 miles from Boston.

cademic. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Two
ears' course for High School graduates. Domestic Science.

rt and Music Studies.

MISS SARAE E. LAUGHTON, A.M., Principal.

#### **PENNSYLVANIA**

#### BOYS

lcademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges-Military Academies

PRESTLYANIA, Ohester.

ennsylvania Military College 50th year begens granted in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Artis. Also
reparatory Courses of Study. Infantry, Artillery, Cavairy.
ur Aim—The Development of Character to Secure Greatest
ficiency. Catalogues of Col. Chas. E. Hyatt, President.

Pennstlvania, Concordville, Del. Co., Box 32.

### Aplewood (Near Philadelphia). 49th year. Wakes #### Aplewood (Near Philadelphia). 49th year. College or usiness. Limited to 40. Moral tone. Home life and enwiragement. Gymnasium. \$400. Boys under 12, \$350. atalog.

J. Shortlidge, A.M., Yale, Prin.

Mercersburg Academy

One of the foremost preparatory schools in America, developing in boys those qualities that make men of character and action. Prepares for all colleges, technical schools and business. Catalogue.

WILLIAM MANN IRVINE, LL.D., Presid est, Mercersbury, Pa

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges-Military Academies

A Country School Within City Limits.

### The PHILLIPS BROOKS SCHOOL

careful attention to preparation for recitation and to the cultivation of a desire for good reading and right habits of study. Men teachers. New gymnasium.
ILLUSTRATED YEAR BOOK. Ample playgrounds.

ALFRED C. ARNOLD, Hendmaster, 4224 Baltimore Avenue

**GIRLS** 

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

PENNSYLVANIA, Birmingham, Box I.

The Birmingham School, Inc.

For girls. An excellent school for girls, offering either academic or college preparatory courses. Healthul location. Gymnasium. Physical training. Main Line P. R. R. For catalog address A. R. Gaiss, Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr, P. O. Box H.

The Baldwin School For Girls. Preparatory to
Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar
and Wellesley Colleges. Certificate privileges. Also a strong
general course. Fire-proof stone building.

JANS L. BROWNELL, A.M., Head.

ELIZABETH FOREEST JOHNSON, A.B., Associate Head.

PENNSTLVANIA, Lancaster Co., Lititz.

Linden Hall Seminary

Organized 1746, aims to develop home-loving and home-Organized 1/20, mine making young women.

REV. OHAS. D. KREIDER, Principal.

PRINSYLVANIA, Ogontz School, P. O. Box F.

Ogontz School for Young Ladies
Twenty minutes from Philadelphis. The late Mr. Jay
Cooke's fine property. Park of 65 acres. The social and family
life is a distinguishing feature. Catalogue and views on reques.
Miss Sylvia J. Eastman, Miss A. A. Sutherland, Prices.

#### MARYLAND

#### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges—Military Academies

## The Tome School for Boys

An Endowed Preparatory School

Enrolment limited to boys of high character. Tuition, \$700. Elaborately illustrated book on request.

THOMAS STOCKHAM BAKER, Ph. D.

PORT DEPOSIT, MARYLAND.

#### **GIRLS**

Martans, Batimore, Charles Street Avenue,
Notre Dame of Maryland A College for Women
School Sisters of Notre Dame to train the body, mind and
spirit—to develop true womanhood. Magnificent buildings
in a beautiful park of 70 acres. Rowing, basketball, tennis,
heckey. Instructors all specialists. Regular and elective
courses. Music, Art. Write for catalog.

## NORTH CAROLINA

#### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Golleges-Military Academies

# Asheville School

Principal, Asheville School, Asheville, N. C.

### KENTUCKY

#### movs

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges—Military Academies

Kentucky, Lyndon. Kentucky Military Institute The School with Kentucky Military Institute a Winter Home in Florida. For 65 years the K. M. I. has been training boys for useful lives by developing their character, moral integrity, mental ability and physical welfare. Preparatory and collegiste sources: special courses in engineering. Fixed charges, \$450. For catalog address The Assistant Superimpublish, K.M.I.

## ILLINOIZ

CO-EDUCATIONAL Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

Tannesses, Nashville.

Buford College Limited, Select Home College, Rapi
equipment, opportunities. Four years College Course, Co
servatory advantages in Art, Music, Expression. Conventing
degrees. Re-opened 1911-9-21. Year-book C. from M.
E. G. Buronn, Regent. Music, E. G. Buronn, President.

### VIRGINIA

BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools Colleges

VIRGINIA, Front Royal, Box 406. Randolph Macon Academy for Boys. A least Macon System. In the Valley of Virginia. Equipment on \$100,000. Large gifts make rates \$350 a year. Property for Ca-lege or Scientific Schools. Gymnasium and Athletics. 20th in-sion opened Sept. 19th. Address Chas. L. Malton. A.M., Fra.

#### **GIRLS**

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

VIRGINIA, Buena Vista, Box 815.

Southern Seminary For Grain and Young Lanes.

Southern Seminary 45th year. Location: In Electric Mountains, famous Valley of Virginia, near Natural Bridge. Wonderful health record. Courses: College Propertory, Finishing, Music, including Pipe Organ, etc. Student from every section of United States. Rate \$360. Catalog.

Vinginia, Hollins, Box 307.

A College for Young Women. Hollins

Founded 1842. College, Elective and Preparatory Course Music, Art, etc. Located in Valley of Virginia. 700 acres Seven miles north of Roanoke, Invigorating mounts climate. For catalog address Musa Matty L. Cours, Pres.

Vincinia, Sweet Briar, Box 101.

Sweet Briar College A College for Women, of the Sweet Briar College grade of Vaster, Wellasky Smith and Bryn Mawr. Four years of collegiate and two years of preparatory work are given. On Southern Raffrond south of Washington. Catalogue and views sent on application to Da. Mary K. Brunder, Prest.

### WEST VIRGINIA

**GIRLS** 

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

WEST VIRGINIA, Lewisburg, Drawer R.
Lewisburg Seminary Preparatory and Consideration Strong Seminary Courses for girls. Also sic, Art. Elecution, Business, Strong faculty of experts specialists. Handsome, modern buildings, steam heat, Gymnasium, basket ball, tennis. Invigorating mountains mate. Pupils enter any time. R. C. Bornarville, President Strong Stro

#### EUROPE

FRANCE, Paris.

Cours Dwight.

Five months' residence and study in Paris; three months travel. Highest references. Address Miss L. L. COLEMAN, Dwight House, Englewood, N. J. Mille, Marie Jeannezer, 3 Boulevard Delement, Paris, France

Correspondence are directed to it by those who have already taken its courses, by those who have put its instruction to the hard, practical tests, who know the value of its training, because they are holding better positions, drawing bigger salaries, as the direct result.

Only a short time ago these men were right where you are now. They were discontented and drawing small salaries. They saw men around them holding good positions and they wanted good positions. They saw men drawing good salaries and they wanted good salaries. When the American School offered them a way to make themselves worth more by knowing more they jumped at the chance.

# They made a start—they signed the coupon

and mailed it. In spare moments and without great effort each one acquired special knowledge and training that made him more valuable to his employer, that fitted him to step into a better position at the first opportunity.

These young men have done nothing that you can't do. There isn't anything difficult or mysterious about it. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon and we'll send no agents to see you, for we have none. We'll simply send you information as to how you can make yourself worth a bigger salary and get it.

The American School stands back of every student, encouraging him to do his best, and giving instruction equal in quality to that of the largest resident schools. Won't you make the start today? Sign the coupon.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Imerican School of Corres	mines, Climes, U. S.	
Please send me your Bulk utilly for the position mark	tin and advise too how I	9
Éxtemebile Operator	Lawyer	_
Architect	Telephone Expert	
Structural Engineer	Backinoper	7
Electrical Engineer	åessuntant	
Elea, Light and Power Su Easter Reshaule	ptCost Lagerntant Cost'rd Public As	
Stationy Engineer	Eviter Buites Hanaper	
Hochmation Engineer	College Preparate	7
VAME		
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	****

Teachers' Agenoies

Recommends teachers to college schools in all parts of the country.

CTIINV AT HAMP

taught to deaf and hard-of-bearing persons, in climate heneficial in cases of catarrial deafness; casy, rapid an results uniformly satisfactory, age no hindrance.

DAVID GREENE, Formerly of New Yor Address: De Land, Florida.

Open all winter. Begin any time.

SELU STORIES STORY-WRITING SC. 10 Sc. A WORD TAUGHT BY MAIL



:



#### INVESTMENT BUREAU LETTERS

### SAMPLES OF A SERVICE FREE TO READERS OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

BELOW appear extracts from a few of last month's letters written by investors to the Review of Reviews, with the replies of the Investment Bureau. This service is rendered without charge. It is required only that readers treat all Investment Bureau answers as personand confidential, just as all their own names and questions are treated by the Bureau itself Address: Investment Bureau, Review of Reviews Company, New York City

#### No. 335. A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

I have investments as follows: Certificates of deposits paying 5 per cent., an industrial preferred stock paying slightly over 7 per cent., a mortgage on city property in the Northwest paying 7 per cent., a chattel mortgage paying 8 per cent., and a local school warrant paying 7 per cent. The local banks offer one per cent. premium on the school warrant. Would you advise selling it and investing in the stock offered by the firm whose literature I enclose?

This Department never undertakes to "advise" with reference to investment. It is glad to report facts when they are available. This isn't the case with the stock you name. Nor will matters change much in this respect until the organization is completed, and the company becomes a "going concern." Some of the people who are interested in this promotion are reported to us as thoroughly responsible business men. Their neighbors think they possess a sufficient amount of energy and ability to make a success of their enterprise. But they haven't proved it yet.

#### No. 336. FROM ALBAY PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

I have decided to divide my money among four companies that advertise in your magazine. Do these firms charge for their services, and if not, how do they make their money?

It would be hard to improve on the division and variety of your choice, and also the length of service and good standing of the banking houses represented. None of these firms makes specific charge for services. Yet all make a good profit. Take the mortgage company. It loans in sections where interest rates are high. It borrows from more thickly populated districts where people are satisfied with 5 or 6 per cent. It keeps the difference as its return for good management.

#### No. 337. AN OHIO PASTOR

I don't want to spend time in worrying over some money that is coming due early this year. Your Bureau has rendered me excellent service in the past, and I appeal to you again. I enclose circulars relating to municipal bonds. Can I trust the firm which offers them?

The firm in question stands high in the estimation of the many investors who patronize it. It usually has on hand a good many municipal issues to net more than the customary 4 per cent. There is no principal that such bonds are better for a Minister of

the Gospel, in your position, than the "industrial" which have been suggested to you as an alternative. If you want to diversify even further, farm morgages, though not as convenient for you as the bonds can be procured through brokers who will attend to all of the troublesome details that used to annot the holders of these stable securities.

#### No. 338. AN ARIZONA PHYSICIAN

I have been a gambler in mining stocks for the past seven years and after the usual ups and downs—mostly downs—I have concluded that I can't afford it any longer. I have about \$10,000. I must provide for life insurance premiums of \$700 a year. I have been writing to bond houses which advertise in the leading magazines, and have received a stack of circulars. I enclose four of the pile. Are these bonds and preferred stocks the right kind?

Two of your circulars tell about industrial preferred stocks. These issues are offered by long established and reputable bankers. The industries in question are large, yet not gigantic. As has frequently been said in these pages, such stocks are quier apt to be "the right kind." These two in particular are "preferred" as to both dividends and assets. They have first claim on the companies' earnings and properties. No mortgages "come in front" of them. Neither can any indebtedness be created by either company without the consent of the large majority of the shareholders. The third security offered you is a first mortgage real estate bond. It represents an unusually low ratio of indebtedness to the total value of the property mortgaged. There have been more than sufficient earnings to pay the interest on the issue, even aside from the additional income that the company hopes for, after making the improvements for which the bonds were issued The fourth offering is a railway bond. It has been in excellent demand lately among experienced investors. It has many factors making for security of principal and regularity of income. An investment in these four securities would be a pretty well diversified one, and in that sense "scientific." It might not be convertible into cash as readily as the requirements of some investors demand, but we understand that you attach less importance to that feature than to safety and income.

#### No. 339. A NOVICE IN STOCK PURCHASING

Is it safe for me to deposit money for the purchase of stock with brokers who are members of the New York Stock Exchange? Can such brokers pass off bad stock?

linister of Your questions, on their face, indicate that you Continued on page 42.

# The Review of Reviews Financial Directory

This directory will be made up of reputable banking houses, trust companies, savings banks, brokers and other financial institutions. The Review of Reviews Company makes inquiry concerning the institutions advertising under this heading and accepts none that it finds to be of questionable character.

# Who recommends the bonds you buy?

Experience, character and facilities of the dealer should be your first consideration. If you select the right investment banker, your investments are sure to be satisfactory.

#### Advice Based on Knowledge

The business of N. W. Halsey & Co. was founded on an idea—service.

That idea has developed into an organization covering all American bond markets and reaching into other countries; an organization that possesses the best of financial, engineering, accounting, and legal connections; an organization skilled in the various departments of the business and which never forgets that its success has been due in a large measure to the policy of confining its recommendations to sound bonds only. N. W. Halsey & Co. accept no margin business and solicit no stock orders, but deal for their own account in sound investment bonds.

#### Continued Service After Purchase

Every bond that is recommended has first been investigated by their experts. Nor does service cease when the issue has been distributed. That would not constitute complete service.

N. W. Hakey & Co. continue to deal in the

bonds they distribute, thereby providing a loan and sale market additional to other markets.

The organization also keeps in touch with the property back of the bonds in the interests of its clients and its own reputation.

It also endeavors to give continuous consideration to the investment needs of its clients and from time to time make such recommendations as enlightened judgment indicates. Bonds bought here are dependable and marketable investments.

#### The Variety and the Return

N. W. Halsey & Co. at all times carry in stock a large variety of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility bonds suited to the needs of its clientele and making possible selections conforming to a scientific plan of diversification.

At the present time bonds offered cover nearly every section of the country and range in yield from  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 6%, and in denomination from \$100 to \$5,000.

Send for Circular No. R66. Correspondence invited.

### N. W. Halsey & Co.

MEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA 1421 Chestnut St. CHICAGO
125 W. Monroe St.

SAN FRANCISCO 424 California St.

# Investments Adapted To Your Particular Needs

 $\times$ 

The business of investment banking is one of trust, reliance and good faith. It is a tradition of the business that those who would reap the full benefits to be derived from a responsible and experienced investment banking firm should be perfectly frank in explaining the nature of the money they may have available for investment.

Consequently, if you will let us know the nature of the money you may have for investment, we shall be pleased to submit for your consideration two or three bond issues that we regard as being well adapted to your particular needs. The following classification is submitted as a suggestion:

- Money that I am dependent upon for income, and which must yield me the highest rate of income compatible with safety.
- 2. Money that I am accumulating as the result of savings.
- Money that I am accumulating from the profits of my business.
- 4. Money that I have for investment as executor or trustee.
- 5. Business money lying idle temporarily.
- Business money accumulated as "a reserve, and which must be so invested as to be available in the event of business contingencies.

In communicating with us upon this subject write for our Bond Circular No. 966, "Investment Securities," which describes a carefully selected list of Railroad Bonds, Public Utility Bonds, Municipal Bonds, Industrial Bonds, and Preferred Stocks of High Standard.

#### Spencer Trask & Co.

**Investment Bankers** 

43 Exchange Place, New York

Albany Boston Chicago Members New York Stock Exchange

Синивания прышиминичный пыницы.

are not ready yet to deal with the New York Stock Exchange at all. It's a much safer place than you think, as far as depositing of money with members goes, or getting exactly the stocks you demands. But to understand the danger in buying more stocks than you have money to pay for; to learn to choose just the issues that suit your case—all that calls for study and consultation. The help you need can be found in the "Investment Department" of one of the banking houses that is especially equipped to advise with beginners.

#### No. 340. A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN

I am thinking of taking some money out of the bank to buy water bonds. I enclose a circular of a Boston firm. Are the bonds all right?

Yes—but this firm is making other offerings that include bonds a little more suitable to your needs. It has a branch in your city. Why don't you call there personally? The bankers would give you much better counsel if you tell them your affairs more fully than you do by letter. They have been handling extensively some of the best possible boads for your purposes—the American "Tel. & Tel." Collateral trust 4s, for instance.

#### No. 341. A TRUST COMPANY OFFICIAL

Would it be well to invest in St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific First Mortgage Bonds at the present time?

The records show that the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company's first mortgage bonds, of which there are \$7,500,000, are secured largely on valuable coal properties. They are, therefore, independent of the railway proposition bearing the same name, which is but a comparatively short time out of the construction stage and not yet earning its interest charges. The deficit, which has been growing less each year, is advanced by the Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company. We know of authorities who consider that the bonds in question have promise.

#### No. 342. A TRUSTEE IN CAMAGÜEY, CUBA

I wish to lay by a certain amount of money at compound interest in your country, to be turned over to a certain person on becoming of age. What sort of institution shall I employ?

Your choice might include a savings bank in one of the States like New York, which has careful laws governing such institutions; and one of the companies that has made a good reputation for itself in the business of accepting deposits to be loaned on real estate. There are several companies restricted by local laws and by their charters, and with the proper record. You could get 4 per cent. the first way, and 5 per cent. or perhaps more the second.

#### No. 343. FROM A MEXICAN RUBBER PLANTATION

I have seen certificates based on "commercial paper" advertised as an investment. Is this a good kind of investment?

Yes—one of the best. What you most need to know is the standing of the particular people you deal with. Our own reports concerning them are favorable. They have been active for some time, and are well spoken of by large, sound financial institutions with which they deal regularly.

# City Bonds

The laws under which Cities in Georgia can issue bonds are second to none in the United States. Such bonds can be had to pay 4% to 5%.

I have been dealing in these bonds since 1886, and will give you the benefit of my experience. Send for information and bond list.

JOHN W. DICKEY, Broker
ESTABLISHED 1886 Augusta, Ga.

#### Short Term Investments

Investment bonds and notes issued to mature in from one to five years are favored by many investors as yielding a somewhat better income than long time obligations. In addition, such securities, particularly of the larger issues, usually command a ready market and are less subject to wide fluctuations in price.

We have prepared a booklet giving brief descriptions of the principal issues of such securities, which we will be pleased to furnish on request.

Ask for circular 8-645.

# Guaranty Trust Company of New York

28 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.

Capital and Surplus, - - \$23,000,000

Deposits, - - - 156,000,000

# **-An Example**

#### The Problem:

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1911 Geo. H. Burr & Co., N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please send me Circular 817. I have \$7,100 in the Newburgh City National Bank which I would like to invest to obtain an income of 6%.

Very truly yours, Signed, H. S.

#### The Solution:

After a careful study of the client's problem from all angles the \$7,100 was invested as follows:

	America
\$2,000 First Mortgage 5% Bond	\$100
\$2,000 Public Utility 5% Bond	100
\$2,000 First Mortgage Corporation Bond	120
\$1,100 Guaranteed Preferred Stock	77
Actual Annual Patron_5 #0/	

#### The Appreciation:

The Scandinavian American Bank in Seattle has the largest savings deposits in the Northwest. It invites Savings Deposits by mail, upon which it pays 4% interest. compounded semi-annually.

The Scandinavian American Bank loans money on improved Seattle Real Estate, and always has good 7% First Mortgages from which the investor may choose at par and accrued interest Coupon form; interest half yearly.

Sent if desired to your home bank with draft for collection.

No inconvenience - the bank receives and forwards the interest and principal as due without charge.

Write for list and particulars—also list and prices of

Scattle Improvement Bonds Bearing 5%, 6%, 7%

## Scandinavian American Bank

Resources \$10,000,000

SEATTLE

U. S. A.

D. ARTHUR BOWMAN & CO., INVESTMENT SECURITIES, ST. LOS

### Springfield Railway & Light Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

#### First Lien Fiftcen-Year Five Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated May 2, 1912 Duc May 1, 1936 Interest payable May I and November z in New York, Boston and Chicago Callable, as a whole or for the Sinking Fund, at 102 and accraed

interest on any interest date

Coupon Bonds of \$500 and \$1,000 With privilege of Registration as to Principal only

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee

Outstanding \$2,000,000 Reserved for additions and improvements at 80% of cash cost 5.000,00

Total authorised, \$7.000,00 From official information furnished by the Company we summed

Net carnings are more than 214 times all interest charges.

Gross and net carnings have shown steady increases as follows:

Gross Ne

Year ended December 31, 1908 \$330.506 \$134.463 174.878 194.419 376,354 444,152

Twelve months ended October 31, 1911 These bonds are secured through collateral by substantially a fir lies on entire electric street railway, light and power and gas peoperties in a prosperous and growing community of about each convolution.

The sinking fund retires 25% of all bonds issued under this mortgage.
Satisfactory franchises exist: electric light charter is perpetual, while
others expire in 1944, 1936 and 1939.

#### PRICE ON APPLICATION

"The Trend of Investment," our new illustrated book on investments, tells why bonds of this class are attractive. We shall be glad to send a copy of it to you upon request.

D. ARTHUR BOWMAN & CO.

630 Third National Bank Building

ST. LOUIS, MO.

# A 5½% Investment

In the

# Business Center of Chicago

A bond issue of \$700,000 in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations secured by first mortgage on 21-story modern fire-proof office building being constructed on one of the principal corners in the heart of the city of Chicago. This investment combines these strong points:

- 1st. The security is valued by us at \$1,550,000 or more than twice the entire bond issue.
- 2nd. The actual cost of the building according to a conservative estimate will be in excess of \$1,300,000.
- 3rd. The bonds are serial and the debt will be rapidly reduced by substantial payments.
- 4th. The net income will show a substantial surplus over the annual requirements for interest and serial installments of the principal.
- 5th. The bonds are the personal obligations of responsible men having an aggregate net worth of several times the bond issue.

Full information in Circular No. 753-N

# Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

#### Wanted

Swift & Co. 1st 5's 1914
Hutchinson Wtr. Lt. & Pwr. 4's 1928
Central Union Telephone 5's 1919
American Steel Foundry 1st 6's 1920
Detroit Roch. Romeo & L. O. 5's 1920
Louisville & So. Indiana 5's 1923
Hudson River Ele. Pwr. 5's 1944
National Light Heat & Power pfd.
U. S. Envelope Co. 5's 1934
Central Colorado Power 1st & 2nd 6's
Shreveport Gas & Elec. 5's 1922
Roanoke Gas & Water Co. 5's 1936
Indian Refining Co. 6's 1913
Westinghouse Machine Co. 6's 1914
Oneonta Light & Power Co. 5's 1922
Muncie & Union City Tract. 5's 1936
Tagona Light & Power Co. 5's 1914
New Orleans Great Northern 5's 1955
American Investment Securities com.
Indiana Columbus & Eastern Trac. 5's 1926

#### For Sale

California Gas & Elec. 5's 1937
Kansas City Stockyards pfd.
Pere Marquette R. R. pfd.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.
Omaha Water 2nd pfd.
Pacific Mills
Atlantic Birm. & Atlc. 5's 1936
Buffalo & Susquehanna 4's 1951
American Glue Co. pfd.
Nevada California 6's 1927
Cudahy Packing Co. 5's 1924
Western Electric Co. 5's 1922
Sealship Oyster com. & pfd.
Armour & Co. 4½'s 1939
U. S. Worsted Co. pfd. & com.
Draper Manufacturing Co.
Lackawanna Coal & Land 5's 1958
Burlington Gas Light 5's 1955
Syracuse Rapid Transit 5's 1945
Superior Wtr. Lt. & Pwr. 4's 1931

We do a general investment business in unlisted stocks and bonds. We have every facility for farnishing data and information on any security in which you may be interested. Correspondence invited.

#### HOTCHKIN & CO.

**BOSTON** 

53 State Street

MASS.

#### A Desirable 7% Investment

#### M. Rumely Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Proferred as to Assets and Profits

The stability and steady growth of the harvesting machinery business have been amply demonstrated. The M. Rumely Company, established in 1853, is the largest manufacturer of threshers and kerosene-bitraing tractors for plowing in this country, and is the third largest manufacturer of general harvesting machinery.

Ample security for the preferred stock is afforded by net assets of nearly twice the preferred stock, and net earnings at the rate of more than twice the dividend requirements.

The plants cannot be mortgaged without the consent of three-fourths of the preferred stock. A very heavy sinking fund is provided to retire the stock up to 115.

This stock is being dealt in actively and we recommend it for investment. Quotations and full information will be furnished upon request.

#### Dick Brothers & Co

PHILADELPHIA North American Building NEW YORK 30 Broad St. BOSTON 53 State St.

Investment Business Established 1842

#### It is as much a part of our business to buy Bonds as to sell them

We do not promote the companies whose bonds we sell. We have no financial interest in these properties beyond these bonds, purchased only after a rigid inspection of their solidity. We do keep in intimate touch with the industrial development of this country, its municipal expansion, the growth of public utilities. When a bond issue is offered to us we know intimately the conditions governing its birth. To keep in touch with this country's business needs and advance we maintain a country-wide, specially trained organization. When we decide to buy a bond issue it has proven sound and business-like.

We offer only sound bonds for sale. It is merely a matter of choosing between details when you select bonds from our lists.

Inquire about E. H. Rollins & Sons, Investment Bends, founded 1878, of your own banker. Then write for our circular 524

#### E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

Investment Bonds

New York Chicago San Francisco

Degree

Boston



# Your Assurance of Safety

■ You'd feel safer crossing a railroad bridge built by a famous civil engineer than one put together by the village carpenter. Knowledge and experience have made your safety certain.

■ There are financial as well as civil engineers—and assurance of safety is just as desirable in a bond as in a bridge.

¶ The skilled financial engineer (investment banker) takes the same care as does the civil engineer, in determining the element of safety and the result is just as trustworthy.

When one of our clients asks about a certain bond, we believe it is his privilege to know every fact and figure that has a bearing on the safety of the security.

Me tell him how we went about our investigations—what these investigations covered. We explain the legal, political and economic elements that entered into the matter. We give him the data and figures we have obtained from various sources. In short, we tell him all of the intimate details that we knew when we decided to buy the issue outright for our own account.

I The service outlined above will be extended to you, provided you are genuinely interested in some particular security. Write to us—we will be able to give you valuable assistance.

"Facts and Factors," our Magazine, free if you ask for it.



A.G.EDWARDS & SONS

418 OLIVE STREET SAINT LOUIS 1 WALL STREET NEW YORK



You Can Benefit by the

## Expert Investment Advice

of a house that has distributed among its clients many millions of dollars of the highest type of public utility and other securities, and during all the years it has been in business the principal and interest of every bond it has brought out has been paid promptly.

We are anxious to help you with your investment problem, and to place at your disposal, for your protection, our long experience and valuable facilities.

You may be interested in our particular offerings at this time, which include a wide range of seasoned securities in denominations and maturities to satisfy almost any requirement—

Municipal bonds (tax free in many states), yielding as high as 4½%. Water works, traction, hydro-electric and coal securities, to yield from 5% to 6%.

Every one of these issues is well secured. The margin of safety is ample and well defined.

Irrespective of whether you are in the market at this moment or not, we suggest that you write us now, mentioning your prospective investment and its requirements, and ask for Circular 127-D. We can be of service to you.

#### J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

Bank for Savings Building Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago First Nationa Bank Bidg. Philadetphia Real Estate Trust Bidg. New York 37 Wall St.

Boston Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

#### Send for Free Copy of the Investor's

### Pocket Manual

(February 1912 Edition)

This book of 240 pages contains monthly and yearly prices, earnings, and other statistics of Railroad and Industrial Corporations.

Also gives high and low prices of all Government, State, City, Railroad and other bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

A free copy of this book sent to any investor on request. Ask for book No. 42

#### Rhoades ompany

Members New York Stock Exchange

45 Wall St.

Bankers

New York

### **INVESTMENTS**

Issues regarded as speculative by one generation have become the investment securities of another generation. Send us your problem regarding the disposition of your savings, whether they are small or large, and we will gladly give you the benefit of our investment service.

Personal attention will be given to your order regardless of the amount.

Our market letter is of particular value to you and contains the current news. Sent free on request. Also a condensed pocket manual. booklet is brimful of useful data and with it you are well and profitably informed. It answers one thousand questions.

Write for it today

### EXANDER & @

45 Exchange Place, New York

Members New York Stock Exchange New York Cotton Exchange

## . John Muir & Co. dd Lots Of Stock

We will tell you about a method of buying stocks and bonds which enables you to

> Invest while you save and

Save while you invest.

Send for Circular 35, "Odd Lot Investment."

Members New York Stock Exchange 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## First Mortgages On High Grade Farms

There is no more desirable security from the standpoint of safety and liberal income-yield, than a carefully selected high-grade first mortgage on improved farm property.

#### The Proof of This

lies in the fact that the big conservative Investors such as Insurance Companies, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, Colleges, Estates, etc., have millions invested in Western Farm First Mortgages.

#### 41 Years Without A Loss

We have had over 40 years' experience as Mortage Merchants, specializing in the choicest Farm Mortgage Securities. During that time our record has been unclouded by a single loss to any client.

#### **Our Exceptional Facilities**

The service we render the investor is unusally efficient. We collect and remit principal and interest without charge, see that taxes are paid and look after the insurance, when it is assigned as additional security.

#### Our Own Money Invested

We are not Mortgage Brokers, but Mortgage Merchants. We own and stand back of every security we offer you. Among our permanent cilents are many Banks, Insurance Companies and Individual Investors who have the utmost confidence in our judgment and business methods.

If you are seeking a safe, profitable investment, we can offer you some unusual inducements right now.

Write For List Today

Maxwell Investment Company 1011 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

# Are You An Investor?

If not, you ought to be. The Readers' Investment Bureau of this magazine will be glad to tell you how to make the right kind of a beginning. You need not hesitate to avail vourself of the services of this Bureau merely because your savings are small. The same careful consideration is given to investment problems involving hundreds as to those involving thousands.

To those who have already made the beginning, the Bureau offers its facilities for obtaining up-to-date and accurate information on securities of all kinds. All inquiries are answered by mail, and the service is without charge.

The Review of Reviews
Readers' Investment Bureau

13 Astor Place, New York City

# 6% Municipal Bonds

Acknowledged to be

#### The Safest Securities

for permanent investment combining safety of principal with large income return.

We offer, with our highest recommendation, a

## Municipal Water 6% Bond

Price, 100 and interest

#### YIELDING 6%

Municipal bonds are a prior lien to any other form of indebtedness or obligation of all property within the municipality.

The Union Pacific Railroad has spent \$4,000,000.00 building lines in this district.

We have sold bonds of this issue to Banks, Insurance Companies and conservative Private Investors, and should be pleased to furnish letters from prominent bankers who have been over the district and have purchased bonds of this issue.

Let us send you our Special Literature and particulars of this attractive issue.

#### Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
Over 30 years' experience

New York
21 Broad Street

Chicago
1st Natl. Bank Bldg.

Dear Sirs: — Please send me Circular X
"Water Bonds."

Nama

Address

\_\_\_2

# Six Per Cent. and Par for 24 Years

HIS is the record of A-R-E Six's, the 6% Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company. These bonds are based on its actual ownership of extensive holdings of selected New York Real Estate, the best security on earth. That this real estate affords REAL, DEPENDABLE security is shown by the constant and tremendous advance in the value of the City's realty, whose assessed valuation of \$7,525,474,063 in 1912 shows a gain of more than 140%, or an average of 14% per annum for the last ten years.

G For nearly a quarter of a century A-R-E Six's have been sold at par and matured their principal at par, returning to investors nearly \$8,000,000. One-third of those outstanding are re-investments, the natural results of a policy of keeping promises and fulfilling contracts.

¶ Holders of A-R-E Six's are assured of the safety of their principal and certainty of their interest—the two vital essentials of an investment.

¶ A-R-E Six's provide these features and also offer unusual conveniences in denominations issued, surrender privileges and savings plans.

If you are dissatisfied with present, or are seeking new investments and desire to secure the best adjustment of security, yield and convertibility, let us tell you about A-R-E. Six's. They are issued in these forms:

6% Coupen Bands

For those who wish to invest \$100, \$500, \$1,000, etc. Interest payable semi-annually by coupons.

6% Accumulatine Bonts

For those who wish to save \$25 or more a year and mature \$1,000 and upward. Interest compounded annually.

Descriptive matter and map of New York City, showing location of our properties sent on request.

### American Real Cetate Company

Capital and Burplus, \$2,011,247.80

Assets \$45,006,859,67 Founded 1838 Room 503 527 Pith Avenue New York

A-R-E SIX'S 60/ for your money free first mortgage loans on improved city property

# in Prosperous Pensacola

All loans endorsed by us. All property insured. Write today for full particulars.

# ESCAMBIA REALTY CO., Inc.

Pensacola, Fla.

6% Sane, Safe Investments 7%

# FIRST LIEN REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

links this ATTRASTIVE OFFER to MET 61/2%

\$14,000 farm mortgage due lanuary 1st, 1919. Security 480 acres best BLACK WAXY land worth \$48,000. Maker very prompt and worth \$125,000. Ready for immediate delivery but subject to previous sale.

For List, information and References Wells

REYNOLDS MORTGAGE CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

R. B. BISHOP, General Manager

Mortgages on farms and improved city property. Absolutely reliable.

NOONAN LOAN & REALTY COMPANY 236 Los Bidg. Oldsboms City, Olds

# How to Accumulate \$1,000.00

Write now for our free booklet telling all about our \$500, \$1,000, \$2,500 and \$5,000

5% Ten BONDS On Easy Yr. Trust BONDS Payments Profit sharing. Interest payable semi-animally.

GUARANTEE TRUST & BANKING CO., Atlanta, Co.
Bred Reportment Bethfield 1988
CAPITAL \$500,000.00

CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE

# Choosing Your Investment Banker

THE investor desiring to place his funds in bonds bearing the maximum interest with safety and convertibility, is confronted with one question. To whom shall he go to make his investment?

Naturally, he should turn to an Investment Banking House whose experience, ability and business methods stand pre-eminent. The utmost care in choosing the house from which one intends to purchase, is just as important as selecting the investment itself.

S. W. STRAUS & CO. was organized in 1882, since which time we have gained an experience of inestimable value to our clients. In these thirty years no client of ours has ever lost one single dollar of principal or interest on any investment purchased of us.

It is and always has been our custom to repurchase, when requested, securities bought from us at par and accrued interest, less a handling charge of One Per Cent, thus making them readily convertible into cash.

If you are genuinely interested in a type of security which has stood the test of thirty years' exacting investment experience, write for "The Investor's Magazine" which we publish twice a month in the interest of conservative investors.

We would be pleased to submit a list of very choice bonds based on the highest class of centrally-located, improved, income-producing Chicago real estate.

Netting the investor 6%.

Write for Circular No. F-3

(64)

# S.W. STRAUS & Co.

MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS

STRAUS BUILDING. CHICAGO.

# Why Those With Money to Invest Should Read MUNSEY'S Magazine

THE PLANT OF A STATE OF THE CALL OF THE STANDARD FOR BATTER PROPERTY OF THE STATE O

THE Munsey serves the investor in a two-fold capacity. It conducts a Financial Department for his enlightenment and guidance. And limits the use of its advertising pages to financial houses of known reliability. The Munsey reader, therefore, has an opportunity to apply the rules set forth.

The Financial Department occupies about twelve pages each month in The Munsey. It comprises special articles of an informative or cautionary nature, and an Answers To Correspondents section. The articles deal with the entire range of approved investments from real estate mertgages and savings bank deposits, to railway, municipal and government bonds. Subjects already considered have been "Corporations and Their Owners," "Listed Bonds of Small Denominations," "Safeguarding the Investor," "The Public Service Bond as a Good Investment," "Florida Land Promotions," "Ten Years of the Steel Corporation," etc., etc.—which place before the average investor many important facts not readily obtainable. Each of these articles is written by an authority.

The Answers to Correspondents section offers timely and helpful advice, and solves financial problems. It takes the investor behind the scenes and gives him an insight into corporations and their control, and the purposes and plans of promotion schemes of all kinds. It offers a service of incalculable value, and at no cost to the reader of Munsey's.

The Financial Department of The Munsey is alike helpful to the investor of small amounts as to one interested in big transactions. It is planned to serve all.

Go to the nearest newsstand and get a copy of The Munsey for January (10 cents), and read the important contributions. Then order the Pebruary number. If your dealer is all sold out, send 10 cents direct to the publisher, together with the dealer's name and address.

THE FRANK A. MUNSEY COMPANY
175 Fifth Avenue New York City

#### YOUR

### Income!

#### **YOUR**

## **Expenses!**

What relation do they bear to one another? In other words are you saving anything?

If so, how much, and what do you do with your savings?

Are they "working" for you?

Does their employment insure their safety?

Pertinent questions—these. Suppose you answer them confidentially for the Readers' Investment Bureau of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Thousands of our readers have and we know we have been able to help them with their investments. They tell us so. For example one of them recently wrote:

"I am greatly impressed with the fact that a careful perusal of your answers to readers is an investment education of great value."

The services of the BUREAU are at your disposal merely for the asking. This is an invitation to you and your friends.

### READERS' INVESTMENT BUREAU Review of Reviews Co.

13 Astor Place

New York

#### FIRST MORTGAGE 6% LOANS

WASHINGTON, D. C. RESIDENCES

Washington, the city beautiful, the home of the Federal Government, where there are a greater proportion of private homes than in any other large city of the country. Disturbed money or stock market conditions have no effect. Carefully chosen, well secured, first trust (mortgage) notes on Washington residences are the safest and most desirable of investments. We offer them in denominations of \$200.00 to \$10,000.00.

Write for full particulars.

C. B. HIGHT & CO., G & 14th St., Washington, D. C.

# We will buy or sell American Real Estate 6s Estates Long Beach 6s N. Y. Realty Owners 6s

#### PEABODY & COMPANY

42 Broadway, New York City
SPECIALISTS IN REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

Quotations or Statistics on any stocks or bonds will be supplied by our Statistical Department.



For 16 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage leass of \$200 and up which we can set on omnead after the most therough personal investigation. Please salt for Lonn List No. 712.

255 (Oursileases of Banada in the seathers to the control of the cont

PERKINS & CO LANGE

# Through 26,000 Post Offices

to the attention of more than a million readers each month, the 200,000 copies of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS bring a unique summary and discussion of investment news and principles. The benefit to sensible readers, sound bankers and honest corporations is now a matter of record.

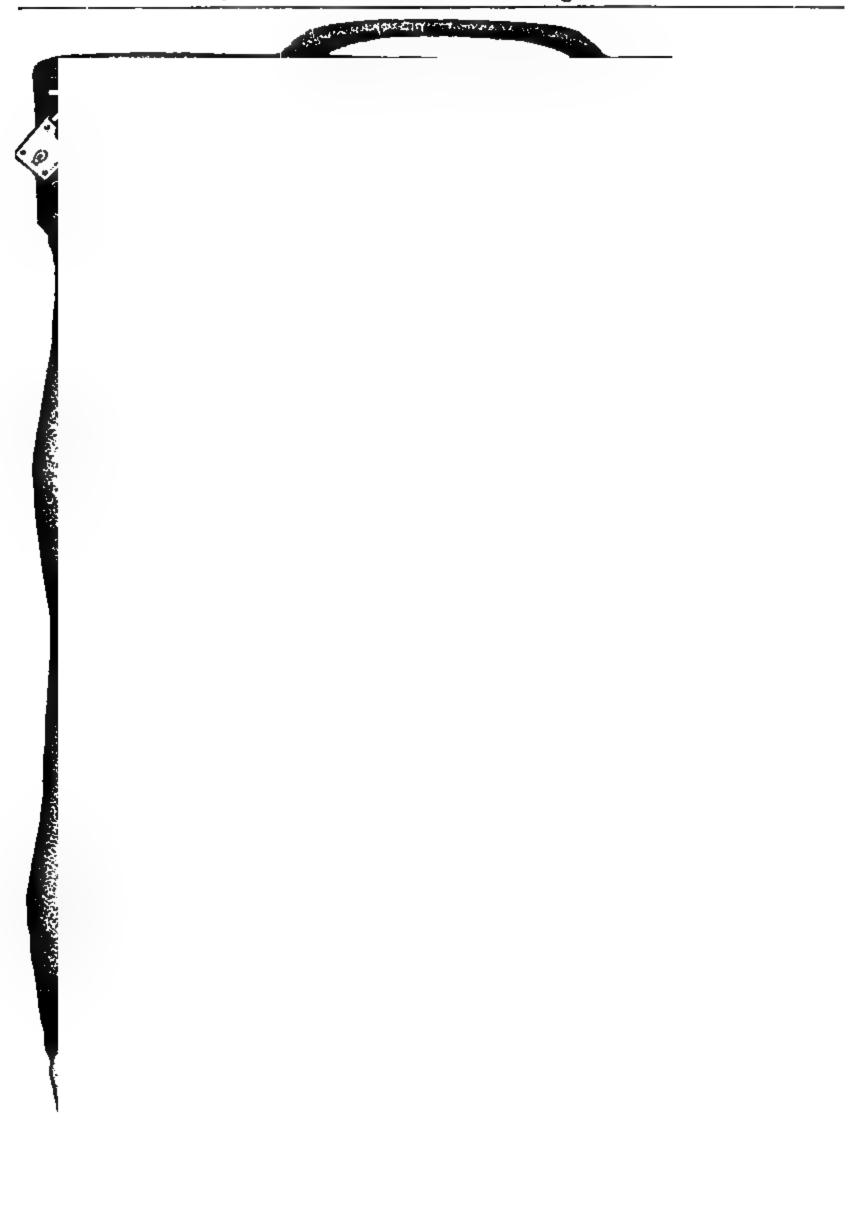
Correspondence from any such is invited.

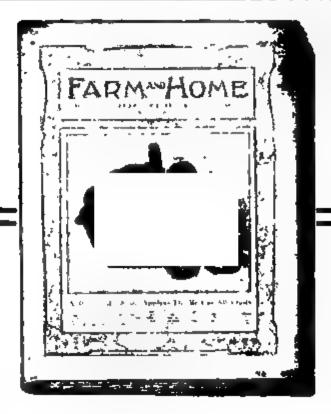
### The Review of Reviews New York City

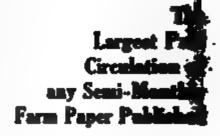
## An Investor's TEN COMMANDMENTS

Ten rules, for the guidance of investors. that I believe should be observed to attain best results. Sent on request.

EDW. W. SHATTUCK, Investment Counsel
24 Stone Street, New York







A
Potent
Salesman
Among a Half
Million Ready Buyers

# FARMANDHOME

the leading national semi-monthly farm paper, covers the country from coast to coast and from the lakes to the gulf, reaching the homes of over 500,000 prosperous farmers all alive to the merits of advertised goods.

Farm and Home has just passed its thirtieth year. During all these years it has been, as it is today, the recognized champion of the farmers' rights and edited in their interests. Its growth to one half million circulation has not been of the mushroom kind, but on its merits. The farmer who once subscribes to Farm and Home invariably renews. This is quality circulation. The best known general, as well as agricultural, advertisers have proved the value and selling force of FARM AND HOME'S

# 500,000 Circulation

It is the very able staff of writers, comprising the best agricultural authorities obtainable, that makes Farm and Home's editorial organization renowned as the most authoritative of any farm paper in the country. They know how to do the things they write about, and they keep it full of live, practical, fascinating and wholesome reading. They write so clearly and convincingly that our readers are compelled to put their teachings into practice. This is one of the reasons for its being so good an advertising medium. We keep our readers abreast of the times—keep them doing things that make their farming profitable.

Address our nearest office for sample copies and for the Farm and Home Promotion Book, "Whatever Has Been Attained is Attainable." It will be of interest to any advertiser desirous of cultivating the farmers' trade

## The Phelps Publishing Company

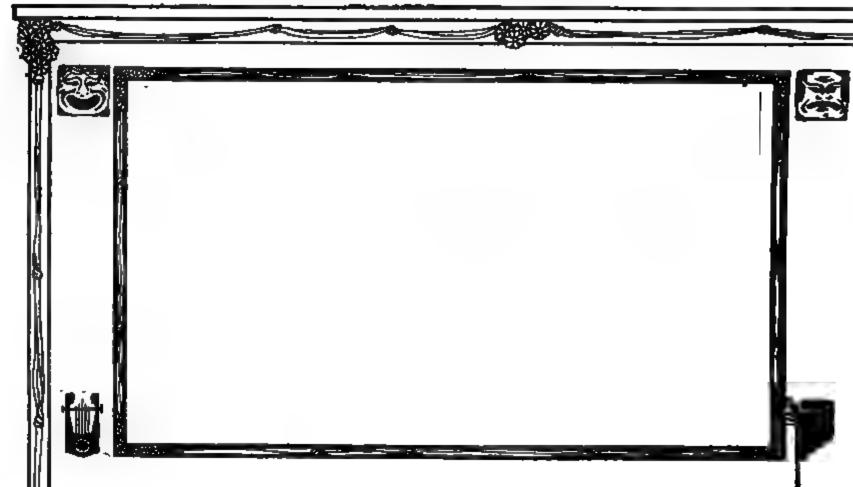
1209 Peoples Gas Bidg., Chicage, III. 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 335 Palace Bidg., Minnespolis, Minn. 1-57 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

 The Review of	Reviews—Adve	rtising Section	1	

The	Review	of	Reviews-	-Advertising	Section
-----	--------	----	----------	--------------	---------



The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section



The world's greatest artists make records only for

the world's greatest musical instruments—

# the Victor and Victor-Victrola

As the world's greatest opera stars make records only for the Victor, it is self-evident the Victor is the only instrument that does full

justice to their magnificent voices.

And as the Victor reproduces the actual living voices of these famous artists in all their power, sweetness and purity, it is again self-evident the Victor is the one instrument to provide you not only the gems of opera but the best music and entertainment of every kind.

Whether you want grand opera or the latest song "hits", or vaudeville, or minstrel show, or sacred music, or band selections—whatever you want—you get it at its best only on the Victor.

Hearing is believing. Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any Victor music you wish to hear and demonstrate to you the wonderful Victor-Victrola.

Victor-Victrolas \$15 to \$250. Victors \$10 to \$100. Easy terms can be arranged with your dealer if desired.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A. Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Always use Victor Records played with Victor Needles—there is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month Victor-Victrola IV Oak \$15

Victor-Victrola IX Mahogany or oak \$50

Victor-Victrola XVI Circassian walnut \$250 Mahogany or quartered oak \$200



 The Review	of Reviews	-Advertising	Section	

 The	Review	ot	Reviews-	-Advertising	Section
	•				

# INWAY

# . Merit is invariably

d States but every foreign as adopted the Steinway and has made it the favorite Steinway has earned this ough its supreme qualities aship.

life of a Steinway so far eds that of any other make every used Steinway is eagerly sought for and generally brings a higher price than any other new piano.

The name of the Steinway dealer nearest you, together with illustrated literature, will be sent upon request and mention of this magazine.

### STEINWAY & SONS

and 109 East 14th Street New York

Sabway Express Station at the Door

# Heating hopes realized

Mothers of the last generation, sitting at their drafty fire-places, dreamed of better things to come for their grand-daughters. They knew much was lacking in home-warming devices, and that improvements would come. And in the fulness of time their visions have taken form in

# AMERICAN & DEAL BOILERS

Nothing better has been brought out in the forward steps from fireplace, bed-warmer and foot-stove—from uncertainty to certainty—than warming a home by IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. They put the glow of dependable comfort in every room, and give the women of to-day more time to realize their highest ideals. Because (unlike old-fashioned heating methods) they bring no smoke, gases, soot or dust into the rooms, cleaning work is enormously reduced. Not only do they insure a clean home, but AMERICAN Radiators are themselves easy to clean. You

have no rusty stove-pipes to put up and take down; no stoves to "black;" no registers to throw out dust or soot.

Our Radiators can be easily brush-cleaned, and all patterns for kitchens, laundries, bath-rooms, etc., can be scrubbed like a kitchen floor. They make for the "clean and simple life." IDEAL Boilers are self-acting. Kindle the fire once a year, put in coal once or twice a day, take up ashes every other day, and your rooms are automatically kept evenly warm. No parts to wear or burn out, warp or loosen—will outlast your building.

A No. 1-25-W IDRAL Baller and 575 it. of 38-in AMERICAN Radi ators, conting the owner \$280, were used to heat this cottage At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not in clude cost of labor, pipe, raives, treight, etc., which are extrained very according to climatic and other roaditions.

Our immense annual sales in America and Europe enable us to offer IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators at a cost no greater than asked for inferior apparatus—at prices now easily within reach of all. Our several factories are so located that they save heavily in freight on raw materials and on finished outfits from factory to user. We therefore offer the greatest possible value in heating outfits. Accept no substitute. Start in to-day to realize your "heating hopes" by writing for our "Ideal Heating" catalog (free). It is full of facts you ought to know.

Showrooms in all large cities

# AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write Dept. 4 816-822 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

 The	Keview	of Ke	views -	Advertisii	ng Se	ction	 

# MOITS PILUMBING

THE built-in bath is an integral part of the room and tiling—the joint is water-tight. It utilizes an awkward corner or recess. Space is economized. There are no out-of-the-way places behind or beneath. The fixture is embedded in cement, insuring durability and cleanliness.

Mott's built-in baths of Imperial Solid Porcelain are glazed inside and out —a beautiful and permanent finish.

"MODERN PLUMBING" — For complete information regarding bathroom or kitchen equipment, write for "Modern Plumbing," an 80-page booklet illustrating 24 model bathroom interiors ranging in cost from \$73 to \$3,000. Sent on request with 4c, for postage.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
1828 EIGHT FOUR YEARS SUPREMACE 1912
FIFTH AVE. AND 17TH STREET, NEW YORK

BRANCHES Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Monneapolis, Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Denver, San Fraccisco, San Antonio, Allanta, Scamle, Portland (Ore.) Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Columbus, O., Kansas City, Sait Laker City CANADA: 138 Bleury Street, Montreal,

T IN CORNER

in a se tongue can su by a se only a own o

# ASK OUR MOTOR D

Write to this department about your motor, or the type of motor you think of buying.—arm mobile problems that confront you, technical or otherwise. Write also as to the suitability or automobile problems that confront you, technical or otherwise. whereabouts of any kinds of accessories, or motoring literature.

We have added to our staff the most competent technical authority we could find to give this server to readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. No charge for answers, which will come promptly by mail Such answers as we consider of special interest to other readers will also be printed below.

Address, Motor Service Bureau, The Review of Reviews Co., New York City

#### EDITED BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

#### Lubrication (Concluded)

AHIS article is a continuation of the series which appeared several months ago and which dealt with the lubrication of the motor, its auxiliaries and control devices, of the clutch and its operating devices, and of the gearbox.

#### THE UNIVERSAL JOINT

In some cars, a single universal joint is employed, located between the front end of the drive-shaft and the gearbox or between the front end of the driveshaft and the clutch, when the gearbox is supported by the rear axle. In others, two universal joints are used respectively at the forward and rear ends of the drive-shaft. Whichever construction is used, the joint or joints require careful lubrication and are very likely to be slighted. As a rule, the housing of the joint is made nearly grease-tight and is adapted to hold a considerable quantity of non-fluid oil which wastes away rather gradually. Such joints require refilling only at rather long intervals and the instruction book should be followed on this point. stiff grease should not be used as it is likely to be pushed away from the moving parts against the walls of the housing and fail to lubricate them, and some manufacturers recommend a thick but fluid gear oil instead of grease except, perhaps, for use in the hottest weather. It is better to use a lubricant which works out slightly and requires more frequent replenishing than a too stiff one which, while cleanly, may not lubricate properly. On some joints, compression grease-cups are provided, by means of which grease is forced through ways in the pins of the joint, and these should be screwed down rather frequently. The fact that the universal joints are out of sight under the car tends to put them "out of mind," but as they are subjected to heavy wear they are likely soon to become very noisy unless properly lubricated. The bearings of the drive shaft may well be inspected as to their lubrication when the joints are attended to.

#### THE REAR AXLE

The lubricant contained in the rear axle housing is usually relied upon to oil the driving gear faces, the gear faces, and pinion bearings of the differential gear, the bearings of the main gears of the differential and usually the propeller shaft bearings in the neck of the rear axle housing, although the latter may be lubricated partly by oil or grease which runs down inside the drive shaft housing from the universal

joint or special grease cups, may be provided for the Unless the lubricant supplied to the asing is of suitable consistency and present in the correct amount the results may not be satisfactor. On some cars the axle housing is packed with a non-fluid oil and in others a fluid lubricant is employed and instruction books should be followed as to this point. In general, caution should be observed in using a stiff grease in this or any other housing because there is always a doubt as to whether it will cover all bearing surfaces, especially in cold weather. It is too likely to be pushed away from the very moving parts which most require it. Perhaps it is a safe rule never to use a grease in a housing of this kind which will "stand alone," and the test of its stiffness should be made in the coldest weather to which the car is to be exposed. Of course the stiffer the grease used the more cleanly the results are likely to be and the less liability there is of too much of it working out through the axle housing to the brakes and overlubricating them. As most modern axle housings are provided with large covers or inspection plates, which are readily removable, it is possible to look into the housing and observe the conditions within and this should be done occasionally. If the instructions call for the use of a fluid oil in the housing, it will be necessary to maintain such a depth of it therein that it may be splashed over all the moving parts and still not be present in so large an amount that the whole tubular portion of the casing is flooded, for if this is the case, it is pretty likely to leak out at the ends of the housing and distribute itself upon the wheels and tires as well 25 upon the brake bands, the grip of which it may reduce to a dangerous extent. A fluid gear oil of sufficient body to keep the gears quiet, but which is not solidfied by any temperatures to which the car is likely to be exposed, should be used. The height of the old level in the casing may be specified in the instruction book and, in some instances, a test cock or plug may be provided in the housing at a height near which the level should be maintained. Whatever lubricant is used, it should be entirely cleaned out and replaced by a fresh supply at not too long intervals, the pans being washed off with kerosene before the casing is refilled. The end bearings of the rear axie shalts are usually separately oiled, either by means of compression grease cups or through oil retainers in the wheel hubs, or set into the tubular portion of the ca-ing over the bearings. These should be attended to frequently as the lubricant supplied is likely to work out of the bearings into the casing where it is no longer effective. While the motor, the clutch, the gearbox, the rest











# My Farewell Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Reo the Fifth—the car I now bring out—is regarded by me as close to finality. Embodied here are the final results of my 25 years of experience. I do not believe that a car materially better will ever be built. In any event, this car marks my limit. So I've called it My Farewell Car.

#### My 24th Model

This is the twenty-fourth model which I have created in the past 25 years.

They have run from one to six cylinders—from 6 to 60 horsepower. From the primitive cars of the early days to the most luxurious modern machines.

I have run the whole gamut of automobile experience. I have learned the right and the wrong from tens of thousands of users.

In this Farewell car I adopt the size which has come to be standard—the 30 to 35 horsepower, 4-cylinder car.

#### Where It Excels

The best I have learned in

25 years is the folly of taking chances. So the chiefest point where this car excels is in excess of care and caution.

In every steel part I use the best alloy ever proved out for the purpose. And all my steel is analyzed, to prove its accord with the formula.

I test my gears with a crushing machine—not a hammer. Thus I know to exactness what each gear will stand.

I put the magneto to a radical test. The carburetor is doubly heated, for low-grade gasoline.

I use Nickel Steel axles of unusual size, with Timken roller bearings. I use Vanadium Steel connections. So in every part. Each device and material is the best known for the purpose. The margin of safety is always extreme.

#### In Finish, Too

I have also learned that people like stunning appearance. So my body finish consists of 17 coats. The upholstering is deep, and of harfilled, genuine leather. The lamps are enameled, as per the latest vogue. Even the engine is nickel-trimmed.

The wheel base is long—the tonneau is roomy—the wheels are Jarge—the car is over-tired. In every part of the car you'll find the best that is possible—and more than you expect.

Bodies





## Initial Price, \$1,055

This car-my finest creation -has been priced for the presnt at \$1,055. This final and adical paring of cost will tand, I believe, as my greatst achievement.

It has required years of prepration. It has compelled the nvention of much automatic nachinery. It necessitates naking every part in our facory, so no profits go to parts nakers.

It requires enormous producion, small overhead expense, mall selling expense, small profit. It means a standardzed car for years to come, vith no changes in tools and nachinery.

It requires, in addition, that ve make only one chassis. By hat we save nearly \$200 per ar.

Thus Reo the Fifth gives you nore for the money than any other car in existence.

man can prove that for himself.

But this price is not fixed. It is the uttermost minimum. We shall keep it this low just as long as is possible. But if materials advance - even slightly - our price must also advance.

No price can be fixed for six months in advance without leaving big margin, and we haven't done that. So the present price is not guaranteed.

#### No Skimping

Men who know me won't think that in fixing this price I have skimped on this Reo the Fifth. Others should consider what I have at stake-my 25 years of prestige.

If there is one device, one feature, one material better than I here employ I don't know it. Better workmanship I regard as impossible. More care and caution cannot be conceived.

I ran one of these cars for ten thousand miles-night and day, at full speed, on rough roads. And the vital parts hardly showed the least sign of wear.

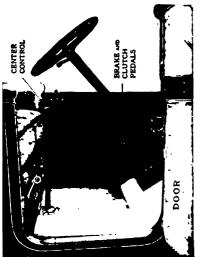
#### Catalog Ready

Our catalog tells all the materials, gives all specifications. With these facts before you, you can make accurate comparisons with any car you wish.

We ask you to do that. In buying a car for years to come, make sure of the utmost value. Here is the best car I can build after 25 years of experience. You ought to find it out.

The book also shows the various styles of bodies. With two-passenger Roadster body the price is \$1,000.

Write now for this catalog, then we'll tell you where to see the car. Address



#### R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

#### **New Center Control** No Levers—No Reaching

Note this new feature—the center, cane-handle control. This handle moves but three inches in each of four directions. That very slight motion does all of the gearshifting.

Note the absence of levers. The driver's way is as clear, on either side, as the entrance to the tonneau. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. One pedal also operates the The driver sits as he clutch. should sit, on the left-hand Heretofore this was possible only with electrics.

Those are a few of the ways in which Reo the Fifth shows its up-to-dateness.





Note the Double Thickness
Note the
Deep-Cut Blocks
Note the
Countless Edges
and Angles

# No-Rim-Cut Tires

## 10% Oversize

1911 Sales-409,000 Tires

Stop for a moment, Mr. Tire Buyer, on this verge of 1912.

Consider how motorists are coming to Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Six times the demand of two years ago—800,000 sold. Enough sold last year to completely equip 102,000 cars. Now the most popular tire in existence.

Just because one user says to another—"These tires avoid rim-cutting, save overloading. They've cut my tire bills in two."

For the coming year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires. We've increased our capacity to 3,800 tires daily.

Now make a resolve—to save worry and dollars, to give perfection its due—that you'll make a test of these patented tires.





# Upkeep Reduced \$20 Per Tire

These are the facts to consider:

No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. The savings they make are entirely clear.

And those savings are these:

Rim-cutting is entirely avoided.

With old-type tires—ordinary clincher tires—statistics show that 23 per cent. of all ruined tires are rim-cut.

All that is saved—both the worry and expense—by adopting No-Rim-Cut tires.

Then comes the oversize.

No-Rim-Cut tires, being hookless tires, can be made to per cent. over the rated size without any misfit to the rim.

So we give this extra size.

That means 10 per cent. more air—10 per cent. added carrying capacity. It means an over-tired car to take care of your extras—to save the blowouts due to overloading.

And that with the average car adds 25 per cent. to the tire mileage.

All that without extra cost.

Tire expense is hard to deal with in any general figures.

It depends too much on the driver—on proper inflation—on roads, care, speed, etc.

But it is safe to say that, under average conditions, these two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—cut tire bills in two at least.

We figure the average saving—after years of experience with tens of thousands of users—at \$20 per tire. This varies of course with different sizes.

Whether more or less, it means something worth saving. It totals millions of dollars every year to users of these tires.

And you get your share—without added cost—when you specify Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

#### 13 Years of Tests

Here is the final result of 13 years spent in tire making.

Year after year—on tire-testing machines—we have proved out every fabric and formula, every method and theory, for adding to the worth of a tire.

We have compared one with another, under all sorts of usage, until we have brought the Goodyear tire pretty close to perfection.

These are the tires made in No-Rim-Cut type—made 10 per cent. oversize. And they represent what we regard as finality in tires.

In the test of time they have come to outsell every other make of tire.

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts which every motorist should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



With or Without Non-Skid Treads

### THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outlits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Out.

Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Out.





# O-AT-KA

These illustrations show a wonderful device which is designed to remove pneumatic tires from quick detachable rims, and to replace tires with perfect ease for the inexperienced operator. It saves annoyance, time and dissatisfaction in motoring.

the rim is on or off the wheel. As with demountable, it does not come in contact with the felice or the spokes, and will not mar the paint or bruise the wood. It can be applied in stantly

instantly
between
any of the
spokes (see
figure 2)
should the
removable
flange
become
rusted,
frozen or
stuck. It
can be reversed on
the wheel

The O-AT-KA in Position.

to force the inner clinch loose if necessary.

### How It Acts

The ring is forced back by means of a plunger which acts at right angles to the plane of the wheel, and locks at the extreme inthrow of the plunger, which gives the operator freedom of both hands to remove the outer ring (see figure 3).

There is an extension or protrusion of the yoke which comes in contact with the under side of the rim extending behind the felloe. This acts as a shoulder

Plauge Forced Back-Locked

and prevents the plunger from slipping of the rim.

### Will Not Slip Off

This is the one strong point of the O-AT-KA. it's guaranteed not to slip off the rim like other tools, will for less money.

### O-AT-KA Tire Remover

Can be applied to Clincher Tires the same as any quit detachable by the use of our special device that is is

### Women Operate It with Ease

A woman can operate an O-AT-KA with ease, removing and replacing a tire within a few minutes without particular effort. The simple and easy action of the tool thus removes the dread of punctures that women have always felt in motoring. A Chicago motor enthusiast wrote us recently that she was driving her car almost constantly, now that she was equipped with an O-AT-KA, because she had no fear of being hung up on the country road with a puncture and have to run on the rim to the next town and have it repaired. The O-AT-KA enables her within few minutes' time to remove the tire herself and replace it with another. This will be the universal experience of every woman motor enthusiast in the United States before the year closes.

### It Clamps on the Rim

The tool is designed to act on the rim alone, thus making it practical to change tires whether





tened on the plunger and will force off the shoe by applying the two between the spokes and adjusting the set screwfull directions for using O-AT-KA, in Clincher Tire sent with every tool.

### Standard Quick Detachable Rim vs. Demountable Rim, With and Without the O-AT-KA Tire Remover

Ask the automobile agent if the demountable rims on the 1912 cars have the quick detachable rims. If he says no, he is selling you a cheaper rim which is open across or lengthwise of the rim, and will let in water. Ask the agent what he would do if he had more than one puncture the same trip. He would explain to you how simple it is to change the rims, you having the extra one on your car.

If you have a demountable with the quick detachable features you can remove the tire with the O-AT-KA tool without removing the rim. Without the quick detachable features you are compelled to first remove the rim and then take the tire off the rim,

making you just three times as much work.

Insist on having a demountable rim with the quick detachable features, or have simply a quick detachable rim, thereby saving yourself annoyance and unnecessary labor and time, besides securing a rim that is solid in the middle, keeping out the water. Water rots the canvas in the tire and doubles your tire cost. The rubber in the tire not only gives resistance, but coats and protects the canvas from wet, thus preserving it. The canvas holds all the strain and must be protected if you wish long life in the tire.

Standard quick detachable rims with the O-AT-KA



are far ahead of demountable rims without the quick detachable features. Many use the O-AT-KA who have demountable rims with the quick detachable features and never demount the rim, as a tire can be removed with ease by this tool. The O-AT-KA has removed the greatest obstacle standing in the way of a woman's motoring, for she is now able to remove and replace a tire with this wonderful tool without any difficulty whatever.

Our Guarantee

We will refund your money and all costs, if the O-AT-KA Tire Remover fails to do all we say or give We have never had ore you entire satisfaction.

The Man Without an O-AT-KA.

come back yet or a single complaint; on the other hand every sale brings in four or five more.

Adjustable to Any Tire

The O-AT-KA Tire Remover is provided with an adjustment for different size tires within the limit of the tool. The O-AT-KA is made in two sizes, No. 1 fits tires up to and including four inches. No 2 size fits tires four inches and over. (In ordering specify the size of your tire.)

### Dollars and Cents

The O-AT-KA costs \$5.00 in aluminum finish and \$7.50 with beautiful nickel finish. Where is the man or woman who would not pay double the price to avoid the difficultism, the struggles, the dirt, the irritation, the hours of time, all of which are incidental to the removal of a tire without the O-AT-KA. If you cannot get the O-AT-KA Tire Remover from your dealer or garageman, we can make delivery to you through our distributing points in your state.

J. W. Grumiaux, Sales Agent LE ROY, NEW YORK Main Street,

### CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

### SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS

If your dealer does not handle the O-AT-KA, send us your check for only \$3 dated 15 days sheed. We will ship you one O-AT-KA, try it out on a tire that has not been off the car for a year, if it does not do as we advertise stop payment on check and advise us. We will send you an Express Check for its return. If it's satisfactory and you sell one to a friend we will allow you yours for \$3, providing you send us the order for your friend and the name of your dealer.

Send one O-AT-KA Tire Remover.

J. W. GRUMIAUX, SALES AGENT,

MAIN STREET, LeROY, NEW YORK





axle, and the universal joints are, in a way, the chief vital parts of a car, and any failure properly to habitate them may prevent its operation and involve disastrously abnormal wear and heavy repair expense, there are a great many so-called minor parts any failure to lubricate which, causes wear that makes a car old and "rattly" before its time, although it does not, as a rule, prevent its operation. Such parts, if neglected, will simply wear out prematurely in the performance of their functions but, if attended to conscientiously, will remain in good condition for years.

#### THE STEERING GEAR

Take, for example, the steering gear. The steering knuckle pins, upon which the front wheels turn in steering, are usually provided with compression grease cups which should be screwed down very frequently, as the parts are subjected to heavy pressures, severe shocks and to almost constant motion while a car is in operation. The connections be-tween the ends of the steering knuckle arms and the tie rod that joins them requires very frequent lubrication or they soon develop looseness and rattle badly. A compression grease cup is usually provided at each of these points, as it is almost impossible to satisfactorily lubricate these bearings with oil. The ends of these rods are usually covered with mud and are under heavy pressure and always in slight motion, so that there is hardly any part of the gear which receives harder usage. The two ends of the drag rod which connects the lower end of the steering column mechanism with one of the knuckie arms, are usally packed in grease which is held in place by leather grease boots laced around each of the ball joints which form the connections. Although the lubricant thus supplied lasts for a considerable length of time, these joints are likely to be allowed to run dry, on account of the bother of taking off the boots and repacking them. If they are allowed to wear unduly, they may rattle and even become dangerously unreliable and they should be inspected at not too infrequent intervals.

At the lower end of the column is the steering device which communicates the motion of the steering wheel to the steering linkage and the front wheels. This usually is in a tight housing and this should be kept packed full of a not too stiff grease, one or more plugged holes being provided through which it can be supplied with a grease gun. One filling will usually last for several thousand miles, but if the grease escapes so that it is no longer in contact with the moving parts they wear out rapidly under the heavy pressures, severe shocks, and nearly constant movement and so much lost motion develops between the steering wheel and the linkage that steering becomes uncertain and even dangerous. This is true of all other parts of the steering gear and careful attention to lubrication is thus extremely necessary. At the bottom of the steering column is found the mechanism by which the spark and throttle linkages are operated from the levers at the top of the column, consisting of small bevel gears or some equivalent arrangement. These parts occasionally require a little oil. Running the whole length of the column, within its tubular casing, are the shafts which connect the spark and throttle levers to their linkages under the hood, and there is usually an oil hole at the top of the column for oiling them, into which thin oil should occasionally be squirted in order that the shafts may not stick.

G TIRES ED THE age for the

d with an their record

with direct ities and a casing and

the famous onstruction.

IS Car

CO.













Unretoucked Photo by Proct-O-Life at Bight

### Wherever you find Automobiles— There you will find Presto-O-Lite

Your Prest-O-Lite Tank is like a store of condensed daylight. It furnishes the only safe, efficient, dependable and economical light for the automobile.

That fact combined with its universal service explains why 350,000 experienced owners insist upon it.

Experience quickly proves the weakness of the "unreliable" generator or imitation gas tank, with their poor and unsatisfactory service and light.

### When You Buy Your Car

Insist upon Prest-O-Lite. If you find the manufacturer has included a chesp generator or imitation tank in the equipment, trade for Prest-O-Lite. Without Prest-O-Lite service your car is not of full value.



Makers of Prest-O-Lite Gas Tanks, Prest-O-Tire Tubes, Prest-O-Tire Tanks, Prest-O-Liter, Prest-O-Welder and Prest-O-Starter, Ask for literature.

### THE PREST-O-LITE CO. EAST SOUTH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Bramches at: Atlanta, Bahimore, Boston, Bustalo, Chicago (2), Gincinnata, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Indianapolis. Jackscaville, Denver, Kanasa City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle,

Charging Plants: Atlanta, Cleveland, Dallas, E. Cambridge, Hawthonse, Ill., Indianapolis, Long Island City, Los Augeles, Minnesota Transfer, Waverly, N. J., Oakland, Omaha, Scattle.

Foreign Agencies: Honolulu, H. I., Manila, P. I.; San Juan, P. R.; Toronto, Can.; Vancouver, B. C.; City of Mexico; London, Eng.; Berlin, Germany, Australia.

Exchange Agencies Everywhere

### DISTANCE AND TORQUE RODS

Many cars are provided with two distance rods which extend from each side of the frame back to the rear axle and the connections of these require constant lubrication or they will become the seat of annoying rattling. Grease cups are usually provided at these points and they should be screwed down frequently. Oil retainers are sometimes used and require very frequent refilling as liquid oil soon excapes from such joints.

There is sometimes a torque rod running from the rear axle housing forward to one of the middle frame members and this usually has bearing surfaces which should not be allowed to run dry, as wear and

rattling will then result.

### FRONT WHEELS

The front wheel bearings may either be packed in grease, supplied with grease from a compression grease cup on the hub or oiled through a spring oil retainer thereon. They run a long time without attention if they are packed, but, as the wheels have to be removed to repack their bearings, the operation is sometimes put off too long and the bearings run dry. An inspection, after each 500 to 1000 miles, is usually sufficient. When the other methods of lubrication are employed, it is well to feed enough lubricant so that it begins to work out at the inside ends of the hubs.

While attending to the front wheel bearings it is well to ascertain whether the speedometer gears that drive the flexible shaft are sufficiently lubricated. There is usually a hole in their housing through

which grease can be forced.

### OPERATING LEVERS

A little lubrication is required by the shafts upon which the gear shifting and emergency brake levers act and there are usually several spring oil retainers, or grease cups mounted at points on this double shaft, which should be attended to from time to time, as the levers may otherwise work hard and possibly stick. It is even worth while to apply a little oil to the parts of the emergency brake latch and to the slides in which the gear shifting lever moves. These are small matters, but attention to them pays in the end and conduces to the smooth and easy operation of a car.

### BRAKES

The brake mechanism is one of the first parts of a car to rattle annoyingly if its bearings wear out from lack of lubrication. The forks or devices which attach the brake operating pedal and brake shaft bell-crank to their rods, which fasten the rods to the equalizer bars and secure the pull rods to the mechanism of the brakes themselves, all require to be oiled occasionally, with the squirt can. The bearings of the brake shafts and the joints and bearings of the brake equalizers should also receive similar attention and the pins upon which the engaging mechanism of the external brake are secured should not be neglected. In some of the highest grade cars, a good many of these last-named points are provided with compression grease cups. Where oil has to be supplied from a squirt can the parts should be carefully wiped off before oiling, as otherwise grit will be car-











#### SPECIFY

### Fabrikoid Leather

### Auto Tops

- ¶ Fabrikoid Leather does not crack, split, or peel. Is waterproof, wind-proof and sunproof.
- **q** Grease and dust are easily removed without affecting its durability.
- ¶ A Fabrikoid Leather Top adds to the appearance of the auto, affords ample protection to passengers and satisfaction to owners.
- ¶ We have a superior line of Mohair Mackintoshed Cloths for those preferring this class of fabrics for auto tops.
- ¶ Ask Dept. No. 226 for samples and name of manufacturer using our Auto Top Fabrics.

FABRIKOID WORKS, Wilmington, Del. (E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Owner)

# Some things every motorist should know

Why his car needs to be overhauled every season.

How abnormal wear leads to this expense.

What causes abnormal wear.

How to prevent it.

We have prepared a booklet, full of vital facts—which shows the part that granular minor shaft bearings play in increasing your repair bills and decreasing the life and efficiency of your car.

The whole question of minor shaft bearings is explained in a simple, non-technical manner; the structure of the different classes of bearing alloys, as shown by the photographic illustrations, tells the story.

Before you buy a new car —before you put your present car in the repair shop for overhauling—send for this booklet F. It has dollars and cents value for you.

AMERICAN BRONZE COMPANY, Berwyn, Pa.



"Will not metallize the oil"

ried into the bearing with the oil and very little good will result. There is often no means provided for oiling the mechanism of the internal brakes, but in many cars sufficient lubricant escapes from the ask housing to effect this purpose. Brake bands which chatter may properly be sparingly oiled.

#### **SPRINGS**

So long as a car is in use the springs are constantly in action, and thus the eye-bolts which secure the ends of the springs to their hangers upon the frame and which connect the spring ends to their shackles and the shackles to other spring members or to hangers, require continuous lubrication. If it is not supplied, the pins wear in their bushings and the vehicle rattles badly. Compression grease cups are generally provided upon all eye-bolt ends and these should be screwed down a little as often as every 100 miles. If spring oil retainers are used instead, they should be frequently filled. In some cars the rear spring seats are free to turn upon the axie casing and it is important that the grease cups which supply these bearings be turned down frequently.

these bearings be turned down frequently.

Lubrication of the starting crank shaft in its bearing in the bracket at the front of the radiator should not be forgotten, as looseness and a tendency

to rattle will be the result.

#### CONCLUSION

Every automobile owner has it in his power immensely to prolong the useful life of his car by thorough and conscientious lubrication and, on the other hand, to greatly curtail its usefulness by failure to do so. If the former course were chosen by more owners motoring would be much less expessive than it usually is, the operation of the average car would be smoother and more satisfactory than at present and there would be fewer second-hand cars glutting the market.

### Automobile Tops

THE average person, when buying a car, devotes altogether too little attention to the character of the top with which it is to be equipped. This is to be regretted, as the top is one of the most important factors bearing upon the degree of satisfaction to be derived from the use of the car. It is to the motor car what the rod is to the house.

A top of almost any grade is likely to be rainproof at first and look fairly well, but the inferior top, after it has been subjected to folding and creasing, to baking sun, intense cold, dust, sleet, heavy wind pressures and drenching rains, for a while, is likely to begin to show signs of weakness such as cracks or opened seams which cause it to leak.

Nothing can be more annoying than a top which allows water to drip upon the persons and clothing

of the passengers.

A top in inferior quality also becomes shabby in appearance much sooner than one of first-class material and workmanship. The material loses its lustre and becomes covered with spots and crease to such a degree that it gives an unkempt aspect to a car which may otherwise be in a state of first preservation, causing it to resemble a well-tailored man with a battered derby upon his head.





only sounds good, but it is the desert till I got a genuine good. I suppose I have folded **Pantasote** Top."

**Pantacots** is sun-proof, heat-proof, cold-proof, sleet-proof, snow-proof, rain-proof, crack-proof, grease-proof, dust-proof, and dirt-proof—pretty nearly fool-proof.

That's why it is the best material for an automobile Top. It wears like iron and it always looks new,

### THIS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AUTO TOPS

We have just published a complete handbook called "The X-Ray on Automobile Tops." It goes clear thro' the Top question from A to Z. Literally tears them apart for your understanling of hidden facts. Illustrated with many actual photographic reproductions. It takes you underneath the surface of Top coating materials—not only Pantasote, but

practically all the other kinds of materials that are used on Tops. After reading this book, you can intelligently hold your own against any dealer, who, not being posted, tries to substitute,

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY, 112 Bowling Green Bldg., New York

Look for the brass Suntposts label in the peak of your Top





ce dimy. i-skid I dog.

ad in blique frontoping. their lven

regular trucks cingly m tross to that usastic ie firm Libere do dis punc-an this

Chicag , Betruit St. Louis

Although the construction of a top is a matter of great importance, the character of the materal used is of much more vital significance and there is danger that the motorist who has not carefully investigated the subject of top materials may be deceived in the quality of goods which he a

Motorists who are about to buy tops are urged, a their own interests, to seek information from mprejudiced sources, as to the materials entering into the different kinds of top materials, the methodof their manufacture, their relative resistance to the elements and to usage and their general fitness. There is considerable looseness as to the naming of top material which may have the effect of decriving the uninitiated and lead to serious disappointment by causing a motorist to acquire a top which is altogether inferior to the rest of his car or even one which does not even keep out the wet.

### The Small Private Garage

HE advantages of keeping an automobile upon one's own premises rather than is a public garage are numerous. It is always at hand when required and not subject to unauthorized use; the garage keeper's profit is saved to the owns, and the owner, if he has time, can personally care for his car and give it much more conscientions attention than he can be assured of at a public garage.

The ground space required for the storage of a single car is so small that most motorists, with the exception of some who live in large cities, can find a site for a private garage in connection with their residences and the minimum cost of a suitable building is not very great. A one-story building, measuring 14x18 feet inside, will house an ordinary towing car, but a floor area of 16x20 feet is much preferable, as affording more clear space and room for garage fittings and apparatus of various hinds. Ordinary frame construction is cheap and a good serviceable wooden garage of the above dimensors can be put up for around \$200. If such a building is metal sheathed, the fire risk is greatly decreased and the cost of construction is not inordinately in-Concrete construction is probably the nearest to ideal, and either the monolithic system or the concrete block method may be used, at an expense which is not excessive considering the substantial nature of such a building and its arichy fireproof character. Brick construction can hardly

compete with concrete, everything considered.

A garage floor should invariably be of concrete and it should be gradually sloped to some one point where a sewer connection should be provided. A concrete foundation is desirable whatever the material of the building. As ample light is required when working about a motor car, very numerous windows should be provided and a wire glass skylight is a luxury. Where the conditions permit, a double door at each end of the building is very desirable 15 then the car can be driven in at one and out at the other and the inconvenience of backing out avoided. The approaches to the doors should be on an easy grade.

The problem of heating is a rather difficult one unless the garage is so close to the steam or hot water heating plant of another building, and at such a level as to permit of the extension of piping therefrom and the installation of radiators. It is possible

When a manufacturer is forced to talk AROUND his product instead of ABOUT it, it's a dead sure sign that there's something WRONG "in the works."

the works."

We don't rely on SOPHISTRIBS and FLATTERY.

We don't have to coddle the VANITY of anoba to sell the STEWART SPHEDOMETER.

We PROVE that it's the BEST speedometer that's ever been made,

We TELL Willy and we can GUARANTEE every "why"

We give the GUARANTEE because the Stewart DOESN'T GIVE
OUT Made in the world's MODEL speedometer factory. Every part
CRAFTED like a watch.

Turned out by AUTOMATIC machinery.

If it weren't the best of any, it wouldn't be used by so many.

On FOUR cars out of FIVE. "ALWAYS ON THE JOB."

Stewart Speedometers are attractive—beautifully made—open dialo-large figures -easily read absolutely accurate: 100,000-mile season odometer: 100-mile trip register, can be set back to any tenth of a mile. Strongest flexible shaft, drop forged swivel jointa (an exclusive feature), quiet road wheel gears.

Speedometers . \$15 to \$30 Clock Combinations \$45 to \$70

Stewart & Clark Manufacturing Company 1906 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, U.S.A.

Detroit San Francisco Chicago Minneapolla Indianapolla

New York Los Angeles Philadelphia London Kansas City Paris













### KELLOGG G

The only power air pump that is recommended and

furnished as regular equipment by any of the leading automobile manufacturers.

¶ Merely connect the hose to your tire—and throw a lever. Gear driven—no friction wheel to slip: no spark plug to remove.

¶ So constructed that it cannot possibly pump oil into the tire to damage the rubber: and will inflate any tire to the desired pressure in less than three minutes.

Positively guaranteed for one year

For complete information, send us the name of your car.

KELLOGG MANUFACTURING CO. 26 CIRCLE STREET .. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### Makes it a Launch.

BOF one of our detachable rowboat motors into place on the stern of your rowboat or dingy, start motor, and this powerful little gasoline motor will propel your boat at from six to eight miles an hour, or tow your yacht to anchorage in case of a calm.

EVINRUDE

is not a plaything or toy, but a practical, durab marine motor. Weighs is it is compact and or be easily carried anywhere. Take it with you on automobile trips or hunting and fishing expeditions. Any boat, anywhere, made into a launch in a minute. It doubles the pleasure of an outing. Send for bookiet.

EVINRUDE MOTOR CO. 238 Reed St. Milwankee New York Salesroom 200 West Broadway

1912

YALE SERVICE is the natural result of YALE quality, which is based on correct design, highest grade materials, skilled workmanship and special automatic machinery.

There are more drop forgings used in the YALE than in any other motorcycle

All four 1912 models—4 H. P. to 7 H. P. Twin—have 2¾ in. Studded Tires, Echpse Free Engine Clutch, Eccentric Yoke and Muffler Cut-Out.

Write today for advance information about these real 1912 models, so that you can see, by comparison, the superiority of the YALE.

THE CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO.
1718 Fernwood Ave. Toledo, Ohio

however to heat by means of a stove or similar heater located in a small, strictly fireproof addition to the garage, the only communication from the heater compartment to the garage proper being by the flue through which the hot air is delivered. While an unheated garage is perfectly practical a properly heated one is altogether preferable.

As to garage appointments one can go as far as one wishes in this direction.

It is highly desirable that there be installed a gasoline measuring pump, with hose delivery, which draws from a good sized underground tank, placed at a little distance from the building, but this is not a necessary adjunct as an underground tank, located a short distance away, with a simple form of pump attached directly to it will serve, although not so conveniently. An oil cabinet with measuring pump forms a very desirable feature. One of the overhead vehicle washers, with swinging arm carrying the hose and suitably connected to a water service, is almost a necessity if the car is to be washed on the premises, but it is of little use to install this unless the garage is heated.

Plenty of shelf and cupboard room should be provided along the walls of the private garage as it conduces to orderliness and there should be plenty of hooks upon which to hang articles which might otherwise litter the floor. Space can usually be found for a work bench which should be provided with drawers for tools and spare parts and with a substantial vise.

Electric lights should be installed in plenty and there should be several conveniently located receptacles into which a flexible cord with a guarded lamp may be plugged. At least one pony chemical fire extinguisher should be kept in the building.

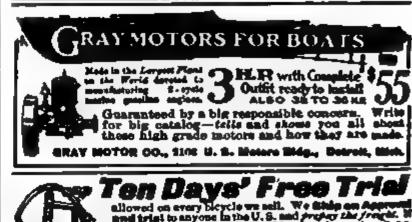
### To the Review of Reviews reader:

WE conduct a Motor Service Bureau for your benefit. Write for information about any motoring problem that confronts you.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

13 Astor Place

New York





### he Collver Tours "The Best in Travel."

). AMERICA. JAPAN, ROUND THE WORLD rite for booklets. 23 TRINITY PL., BOSTON

70 Spring and Summer Tours

to all parts of the Continent, comprising Tours de Luxe and Long and Short Vacation Tours. Also a special series at popular prices. A complete range of tours for selection, via the Mediterranean and North Atlantic routes.

Special Midnight Sun and Bussia Tour. Spain and Morocco Tour. Summer Tour to the Orient.

### JAPAN IN CHERRY IILOSSOM SEASON

Tour leaves March 5. Tour AROUND THE WORLD via China, Siberia, Russia, etc., leaves April 10.

Sand for Programme desired

### THOS. COOK & SON

NEW YORK: 245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES MONTREAL TORONTO

Cook's Traveller's Cheques Are Good All Over the World

### **ALTHOUSE'S**

### SELECT FOREIGN TOURS

High Grade Tours to the Mediterraneau, including the Orient, Also British Isles and Scandy avia. "Around the World," First class. Exclusive features. Send for Booklet,

Althouse Tours Company, 1336 Walnut Street, Philadelphia



Size Year Limited Parties. Expert Outdoors. http://y Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Paine, Glen Falls, N. Y.



### "Travel Free From Care"

Thirty years' success in serving a discriminating clientele in both Escorted and Independent European travel assures our

patrons every comfort, agreeable companionship, select hotels and attractive prices.

> Send for helpful Brochure" R" containing 31 stineraries and valuable information, free.

### BANTLETT TOURS CO.

200 South 13th Street,

Philodelphia, Pa.

# To the Land of the Midnight Sun

Eight delightful cruises during June, July and August.

From Hamburg, duration 14 to 26 days, Cost, \$62.50 and up.

Splendid service, large steamships "Victoria Luise," "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," and "Meteor."

and other well-known Steamships of the

### ATLAS SERVICE

RATES TO

Panama, \$75. Round Trip, \$142.50. Jamaica, \$45. Round Trip, \$85.50.

### Tours to the Tropics

Leaving Weekly

11 to 30 days. \$90 to \$240.

Including all necessary expenses.

### **HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE**

41-45 Broadway, New York

Boston

Pittsburg

St. Loui

Philadelphia

Chicago

Ram Camadana

### The Review of Reviews Travel and Recreation Department





### Do You Know the Delights of Real Southern Cooking?

Have you ever tasted Virginia Corn Pone? How about some delicious fried chicken or Smithfield Ham—done to a turn? Or perhaps you would like some nice Fresh Oysters, Crabs or Fish. The kind served at The Chamberlin come fresh from the water to you. We ruse our own Vegetables, the kind that grow only in our Mellow, Ideal, Southern Climate.

This is the kind of food for which The Chamberlin is famous, and the cooking—well, delicious comes far from adequately describing it. It's something that will linger in your memory long after other joys are forgotten. The daily menus are elaborate—the ser-

Million Bearing Bearing Comments

vice perfect in The Chamberl Invigorating 2 care of that.

### Location 1

Look at the right at the wanaval scene ill this is the renc too, is Fortres tivities. No or is magnificent, largest and b Complete Med Bathing, Ridir to choose from

For further information and interesting illustrated booklets, apply Transportation Office or address me person

GEO, F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

### To California Famous "Sunset Limited."

New All-Steel Pullman Equipment

With every known Modern Travel Convenience-For the Man-For the Woman-For the

Semi-Weekly Between

New Orleans

Los Angeles

San Francisco

The Natural Winter Route—24 Hours Saving in Time

Southern Pacific Sunset Route

L. H. Nutting, G. E. P. A.

366 or 1158 or 1 Broadway, New Yi



### Pleasure Voyages through to Egypt FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF DELIGHT

Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria, Egypt

**\*** \* \*

British Mediterranean Steamers

"ADRIATIC" "CEDRIC

WINTER TRIPS TO ITALY via MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

By "CANOPIC"

February 3 - From Boston March 16

WHITE STAR LINE

9 Brandway, New York 84 State Street, Besteu

OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERTWHERE

### THE PILGRIM TOURS

"EUROPEAN TOURS FOR YOU"

Attractive Spring Trips to the Mediterranean
For Booklet address

306 Washington Street, Boston

RAYMOND & WHITCHIN CO., Agents, New York, Phila., Chicago, Presburgh, Detroit, San Francisco

### THE TOPHAM TOURS

### Why not Europe

next Spring or Summer?

Many special advantages traveling under Topham expert management. Automobile Tours.

Booklets giving choice of its nevaries and prices maded on request.

305 S. Rebecca St., Pittsburg, Pa.

**EUROPE** 

Sail in February, March, April, May, June J. y. Best reales, best management. Lett testimomass, and le lowest prices in the world.

TEMPLE TOURS, S Beacon St., DOSTON, MASS.

### EUROPE-ORIENT

Tours De Luxe. Select parties. Also, "Practical Tours."

De POTTER TOURS CO., Ltd., (33d year)

FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK

### UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

Lessueds travel. Europe and the Orient interpreted by scholars. Private Yacht in the Mediterranean. Write for announcements. Bureau of University Travel, 2 Trinity Place, Boston

### HOTEL CUMBERLAND

### NEW YORK

**BROADWAY AT 54TH STREET** 

Rear 50th St. Solven Station and 53rd S Devated.

"Broadway" Care from Grand Cears Depot pass the dest

### New and Firepred

Best Hotel Acusemodations in New York at Reasonable Bates

\$2.50 with link,

European Plex

All Hardwood Flows and Oriental Rugs

> Ten minutes' wellto 20 Timpires

Biorlicht Restaurast Priers moderale

Send for Bookid

MARRY P. STHISON, Pormerly with Hotel Imperial.

Only New York Hatel window-scruenced throughout.

### MEDITERRANEAN TOURS

PERSONALLY ESCORTED—HIGHEST CLASS

Leaving New York March 6, 16, 28 Apr. 13, May 11 and later. Send for Book

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 306 Washington St., Sententer Phyladelphila Chicago Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco

# STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

A correction can be made or a blot removed from Strathmore Parchment without the sign of an erasure. That is because the Strathmore Quality extends through the sheet. It is this depth of character that makes Strathmore Parchment the business stationery of the highest caste. The Strathmore Parchment Test Book free on request.

THE STRATHMORE PAPER CO., Mittineague, Mass., U. S. A.

The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section					

### Steel Filing m in Ministure

Steel Half-Sections are the clev binets ever produced for office mited.

space-saving, these Half-Sectionstruction and finish with is, and contain all the former's res.



Steel Half-Sections

are constructed on the unit principle, and can be built up or taken down as needed. A choice of all the essential filing devices is offered. The exclusive automatic locking feature is furnished when desired.

Manufactured in the largest metal furniture factories in the world, where the first metal furniture built was produced 25 years ago, no expense has been spared to assure the perfection of this line. It has never been equalled in the finest grades of cabinet making.

عَمْ عَمْ مِنْ مَعْدُ مُرْفِعُ مِنْ مُعَالِمُ مِنْ مُعَالِمُ مِنْ مُعَالِمُ فِي مُعَلِّمُ مِنْ مُعَلِّمُ وَمُ

Constitution because

Special Equipment

1.01

We have unequalled facilities for built-to-order equipment in steel and bronze for public buildings, banks, librarles and commercial offices. Plans and estimates furnished.

"Art Metal" Steel Half-Sections and a complete line of steel office furniture is always carried in stock. Bamples can be seen at our branch offices and agencies in all large cities.

Send for illustrated catalogue R-2

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO. Factories and Offices, Jamestown, N. Y.

Branch Offices; New York, Chicago, Boston, Washington, Pittsburg, Kennan City, Loe Angeles, St. Louis. Agencies everywhere.

ي عبريوا يو النها بيد دو تا الأحاد يو الدا يا أحان

Because the "Screwdown Cap" creates an ink-tight chamber around the nib or pen point. The "Swan Safety" is also fitted with the patent "Ladder Feed," or handbag without fear of leaking—out fear of leaking—out fear of leaking—out fear of leaking—which prevents blotting, and the just screw the cap down and the pen is absolutely safe.

"Gold Top Feed," which insures INSTANT gold tribilian-pointed pib, which can be changed insures INSTANT to suit the purchaser.

WRITING.

Price \$1.50 and up. Seld at all Stationers and Jewsters—

MABIE, TODD & CO.

17 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

209 State Street, CHICAGO

LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS AND BYDNEY

### A Loose Leaf

Binder

Postpaid, per dez.

### The Original C.&D.



come in Black Boxes. Made of hard springy was adbeautifully nickel-plated. In three sizes to meet every mot

\$1.00 per carton of 10 boxes (each 100) .85 per box of 1000 (bulk)

> 10 cents for puch deal Claups, B hinds of paper fasteners mé Supage colo legue of (# fice Special-

### L. E. B. Patent Binder Clip

After papers are inserted arms may be torned down out of the way. May be used to hold papers in book form, When arms are turned back papers can be readily reterred to.

When one arm is turned down, behind the papers, the other may be turned up to use as a hook for hanging.

Comes in two styles with Label for filing or plain, one of each and our 51-page catalogue of C. & D. office necessities sent postpard on receipt of 10c.

nn & Denison Mig. Co., Dept. 33, 249-2 W. Zird St., New York City

Physical ncrease

We Will Show You How Your success in life depends first of all upon your physical qualifications. The men and women of today who are doing big things are physically as well as mentally efficient. The weaking has no place in the scheme of things. There no longer remains even the excuse of lack of means or the necessary knowledge with which to fight off weakness and the attending consequences, as it is only necessary for you to take advantage of our liberal offer and secure

COMPLETE COURSE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE FREE

A COMPLETE COURSE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE FREE
This course has been prepared by Bernard Macfadden, and reflects the knowledge which he has
gained in his treatment of patients at his immense Healthatorium, 42d St. and Grand Boulevard, Cheeg.
Many less helpful courses are being sold daily at from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

In order to obtain this splendid body-building course, you only need to enroll for an eight month's
subscription to the Physical Culture Magazine, which will cost you \$1.00. It is the most needed
magazine in the field of literature because it teaches you how to keep always well. It prescribes a
rational and effective treatment of every form of illness.

Just send a dollar bill and you will get this magazine for eight months and the complete physical culture course too. Be fair to yourself and accept this offer today—now—before you forget it.

We will gladly refund your money if you are not satisfied.

We will gladly refund your money if you are not satisfied.

PHYSICAL CULTURE PUBLISHING CO.,

1102 Flatiron Building, NEW YORK

### THRU

By Taking Turkish Bath at Home — Only 2C

Exhaustion and many other librocant that waste matter has a ver-accumulated in your body. Drugs do not drive them out. I chausted men and women have been in de strong at home, in a lew moments' time, by the use of

### Robinson's Turkish Bath Cabinet

Prominent physicians have abandoned drogs for this new treatment. If your mind or body is tired, or you have rhead made skin tenables, open your pores and feel the rapid change in your condition, at home, for only 2c a balls. The Rob uson Bull Labouet is the only scient ficable charter ted bath cab net ever made, a model of angencity. Valuable Book Sent PREE— The Philosophy of Health and Beauty' representabilitetimes of thought of well known scientists and is written plainly so that anyone can it decitand every word. Write in time—today, agents wanted in anoccapied territory, EORINSON MPG. CO., 171 Behiness Edg., Tolede, O.

THE FAMILY APERIENT.



BUTTLED AT THE SMAINES, BUDA PEST, HAMBARY,

GUNN FURNITURE COMPANY.

27 Victoria St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

# **EWRITERS**

### ARE THOROUGHBREDS

H 33

No other typewriter built—regardless of any claims made—is the equal of the new Fox Visible Typewriter, either in the material used or in workmanship or in the number and convenience of its special features. There are many good typewriters being built and sold, but we claim for the new Fox Visible Typewriter that it is better than the best of these, and that its automatic features combined cannot be found in any other typewriter.

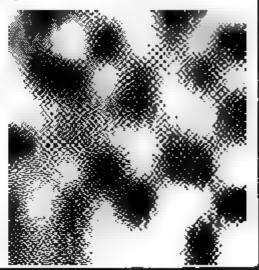
It has a Tabulator, Back Space Key, Two-Color Ribbon with Automatic Movement, both Oscillating and Reversing, and Removable Spools, Interchangeable Carriages and Platens, Card Holder, Stencil Cutting Device, Variable Line Spacer and Line Lock with Key Release. Its speed is fast enough for the speediest operator or slow enough for the beginner. It is extremely Durable and almost Noiseless.

### SENT ON APPROVAL AT OUR EXPENSE

Addrew

Simply sign your name to the coupon and give us your address—a catalog will then be mailed you. From the catalog select the equipment wanted—style of type, width of carriage, color of ribbon, etc.—and a Pox Visible Typewriter will be sent you at once, express charges prepaid, on ten days free trial. After trial you can make a After trial you can make a small cash payment and pay the balance monthly Simple and easy, isn't it? And safe, too.

Date	.19
FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,	
1702-1712 Front St.,	
Gread Rapids,	
Dear Sirs: Please send me a copy edialog and write me prices and terms on Fox Visible Typewriter.	of you



charming ples of

# I-noor elling

ationer and see the series. Every one , every one practical, ly tue, not merely to ted, of course, with Soh-i-noor lead-nandard of Pencil the World.

ady for use. sharpening. out of order.

ers, dealers in drawing its' supplies, 6tc.

on application to RDTMUTH, St, New York; ue, London, England.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

### Remember this-

Fireproof materials alone can't make a filing cabinet fireproof.

### THE SAFE-CABINET

# THE LAST WORD IN CHECK PROTECTION

# Light Touch the typewriter of efficiency

THE Monarch encourages improvement in the oper-The more staccato her touch, the speedier she becomes; the better the quality of the work she can turn out. The Monarch resents pounding, but yields to a sympathetic touch a response in speed and accuracy which tells in more work, more business, more profit.

NOPORSTUVWXYZ-ABCUEFURIUNEM

Write us and we will write you.

Better yet, let our nearest representative show you the Monarch, If he isn't near enough and you know of a good salesman, send us his name and address.

THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Executive Offices: Monarch Typewriter Bullding, 300 Broadway, New York, Canadian Offices: Toronto, Montreal.

> Beanches and dealers in all countries.

YNo Three O Clock Patigue





### Protect Your Holiday Books

Provide a suitable place to keep the books given you, where they will be instantly accessible and always free from dust and dirt.

Start with one or more State Minister units and add other units during succeeding years as your books accumulate.

Each section will hold an average of 25 books.

### Globe-Wernicke Bookcases

without exposed metal ends.

You can obtain Slabe Wiretche Bookcases in certain designs without the metal interlocking device that shows their sectional construction.

The new styles have the appearance of the solid bookcase, while retaining all the advantages of the unit system, thus providing for the future addition of extra units which are always obtainable in styles and finishes to match original purchases.

Sold by 1500 authorized agencies. Where not represented, goods will be shipped on approval, freight prepaid.

### The "Blue Book of Fiction" Free

It contains a comprehensive list of good, wholesome novels published in English, selected from the world's greatest writers of fistion, by Hamilton W. Mabie.

A copy of this helpful, instructive book, together with the Globe- Werwicke Bookcase Catalog containing many beautiful suggestions for Individual and Home Libraries will be mailed free on request, Address Dept. B.

### The Blobe-Wernicke Co.; Cincinnti

Philadelphia, 1912-1915 Chestent Street
Philadelphia, 1912-1915 Chestent Street
Beston, 21-03 Federal Street
Chicago, 231-035 So. Wahneh Avenue
Washington, 1210-1220 F St., N. W.

Marie Marie

a now ton remost while Wishes to Porchase &

home in the West or the South or some other section, to obtain employment or to buy any of the different classes of articles listed, may find these pages a time-saving guide to the exercise of his judgment regarding suitable opportunities. Pictures and other "display" will not be permitted except in the cases of offerings of real estate, in connection with which views of the property, maps, etc., are, of course, not only appropriate, but often necessary.

We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement.

### REAL ESTATE

### WEST

CALIFORNIA The Home-Maker's Pinest CALIFORNIA The Home-Maker's Pinest Opportunity today is in the Recordido Valley (neur San Dingo) the garden spot of Southern Catifornia—Lands only about one-third the price of those in widely advertised districts comparable as to soil water and climate. A 5 or 10-or re tract, planted to grapes, applies, peaches, it mone, cranges or grapefult. Will in a few years bring a good income. Easy monthly or yearly payments. A beautiful country to live in and the most bealthful and enjoyable climate on earth. Escondido, a prosperous city of about 2.000 has the schools, churches, banks, storus, library, packing bottom, electricity talephones, etc. On Santa Fe Ry, electric them radiating through San Dingo County soon to be compited. Your land planted and carrel for, if you wisk, by a strong responsible company whose officers have had 25 years of practical, successful experience and live right here. If you are looking for a home and a living is a country and climate where life is a real pleasure write at once for our flux booklet telling all about this 'Sun-Kirt Vale' ' Address W E Alexanter Press, Escondido Valley I and and Planting Co... Box 4 hecondido. Calif. CALIFORNIA B Banta Clars Valley, known as the pomparadia.

CALIFORNIA 8 Santa Clars Valley, knows as the poor man's paradise, currounds supervals, the manufacturing suburb of San Francisco. Ideal climate. Sent soil for fruit, truck gardening chicken ranching and diversified farming. Ample water Write to-day for new fifty page illustrated book, mailed from Address Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce, 30 Cromman Bidg., Sunnyvale California.

I SELL IDAHO ONCHARD TRACTS. Plant to tree care for Location, prices, terms best. New beautistiver, Sve minutes by motor boat from railroad town.

jill W Stone, Caldwell Idaho

IH W Stone, Caldwell Idaho

NOTHING DOWN—9 years to pay—buys rich furtile land in the prespector Tenas Panhandis. Only \$30 an ecro—only 0% interest. For Panhandis folder describing sell, climate, rainfall and crops, and 6 mosths free subscription to "The Earth," write to C. L. Seagraves, General Colonisation Agent, A T & R F Ry, 1184 Railway Exchange Chicago

GOOD LAND—CHEAP! 2 100 acros only \$7.50 per scre, fluided location on See Line in Wisconsis near Twin Cities and Duluth-Superior Touches since beautiful spring labor, ideal tract for stock range or colonisation. Easy terms. Salar W32 Owner, St. Croix Palin Wisconsis.

### VIRGINIA

CHOICE VIRGINIA PARMS. Along the C. & C. Ry. As low as \$15.00 per ners. Abundant rainfall, rich soil, mild winters, nearby Eastern markets. Write to-day for illustrated booklet. Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Ry., Hoom 6 Richmond Va.

VIRGINIA APPLE ORCHARDS pay big profits. \$150.00 on long-time and easy payments buys a ten-acre apple orchard tract in the beautiful Shemandosh Valley of Virginia—other lands \$15 per acre and up. Write for brautiful booklets and excursion rates. F. H. LaBaume, Agr I Aga., N. & W. Hy., Bog 3006 Reanolte Va.

L. By PRICKD FARMS in 6 richest flou. States, along S. L. By From pounct Saids of Va. to orange groves of Fis, ver booklet. J. A. Pride Gen Ind. Agt., Scaboard Air Line by Suite 508, Norfolk Va.

### CANADA

FARM LANDS FOR SALE
For Sale—32 107 acros of first class Western Canada Wheat
Land at a low price. Owner must soil. If interested write
L. A. Walch
Rec 2037, Winnipre, Canada.

### **SOUTHERN**

BILREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, has uniqued openings for factories and jobbing houses in certain lines. Big opportunities exist for handle factory packing house, refrigeralar intery, etc. Shreveport dominates a big trade territory in rich farming district. Obsepant fusis in Southwest. Low freight rates on eight railroads, river navigation to Guif, them instichesp. Write at once for definite tangible data about the apportunities. It will pay you. Address Chamber of Ommerce, Box 21, Shreveport, Louisiana.

COME TO THE SOUTHEAST and grow wealthy Buy form land at \$10 an acre up, and watch values good double. Planty of rain and long seasons make big crops. Pine, hashinkel chinate. Orowing cities domaind more form producted free copies of the "Southern Fluid."

M. V. Richards, L. & J. Agt., Sp. Ry.,
Room 88, Washington, D. C.

PINE FARMING OFFORTUNITY in Louisians, makes from New Orienns on I C R R. Temperate chims mad markets, splendid stock country with natural law iso per acre. Turns reasonable. Address, O. H. McNto, Kratwood, La.

### ISLE OF PINES

WATCH US OROW" is the watchward of McKiniry, lake of Pines. Beautiful, Healthful Island 90 miles south of Havana. Largust American Colony in Cuba. Pour days from New York by steamer. Mild, delightful climans the year around. No breat, no levers, no brigation needed for from Partile soil for growing oranges, grapefred, language limes, phospolous garden truck, etc., 10 acres enough to make you independent in a few years. Write to-day for Pres Sout, showing American life at McKinley. Publicity Department, lake of Pines Co., 235 First Ave., New York, N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

OUR BUUKLET 'H' amplains the principles of Free Farm Mortgage Investments. Large or small amounts—4', not. Hend for bushlet and list of offerings. E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks. N. D. Est. 1843. Highest references.

0% FRRE BOOKLET on Form Mortgages 6%. \$300 orwards on North Central Texas forms. No better sufe investment. Paston, strikes, trusts do not affect well-mincied form mortgages. Investigate us. Our methods guarantee the mirty of your money. Write for valuable bookies.

A. Y. Creager Co., Sharman, Texas.

### PIANOS. MUSICAL INSTRU-MENTS, MUSIC

for MONEY WRITING SONGS. Thousands of deflactor anyone who can write successful writing processing the special policy. Post experience unaccessory. Send us your mag poster, with expitations to make, or write for the particulars. Acceptance quaranteed if available. Washington only place to secure copyright. R. Kirkus Dupdate Co., Dept. 264,

Washington D. C.

### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

LETTERS OF CREESESTITIES SOUGHT Ones paid for original autograph letters or documents of any flament power sections or modern. Send his of what you have. Walter E. Benjamin, 225 Pifels Ave., N.Y. Pub. "The Collector," \$1 per peir

#### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

RE YOU THE MAN? HERE IS YOUR opportunity. matter where you live—if you want to make big money establish yourself in an INDEPENDENT business QUIRING NO CAPITAL—we will teach you, by mail, the secrets of the REAL ESTATE BUSINESS including rough COMMERCIAL LAW COURSE, list with you illy salable properties, co-operate with and assist you permanent success. Our 64-PAGE FREE BOOK fully lains our methods and tells what it means to be the all representative of oldest and largest Co-operative lity and Brokerage Corporation in the world. Write lay to INTERNATIONAL REALTY CORPORATION, 4 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

VE START YOU IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS
TH US AND FURNISH EVERYTHING. We have
reasy selling Plans and seasonable leaders in the Mail
ler Line to keep the factories busy. No canvassing. Small
ital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal
italnee. Write to-day for (copyrighted) plans, positive
of and sworn statements.
J. M. Pease Mig. Co.
544 Pease Bidg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ree sample goes with first letter. Something new. Every n wants it. Orders from \$1 to \$100. Nice, pleasant business.; demand everywhere. Write at once for free sample and ticulars. Metallic Sales Co., 421 N. Clark St., Chicago.

### **AWYERS, PATENTS, CHEMISTS**

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, syrights. Send for my free book "How to Get Them." shus R. H. Potts, Patent Lawyer, 306-9th St., Washington-to. Dearborn St., Chicago—929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. PATENTS. How to GET Every Dollar Your Invention Worth. Send Sc. stamps for new 128-page book of Vital terest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 70, Washton, D. O.

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send Sketch for e report as to patentability. Guide Book and What to In-nt, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free, ie million dollars offered for one invention; \$16,000 for s; sample free. Victor J, Evans & Co., washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS, 28,500 offered for one invention.

ok "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent,"

it free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentaity. Patents obtained or fee returned. We advertise your
tent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Address

Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attorneys,

941 F St., Washington, D. C.

#### **STORYWRITERS**

MAKE MONEY WRITING SHORT STORIES or for wspapers. Pleasant spare-time or regular work for you. g pay. Send for Free Booklet, tells how. United Press radicate, San Francisco.

#### DOGS

Toy Silk Poodies three pound Stock \$15.00. Dogs and ipples every Variety, Angora Cata great Pets \$5.00 up. Dopt. A, American Kennel Co., 113 E. 9th St., New York City.

#### ADVERTISING

NEND 51 FOR SPECIMENS of good advertising, ritten especially for your business.

J. Grandfield,
Box 255, Fall River, Mass.

#### POSITIONS OPEN

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 rkee illustrated Book tells about over 300,000 rotected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,200 vanices every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure nd generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just sk for booklet A 13. No obligation.

Rarl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT POSI-IONS. \$80.00 month to commence. Annual vacations, hort hours. No "layoffs" Common education sufficient, wer 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary, end postal immediately for free list of positions open, with escription. Franklin Institute, Dept. S 16, Rochester, N. Y.

#### MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM, pumps water y water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall ele-ates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog free. Rife tam Co., 2191 Trimity Bullding, New York City.

#### HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—To sell the newest electric appliance on the market; sold everywhere there is electricity, in the home and office; liberal profit; sales-driving sample, weighs a pound, no experience or knowledge of electricity required; it shows how to use one light instead of two and get the same results; sells for \$3.50 and saves the purchaser an investment of \$25; write for particulars. The Handy Light Co., 735 East Righth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED in every county to sell the Transparent Handle Pocket Knife. Large sales. Immense Profits earned. Write for terms. Novelty Cutlery Co., No. 237 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

EARN MORE MONEY EASY. Sell Guaranteed Photo Pocket Cutlery. Scientifically tempered. Take big orders from Lodges, Manufacturers, individuals. Big Profits. Write quick. Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. C-55, Canton, O.

DODD, MEAD & CO. desire representatives to sell the New Thin Paper Edition of The New International Encyclopædia. Full or part time. Special proposition. Big earnings for live canvassers. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men invited to communicate with us. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th 8t. and 4th Ave., New York.

MANAGER wanted in every city and county, handle best paying business known, legitimate, new, exclusive control; no insurance or book can vassing. Address Chas. Halstead, 64 West 35th St., N. Y.

#### **TYPEWRITERS**

OLEARANCE SALE—Remingtons, Densmores, \$11.50 ca. Franklins, Hammonds, \$9 ca., Bargains in Underwoods, Smiths, and all others. All guaranteed. Supplies. Standard Typewriter Exchange, 23 Park Row, N. Y.

SENSATIONAL SALE: Visible Underwoods, Olivers, Smiths and others, \$18 to \$38; Sent on approval; write now; supply limited; Never such bargains; Old Reliable, Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway, N. Y.

GENUINE TYPEWRITER bargains; no matter what make, will quote you lowest prices and easiest terms, or rent, allowing rental on price. Write for big bargain list and catalogue 8. L. J. Peabody, 278 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

#### FOR THE DEAF

MY TREATISE, illustrated, on deafness and head-noises, explains how complete, lasting relief may be effected without drugs or batteries. Experience 32 years. Book sent free. Goo. E. Coutant, M.D., 189 A, Station E, New York City.

THE DEAF HEAR INSTANTLY with the Acousticon. For personal use, also for churches and theatres. Special instruments. You must hear before you purchase. Booklet free. General Acoustic Company, 200 Beaufort Street, Jamaica, New York City. Paris Branch, 6 Rue d'Hanovre.

#### FOR THE FARM

WRITE YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL FOR OUR NEW 112 page 1912 Book on Poultry Raising—just out. Nothing published like it—the most helpful book of the year. Full of practical helps—how to breed, feed and rear. Tells how leaders succeed—which breeds lay and pay best—gives plans for poultry houses—how to build brooder out of old plano box, etc. Describes the famous Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Worth dollars—free for the writing.

Prairie State Incubator Co., 39 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

#### SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION

LEARN TO TALK FORCIBLY—correctly—profitably. Command your use of English. Our correspondence course in oratory makes you master of the art. Ask for Booklet 041 explaining matters fully. It is free. Write to-day. Intercontinental University. Washington. D. C.

FREE TÜİTION by Mail: Civil Service, Drawing, Englneering, Electric Wiring, Agricultural, Poultry, Normal, Academic. Bookkeeping, Shorthand Courses. Matriculation. \$5. Tuition free to first applicants. Apply to Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

lege, Rogers, Ohio.

WE READ and clip for thousands of busy people the best things on any subject that will appear in the daily or weekly

### NEWSPAPERS

Send stamp for booklet or write us what you want and our Readers will get it FOR YOU

CONSOLIDATED PRESS CLIPPING CO.

1103-167 W. Washington St.,

Chicago, U.S. A.

Be your own master. Get health, strength and financial independence in working for yourself out of doors every day in the year. You can do it on Terrell Lands in South Florida. Cost of living goes down instead of up. No rent to pay. No heavy fuel bills. No winter clothing to buy. Advancing prices of food stuffs mean more instead of less ready cash for you. Living becomes a daily delight. You can work better, feel better, be better smid the beautiful surroundings in this perfect climate.

### Ten Acres Will Make You Independent

You can work them every month in the year, raising annually two to four crops which will return you \$150 to \$1,000 per crop per acre. You can insure the future of yourself and your family with a pecan mut grove. It will bear for more than 100 years and the returns exceed those from almost any other crop. Terrell Lands are in the heart of the nation's "truck garden" and the finest citrus fruits in the world are grown here. Four railroads cross them and eight growing towns are on or adjoin them. All stockholders of this Company have bought lands from it; many of them will develop their properties and live at Rerdell.

Every purchaser has six months in which to investigate the land, either personally or through an authorized representative, and if not cotirely satisfied money paid will be refunded.

We have a beautifully illustrated book for you. It will tell you all about Terrell Lands and bow you can obtain a permanent or a winter home there at little cost. It will tell you of a safe, sound investment that will not you large returns. We will send you a copy FREE for the asking. Write today

### TERRELL, LAND & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Box 106, Rerdell (Via Terrell), Florida

•		•	

The Review of Reviews-Advertising Section

Such an invitation is worth YOUR careful consideration. Every intelligent man and woman with a thought for their wn future or of those dear to them should investigate the statenents we make—every one of which we are prepared to prove. \$50. down enables you to accept our proposition and start upon the road to a sure and liberal income for life.

Our plan of selling

### Improved Orchard Treets

practically amounts to locating you \$2,500 to \$5,000 with which to buy and cultivate a 5- to 10-acre orchard on improved, well irrigated land, in the most famous apple growing region in the world!

The Sunnyside Beach Lands on which our tracts are located, are the very garden and the Bitter Root Valley!

They are the best situated as to city advantages, schools, universities, churches and amusements. Big game abounds in the adjacent mountains, fine fishing is found in the waters of the valley.

You must get our printed literature, and read to appreciate the full details of the ideal soil and climatic conditions which make this region the finest apple growing region in the world, together with statistics of undersiable facts of productes, all endorsed and supported by the highest authorities in the world, including government reports, horticultural experts and practical orchardists.

Everything Conducive to Perfect Fruit

### Everything Conductive to Perfect Fruit

Our tracts are abundantly irrigated from a great irrigation system costing nearly \$4,000,000. The drainage is
perfect. The apples grown there are hardy and perfect—
as one government official observed, "not one norm in a
hundred themsand boxes," big, bright, sound, toothsome
fruit, ideal for export as well as domestic markets.

There are no desiructive fronts; wormy fruit and crop fatiures are unknown. Transportation facilities splendid,
social atmosphere and living conditions ideal, climate
perfect, cool nights and long, sunshiny days. Everything
that tends to health, happiness and prosperity.

### \$5,000 Yearly for Life from 10 Acre

A Bitter Root apple orchard bears commercially in its fifth year. Ten acres, fully developed, will return you during early maturity, strictly net, a profit of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 yearly. Beginning with the tenth year from planting, judged by experience of others, 10 acres will net you an income of \$5,000 yearly and employ only half your time.

If you have a fair-sized income now and are willing to improve your condition, you do not need capital to powers one of these big-paying orchards.

### Our Proposition and Plaza

briefly stated, is this: We will sell you a choice to-acre Orchard Home Tract, already planted (spring of 1911) to best standard varieties (all apples, or apples and cherries) —with the Company's definite, written contract to care for and develop your orchard under expert horti-cultural supervision for 5 years from date of planting, in-cluding all land taxes and irrigation charges—for \$500 an acre.

The land will easily be worth, conservatively stated, in fair comparison with other improved lands, \$1,000 an in fair comparison with other improved lands, \$1,000 an acre. There's a clean profit to you of 100% on a 5-year investment, at the outset. Only a \$50 cash payment required now to secure your orchard tract—balance in easy payments divided over a ten-year period. Your payments for the next few months are practically all the cash outlay you will have, as your orchard tract will pay for itself during the buying period and yield you a handsome profit besides!

Fractional orchard tracts of 5 acres and over at proportionate prices and easy terms—(\$25 monthly for 5 acres.)

Our orchard contracts contain the fairest and most liberal features ever offered you.

### Responsibility of Our Company

We are the largest orchard planters and growers in the Northwest.

Our guarantees and contracts are as good as bonds for we have assets of over \$5,000,000, our lands are paid for; we are not hampered with debts, sucumbrances or other "promotive" needs. We have plenty of money to Anance both ourselves and our buyers. Buying these Bitter Root Valley Orchard Home Tracts is like buying government bonds on easy payments—except that the returns are infinitely larger, and you are at the same time making a future ideal home for yourself and family!

Write today for our free illustrated book—for here's a proposition it will certainly pay you to investigate.

### BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION COMPANY.

R. S. LEMON, General Sales Manager

850 to 854 First National Bank Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

### Raising a Roof For a Rainy Day

By FRANKLIN O. KING

"Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall," said Longfellow, and I believe You will agree with Me, Mr. Reader, that it is a Wise Man who Knows enough to Come in out of the Wet. If You haven't the Prudence and Foresight to take advantage of Good Weather and Raise a Roof for Your Family that will Protect them when the Storms come, it will be Up to Them to Find Shelter where Best They may. The wisdom of "Laying By Something For a Rainy Day," was never Better Exemplified than it is at Present, and if that Something is properly Invested in an Income-Producing Farm Home in Gulf Coast Texas, Your Children some Day Will Rise up and Call you Blessed.

How much Better off are You than Last Year, or the Year before That? How Much have You Actually Got that You could call Your Own? A little Furniture? A Piano, perhaps? A Few Dol-

lars in the Bank? And how many Weary Years has it taken You to get Together that little Mite? Don't You see how Hopeless It is? You come Home each Night a little more Tired, and Your good Wife can see the gray coming into Your Hair-if It isn't already There. Chances for Promotion grow Less and Less, as each Year is added, but Ever and Always Your Expenses seem to Grow.

The Systematic Saver Accumulates slowly, unless His Savings are Put to Work where They can Earn Something Worth While. Fifteen Hundred

Dollars put into the Savings Bank will, in One Year, at 3 per cent earn You less than Fifty Dollars. Half of Fifteen Hundred Dollars invested in One of our Ten-Acre Danbury Colony Farms, in convenient Monthly Payments (Protected by Sickness and Insurance Clauses) will Earn Freedom from Care, and that Comfort which comes from the Ability to Sit under One's "Own Vine and Fig Tree," with a certain Income Insured.

The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I Know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three Big Money-Making Crops a Year, on the Same Soil, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

If every Man who reads this Article would Take the Time to THINK, and the Trouble to INVES-TIGATE, every Acre of our Danbury Colony Land Would be Sold Within the Next Three Months. If Every Woman who glances through this Advertisement but Knew the Plain Truth about our Part of Texas, You Couldn't Keep Her away from There with a Shot-Gun, because the Woman is Primarily a Home-Seeker and a Home-Maker, and the Future of Her Children is the Great Proposition that is Uppermost in Her Mind and Heart.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of \$300 to \$500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than \$1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growings Crops, etc.

What would You think of a little Town of about 1,200 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of \$400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a year? During

shipped nearly \$100,000 worth of Strawberries

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, as are Cut Practically The Climate Half. Extremely Healthful a Superior to that of Cal ifornia or Florida—Winter and Summer — owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract Embodies
Life and Accident In-

surance, and should You die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund Your Money, as per the Terms of our Guarantee.

Write for our Free Book. Fill Out the Blank Space below with Your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1304 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Illinois. Read It carefully, then use Your Own Good Judgment.

Please send me your book, "Independence With Ten Acres."

February image REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The Man with the Hoo-and the Bank Account

# ne Greatest Florida Book er Written-Yours for the Asking

you want to know just why thousands upon thousands are flocking to Floridawant to know just what has turned the tide of capital and labor to this state—if you want to ALL about Florida and the great Ocala Palatka Colony, where for 17 cents a day you may farm home worth \$5,000 a year—write today—now—for this great book, "Ten Acres and

> Freedom"—the gr est piece of literati written about Floric

This Great Book Tells You **Everything** You Want to **Know About** FLORIDA

lt tells you (and furnishes the proof di-rectly from this great colony) of the enormous of this land which in

CHARLES H. SIEG. profits of a single acre. The Pioneer Florida Small Farm Man

startling the whole world. The "fact stories" it gives you about the wonderful climate and rainfall, of the limitless opportunities will actorish you - convince you at once that here is the place for you to make your home.

This great book tells all about Chas. H. Sieg, the man who is directly responsible for this great Florida land rush. It tells all about his great colony and its hundreds of model little truck and frust farms – how the propie here are becoming wealthy and independent—just as you can do. It gives actual photos of their farms and homes. And, besides, these people tell you in their own words just how they have succeeded—the most interesting and impiring stories you have ever read.

In this great book, you will also learn all about how these new settlers carried away 10 first premiums on their products at the Marion County fair. It explains about the vast amount of money that is bring expended in developing and building up this colony—it tells about the new million dollar railroad which runs directly through these colony farms.

Fiere in the great Ocala Palatka colony, you have the finest of roads—unequaled rail and water transportation—a most delightful climate, achook, churches, daily papers, rural mail routes, local and long distance phones—just an ideal community with the charm of the pleasure resort closely bound, with the ability to care an independent living as long as you live.

A thousand families are here on their colony farms nowfive new towns have been established—merchants with well stocked stores are here—everywhere you see cozy butgalows, everywhere you see growing fields.

Learn the truth about Florida-learn of the opportunities here for YOU, Sign, detach, and mail coupon at once.

PREF ELOPIDA POOR COLIBON.

### The Evolution of a Ten Acre Colony Farm

hase are not pen pictures—but actual every day scenes. The first second are the same clus in Michigan and Florida. March 10th, 0. The next—a colonist's cory bungalow.—Enture oranges fresh a the trees—prize sweet solution raised by a colonist. Look 1 into these pictures—cortainly here is the charm of the pleasure at closely bound with the ability to earn an independent living.

	345 4-4			COUL	217
New South	Farm 4	: Home C	ompany,	_	

683 Duval Hotel Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida.

Please send me your big free book." Ten Acres and Freedom," and proofs, actual photographs and other literature describing your colony farms in the proven districts of Marion and Putnam counties, Florids. I do not bind sayself to buy, but will gladly read your free literature.

Name ...

Address

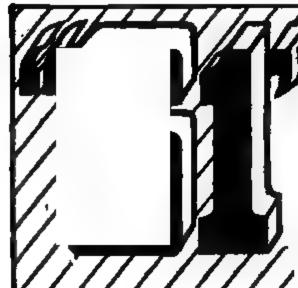
REVIEW OF REVIEWS readers are the sort of people who have gardens, or want to have them. A most interesting, profitable and pleasant occupation for men, women and children is the pleasing of seeds and making things grow, good for the body and for the mind. Below are the announcements of producers of, and dealers in, seeds and plants. They issue catalogues, a perusal of which will furnet a liberal education in gardening. Each of these concerns is a specialist in some one line at least, and a number of them have originated varieties of flowers or vegetables that have given their names a procunent place in horticultural history.

## Burpee's Seeds Grow!

THE truth of this famous "slogan" is attested by thousands of the most progressive planters throughout the world,—who rely year after year upon Burpee's Seeds as The Best Seeds That Can Be Grown! If you are willing to pay a fair price for Quality-Seeds, we shall be pleased to mail, without cost, a copy of Burpee's Annual for 1912. Long known as "The Leading American Seed Catalog" this Bright New Book of 178 pages tells the plain truth and is a safe guide to success in the garden. Do you want it? If so, write to-day! Address

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

### The Review of Reviews-Advertising Section



provides a tough wearing surface on wood floors and It because it is mar-proof, heel-proof, water-proof. Prove it.

Send for Free Sample Panel

finished with "61." Hit it with a hammer and prove you may dent the wood but the variets won't crack. "The Finished Floor" tells how to finish and care for floors.

If your dealer ham't \*\* 61" address 127 Tongwands St., Buffalo, N.Y. in Canada, 73 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Out.

#### PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

ESTABLISHED 63 YEARS



## The Efficiency of a Utica Plier 📀

is greater than any other tool made. The handles are scientifically designed to fit the hand so that great leverage is possible without great effort. The cutting edges are tempered by special Utica process. The material and workmanship are the best. Utica Pliers for the householders,





milliners, mechanics, jewelers, electricians, plumbers, linemen, railroad men, metal workers, aviators, autoists and everybody who has anything to fix. Utica Pliese a guaranteed. Do not accept a substitute. Get your money's worth. Write for Plier Palminter

UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL CO., UTICA, N. Y.

FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS OCES BULIKE PAINT; LOOKS LIKE WALL PAPER; YOU CAN WASH IT A beam If ill illustrated book of 24 colors and Photographs sent free. Send your name and address to the KEYSTONE VARNISH CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Weight 15 pounds, and folds
Full length baths, far better the
for years. Write for special agent
description. Beat \$600 BFG. Co., 100
7014DO, OHIO. Manufacturers Furbial 1

#### Berkshire Hills Sanatorium

The only private institution of mag-nitude in the United States for the exclusive treatment of Cancer and other malignant and benign new growths. Conducted by a physician of standing. Established 32 years.



For the Scientific and RE

Per complete in BERESHIRE HILLS SANATO



#### STILLWELL BUNGALOW BOOKS—PHOTOS—PLANS

"REPRESENTATIVE CALIFORNIA HOMES"--Price 50 Centa. 50 one and two story houses of five to ten rooms costing \$1500 to \$6000. "WEST COAST BUNGALOWS"—Price 50 Centa, 50 one story Bungalows of four to six rooms costing \$500 to \$2000.

E. W. STILLWELL & CO., Architects, 2004 House Mosk, LOS ANGELES



ORIGINAL-GENUINE

# ORLICK'S MALT The Food-1

Delisions, Invigorating

The Food-Drink for all ages. Better than Tea or Coffee.

Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch. Keep it on your sideboard at home. Avoid imitations — Ask for "HORLIOK'S" — Everywher

 The	Review (	of Rev	iews-	-Advertising	Section		
 						_	

CO., and a bugge of a supplied Committee

#### **I MUFFINS**

r appetizing Breakfast Dish is just baked to a turn! To get result, with richness and rare

#### RDEN'S LE BRAND NSED MILK

upe flour, a pinch of salt and two powder, and sift together twice, i separating until light; add five tailespoonfuls Eagle Brand Condensed Milk ulinted with threefourths cup of water; add this to the flour, together with three owners of butter, melted. Itest well and bake in greased musing rings about twenty minutes.

Write for Borden's Recipe Book

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. "Leaders of Quality" Est. 1857 New York Bare electric light in the home is a crime against the eyes. So is harsh light; so is too little light.

Avoid them all by using

Alba shades which make the light soft and agreeable, and give the most light for the current.

Alls and other shades at your dealer's. Our catalogue shows the different shades and globes for various uses in home and business, and tells the facts about each. Send for it giving your dealer's name.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company
Pittsburgh

Heg. t. s. Pat. Off.



# DRINK HABIT

How to Conquer It at Home

If you know any mother or wife having a beloved one who is addicted to liquor or drug habit and if she desires to see him absolutely, lastingly released from the craving, so that he detests the taste or odor of alcoholic drinks or drugs ask him to write for my book and the legion of proofs which I will supply. Or ask the drinker to write for himself.

#### WONDERFULI

T is a home Method, gentle, perfectly sale, wonderfully effective. The multitude of testimonials which I publish shows how excessive drinkers are won over to a disinclination for alcohol in 3 days. Also, the habit may be conquered without the drinker's knowledge, with speedy and remarkable improvement in health. Correspondence in plain envelopes and strictly confidential. Mention a few particulars when writing.

EDWARD J. WOODS
534 Slath Ave., 630 C, New York, N. Y.

"Used while you sleep" Diphtheria, Catarrh.

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs.

Vaporised Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Croup at once.

It is a been to suffers from Asthma,

The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights.

Cresolene relieves the bronchial complications of Scarlet Pever and Measles and is a valuable aid in the treatment of Diphtheria.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use. Send us postal for Descriptive Booklet.

#### For Sale by All Druggists

Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licence, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Cortlandt St., New York

or Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada

## ne Point to Win—and a "Safe Leave"

is one of the ever-changing situate use fascination of Billiards and P toblems that call upon all the ski alay? You can do so now, withou can have in your own home a

# BURRC lliard and

play while you are paying for

arrowes Tables are scientifr constructed, beautifully finl, mathematically correct as to rasions, angles, pockets, cushetc., and adapted to the most rt play. Many of the leading essionals, who use Burrowes les for daily practice at home, aree this statement.

arrowes Tables are made in sizes up to  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 9$  feet (standard), with smaller sizes for smaller rooms. They may set on dining-room or library table, or mounted on their own legs or folding stand. It takes but a moment to set a up, or to take them down and set them out of the way.

SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS

on play "by the hour," the money so spent will buy a Burrowes Table. They cost \$6, \$15, \$25, \$35, \$45, \$55, \$75, etc., on easy terms of \$1 or more down and a small amount each month.

E TRIAL—NO RED TAPE.—On receipt of first installment, we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory, return it and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for catalog illustrating and describing the Tables, giving prices, terms of payment and all other information.

IE E. T. BURROWES CO. . . . . 205 Spring Street, Portland, Mé.

# IVERS & POND PIANOS

FOR SMALL ROOMS

The tasteful little "Boudoir Upright" shown here is one of the attractions of our 1912 line. Although designed for small rooms, it has the full keyboard compass and all the pleasing qualities of tone and action which have made Ivers & Pond Pianos famous. Our latest catalogue, showing many models of fine grands and uprights mailed free upon request.

Boupork UpitiGHT Style 715

Where we have no dealer we quote lowest prices, make expert selection and ship direct from factory, subject to approval. Deferred payments available. Write us.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,

109 Boylston Street, BOSTON, MASS.

#### HANDLE Tooth Brush

h its curved and flexible handle, permits of its imdiate adjustment to the contour of the gums ads friction keeps the gums in a perfect, healthful dition. Enables you to use a stiffer brush than usual. The irregular tufts of the Pro-phy-lac-tic reach every vice in and between all the teeth—cleans every th thoroughly. "A clean tooth never decays."

These two exclusive features stamp it the ideal sanitary brush, no brush with a purpose." Packed in an individual yellow which protects against handling. Prices, 25, 35, 66c. Every sphy-lac-tic fully guaranteed. We replace if defective.

Our interesting booklet: -" Do You Clean or Brush Your Tooth" is yours for the asking. Send for it.

ORENCE MFG. CO., 134 Pine Street, Florence, Mass. tele makers of Pro-physicalle Touth, Hair, Hillary and Hand Brushes.

# MONEL

#### Non-Corrodible Strong as Steel Shines Like Silver

No manufacturer, boat builder or mining concern can afford to deprive himself of this new and wonderful material.

Monel Metal is a natural alloy of nickel and copper (67 per cent. nickel). Its tensile strength is 70,000 to 100,000 pounds per square inch and it never rusts or corrodes. Already widely used for sheets, rods and castings of all sorts. Endorsed and used by United States Navy.

Monel Metal will answer your purposes. Write for full information. Samples sent on request.

#### Biddle Hardware Company, Distributors

513-515-517 Commerce St., Philadelphia

Branch Offices
LONDON STOCKHOLM MONTREAL NEW YORK





sheecoxat Humand incontro

IAN HOURES\*
less that cost from
magazine, "THE
PLANS, and is
ally printed 12-page
i you are interested
to you.

to you.

means REAL

to save money or
ration, how in set
, restful tones that
no to have a besses-

E\*\* treats of beildart—embrodery e Magazine each d entirely different and you can have

Stickley, 205 pages, ding, house making.

THE CRAFTSMAN, Ben. Wiles, Circ. Manager, Room 309, 41 West 34th 8t., New York City



# You Can Weigh You Should Weigh

You can, I know it, because I have reduced 25,000 women and have built up as many more—scientifically, naturally, without drugs, in the privacy of their own rooms; I can build up your vitality—at the same time I strengthen your heart action; can teach you how to breath, to stand, walk and relieve such alments as nervousness, torpid lives, constipution, indigestion, etc.

One pupil seritors "I wast at possession and I have gained westerfully in strength and I have gained westerfully in strength Another ages? "Last Eay I waste he well."

Write to-day for my free beaklet.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 18, 624 Michigan Boul., Chicago

With Carter White Lead and any good tinting colors, an experienced painter will produce any shade or tint you want, will spread a brushful on a board that you may see just how it will look, and if necessary, change it until it exactly suits your ideas.

More than this—some lumber is more absorbent than others; old paint is never in the same condition on the sunny side of a house as in the shade; atmospheric conditions also affect the life of paint. All these things are considered by the experienced painter, and he will mix his Carter White Lead paint to suit the condition of any surface.

# CARTER Miles From White Lead

"The Lead with the Spread"

is the pure white lead of our forefathers, only whiter, finer and more perfectly made by an improved, modern process. Pure Carter White Lead and linseed oil paint does not crack nor peel, but wears gradually, as paint should, and after years of service is ready for repainting without burning or scraping.

If you have buildings that need painting, now is the time to arrange for the work. Materials promise to be comewhat lower than a year ago, but now, as then, there is no paint more economical than Carter White Lead and lineed oil, whether you figure it by the gallon, by the square yard, or by years of service.

Plan now to paint right. Begin by sending for our book "Pure Paint." It is a text-book on house painting and includes a beautiful set of color plates showing houses attractively and tastefully painted. FREE to property owners, architects and painters.

#### Carter White Lead Company

12062 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Factories: Chicago and Omaha



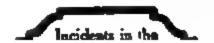
#### **BEEF OR BUTTER-WHICH?**

As some breeds of horses have been developed for grace and speed and others for weight and strength, so some breeds of cattle have been developed for beef and others for dairy use. You would not hitch a Clydesdale to a racing sulky or a Kentucky trotter to a plough. And you surely would not put a beef breed cow in your dairy when the Jersey cow has been bred for centuries to give rich and abundant milk. Besides, public official tests have proved that she yields most for feed consumed. For the country estate, the family, the dairy and the farm.

the Jersey is unequalled

Before you buy or breed another cow, write to as for valuable facts and figures. Mailed tree.

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 8 W. 17th St., New York.



#### Does Your Wife Rise with a Smile Like This?

Where is the man or woman who doesn't admire a smiling face at the breakfast table? There's no secret to it, except common sense in choosing a mattress—for the heartiest smiles are those which accompany a rested body and restored nerves after a night's perfect REST

ins the healthiest people in the cepling on Ostermoor Mattresses. ting comfort of this famous sleep 1000 layers of downy cotton which nited process and built by hand rful softness. The Ostermoor usively by us, is the only method -proof, vermin-proof, dust-proof, stable.

**EATTRESSES COST** Express Propaid Best like and white ticking 4° 8° mide, 45 Baz., \$15. In 2 parts, 50c come ret-proof Seite Fi Ticking, \$1.50 me ercertzed Fra

Tulfe; \$3.00 a

#### : and Samples— -FREE

citaal experiences from rom fire to fifty years. the Ostermoor, be mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.

rectived. Packed in leatherene paper and burian, refect condition. Money back if wanted after thirty or money order is received. reaching you in perfect condition. piebts' trial.

Consider Annay: Ainsin Fusion & Down Co., Ltd., Mentrusi

OSTERMOOR & CO., 123 Elizabeth St., New York

NO OTHER GRAPE FRUIT IN THE WORLD EQUALS IT IN FLAVOR

A well-known physician writes: "I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD Grape Fruit as other grape fruit to the Atwood is as cider apples to pippins."

The Journal "American Medicine" says: "Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this 'king of fruits' This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD have been appreciated. Grape Fruit, a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can b**e ma**de.

Says E. E. Keeler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic": "In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

We have erranged for a much wider distribution of ATWOOD Grape Fruit this sesson than has heretofore been possible. If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or broase. Our broase fruit this season is simply delicious.

> ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trademark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company.

If bought by the box, it will keep for weeks and improve,

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY

290 Broadway, New York



# "I ALSO ADMIT THAT IT WONT DO ME MUCH GOOD UNLESS I INSIST ON GETTING CYPRESS "& NO SUBSTITUTES."

CYPRESS DEFIES ALL ROT INFLUENCES.
Get your CYPRESS ("and no substitutes!")
from your nearest Lumber Dealer. Write
our "All-round Helps Dept." TODAY. Tell
us your plans—and needs—and we'll send
free at once the Vol. of Cypress Pocket Library
that fits your case. (Fullof VALUABLE POINTERS.)

So. Cypress Mirs. Assn. PRPT New Orleans, La.

# "THE WOOD THAT LASTS SHALL BE FIRST."

So. Cypress Mirs. Assn. PETT New Orleans, La.

#### "STOP DEPRECIATION BEFORE IT BEGINS— USE CYPRESS AT 1st."

"Do you like this style of a home instead of a Bungalow? — Then Let's Get It!"

Complete PLANS and Detailed FREE in Vol. 29

3 [

Write our "All-Round Helps" Manager for it TODAY.

So. Cypress Mfrs. Assn., 1902 New Orleans, La.

# "AS SIDING (CYPRESS) PRACTICALLY WEARS OUT BEFORE IT DECAYS."

-U. S. Gov't Rept., Bulletin 95, June, 1911

/ AT FE

Any vol. of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY and personal advice if you write "All-Round Helps."

So. Cypress Mirs. Assn. DEPT. New Orleans, La.



#### Endorsed "The Best" by Over Fifty Thousand Uses

Made under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. Our Sectional Book Cast are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of minufacture. Book sections have Non-Binding, Disapparing Glaus Doors, and are highly finished in SOLID GOLDEN OAL. Other styles and finishes at correspondingly low prices.

WRITE FOR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 10

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabb New York Office: Flattron Building

#### Two Important Features of

# The MUNSEY

#### For February

# A Vitally Illuminating Article on a Criminally Corrupt Condition in the Republican Party

By Judson C. Welliver

Paradoxical as it may seem, half the votes necessary to control the Républican Party in the next National Convention represent the political machines of eleven states, no one of which has cast an electoral vote for a Republican Presidential candidate for 36 years. The charge is made that these machines live through the grace and patronage of the Republican administration, and that the alliance is vicious and corrupt. Mr. Welliver presents evidence of vital interest to voters of every party.

The Opening Chapters of a New Novel by

#### George Barr McCutcheon

Author of "Graustark," "Beverly of Graustark," "Truxton King," etc.

#### "The Hollow of Her Hand"

"The Hollow of Her Hand" is the most fascinating of all McCutcheon's powerful stories. It deals with the mysterious death of a rich New Yorker. He has been murdered, apparently by a woman, but the perpetrator of the deed has disappeared without leaving a clue. The story develops through complications of growing emotional intensity to a most dramatic climax. "The Hollow of Her Hand" is McCutcheon at his best.

#### Other Notable Features

"Barring Out the Stock Thieves," by Isaac F. Marcosson,—a timely article setting forth Kansas' unique plan of safeguarding her people's investments.

"Disarming New York," by Charles E. Van Loan. This tells how the so-called "gun law" is working to end the reign of terror caused by the "gangs" of the East and West Side of the metropolis.

"A Million American Stockholders," by John S.

Gregory. The Financial Department with its usual safe and sane suggestions to investors. Stage Comment, that discusses theatre folk and their presentations from the viewpoint of the general public, and the usual able and informative Editorials.

Another instalment of the absorbingly interesting serial "The Bandbox," by Louis Joseph Vance, and eleven short stories.

#### 10 Cents a Copy

NOTE—The demand for this number will be very large. Leave your order now with your nearest newsdealer, or send 10 cents direct to the publishers.

#### THE FRANK A. MUNSEY COMPANY

175 Fifth Avenue

New York City

 i he	Keview	OÎ	Keviews-	-Mavertisi	ng Secti	on	

## Spending a Dollar to Save Three

# True Stories of "Efficiency Engineering" With The Westinghouse Electric Motor

HEN a watch factory not far from Chicago decided in opening a new plant that electric drive was the only thing for the modern watch works, they called our engineers in consultation.

We advised them that in their particular case the apparent extra expense of individual motor drive with Westinghouse Motors over group drive with electric motors was not an expense at all, but an investment.

After going over with them the advantages of individual motor drive in ease of control, in economy of factory arrangement, in efficiency of operation because no current is consumed in turning shafting enough for a dozen machines when only one is needed; they agreed with us and installed the individual Westinghouse Motors.

For comparison this plant had as a neighbor a plant turning out the same class of work but applying power to its machines through shafting and belts by means of two large electric motors. ON A YEAR'S COMPARISON THE POWER BILL PER MACHINE FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORK IS ONE THIRD LESS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL DRIVE.

As to what these people think of the Westinghouse Motors after two years of operation we quote from a letter written by them: "We cannot say enough in praise of the Westinghouse three-phase small motors. The design, workmanship and performance is beyond criticism and we take great pleasure in showing them to anyone interested in motor drive."

But back of the design and the rugged construction that thousands of users of Westinghouse Motors praise at every opportunity is THE SERVICE THAT GOES WITH THE WESTING-HOUSE MOTOR.

This service has in mind, not the installation of a motor, BUT EFFICIENT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION BY MEANS OF THE MOTOR. To that end the motor is designed to do its particular work with the least lost motion or expenditure of energy. And to that end we give the customer the full benefit of our wide experience in industrial power application.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE WESTINGHOUSE MOTOR if you are interested in any of the great industries in this country. The Westinghouse Motor has bettered some operation in every one of them.

#### Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company Pittsburgh

Sales Offices in Forty-five American Cities

Representatives All Over the World

The Review of Reviews - Advertising Section

 The Review	of Reviews—	Advertising S	Section	
	-			

 The Review of	Reviews-	-Advertising	Section	
-				

From a Photograph Showing the Last Step in Locating the Exact Center of Population of the United States.

# "The Center of Population"

#### A Title that Fits Every Bell Telephone

From the census of 1910 it is found that the center of population is in Bloomington, Indiana, latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes 12 seconds north, and longitude 86 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds west.

"If all the people in the United States were to be assembled in one place, the center of population would be the point which they could reach with the minimum aggregate travel, assuming that they all traveled in direct lines from their residence to the meeting place."

-U. S. Census Bulletin.

This description gives a word picture of every telephone in the Bell system.

Every Bell telephone is the center of the system.

It is the point which can be reached with "the minimum aggregate travel," by all the people living within the range of telephone transmission and having access to Bell telephones.

Wherever it may be on the map, each Bell telephone is a center for purposes of intercommunication.

To make each telephone the center of communication for the largest number of people, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service for a country of more than ninety million.

# AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

 The Revie	ew of Review	-Advertising	z Section	



SHAMPOOING is the final touchof cl No person is absolutely clean intil has also been cleansed. But it is essent a shampooing agent especially adapte scalp's needs, and this is found in

# Packer's Tar St

After systematic shampooing with Packer's T the scalp feels loose and relaxed not tight and it frees the pores of all foreign matter, est hygienic conditions and aids Nure in main the vitality, lustre and color of thair.

Men shampoo at least once week
—women at least once fortnight—with Packer's TarSoap.

Send for our booklet opractical information "How? Care for the Hair and Scalp. Maile! free on request.

PACKER MFG. 6
Suite 87B, 81 Fultonreet
New York



# CO SHAU

# 3 STOF of Shavir

And each story ' ending-every sh whether he uses ? or Cream.

#### Comfortable

An abundant, las stays moist, softe and helps the ra

#### Clean S

No old-fashioned dust and gern "rubbing in" wi

#### Safe Si

Antiseptic sanit free from uncom Colgate's lather the face.

Trial size—St or Cream—sen

#### COLGATI

Dept. S, 199 Fu

Makers of Cashme —luxurious, la



# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF VI WS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

## TIFFANY & Co.

DIAMOND, PRECIOUS STONE, AND GOLD JEWELRY PEARLS, PEARL NECKLACES AND COLLARS, CHAINS, HAIR ORNAMENTS AND PINS, PLAIN AND JEWELED WATCHES FOR WOMEN, EXTRA-FLAT GOLD WATCHES FOR MEN

SILVER AND GOLD TABLEWARE, OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES; STATIONERY, LIBRARY AND SMOKERS ARTICLES, TRAVELING AND SHOPPING BAGS, TOILET ARTICLES IN SILVER, GOLD, AND IVORY

HALL MANTEL, AND TRAVELING CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS IN PERIOD DESIGNS, BRONZE AND MARBLE STATUETTES AND GROUPS BY NOTED SCULPTORS TIFFANY FAVRILE LAMPS AND HANGING SHADES

OPEN-STOCK DINNER SETS IN MINTON, CAULDON LENOX, DOULTON, COPENHAGEN, AND WORCESTER CHINA; CUT GLASS BOWLS, ICE CREAM SETS, ETC.

TIFFANY & COS BLUE BOOK GIVES PARTICULARS OF THE STOCK. MODERATE PRICES ARE A FEATURE OF THEIR BUSINESS. PURCHASES CAN BE MADE BY MAIL

FIFTH AVENUE AND 37<sup>TH</sup> STREET
New York

# Thoughtful people in every State are turning to the POSTAL LIFE

The Company saves them money and helps safeguard their health

#### VIGOROUS POSTAL GROWTH

Recently a big business man out West arranged a POS-TAL policy for \$50,000, paying a premium in advance all by correspondence.

He found the POSTAL to be sound, well-managed and a money-saver for him.

He saves \$613. at the start—the agent's commission on his first-year's premium; in subsequent years he receives the agent's renewal-commission and an office-expense saving, amounting to 9½ per cent of his premium, or \$163.50 each year, guaranteed in his policy.

This seemed good to the man out West and it seems good to many others taking out smaller policies, throughout the United States and the Provinces of Canada.

Our first quarter's new business in 1912 has doubled that for a like period in 1911.

February just past was 17% larger than January, March was 44% larger than February and April was larger still.

No company, new or old, can, we believe, match this record of comparative increase—an increase due to the fact that "thoughtful people in every State are turning to the POSTAL LIFE."

## STRONG POSTAL POINTS

First: Old-line legal-reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

Second: Standard policy reserves, now more than \$10,-000,000. Insurance in force more than \$50,000,000.

Third: Standard policy provisions, approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: Operates under strict State requirements and subject to the United States postal authorities.

Pifth: High medical standards in the selection of risks.

Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau provides one free medical examination each year, if desired,

The POSTAL LIFE conducts as interstate business but with offices in New York only; it does not "enter" other States and is therefore not subject to State licenses, foce, and taxes for occupying territory and for other State exactions, thus making substantial eavings for all policyholders wherever they may lice.

Twill pay you to find out just what you can save, the first year and every other, by arranging with the POSTAL.

90

The Company will send no agent to visit you. To get official information, simply write and easy: "Mail insurance-particulars as mentioned in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June."

And he sure to give:

1. YOUR OCCUPATION

2. THE EXACT DATE OF YOUR BIRTH

#### POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Derives Business from Every State Wm R. MALONE, President 35 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

The Only Non-Agency Company in America Mathers says. We ment to give our families the right foods. We want to be sore that and in pure and inholesome, but HOW CAN WE ENOW?

## What Women Ask About Crisco

discovery of Crisco awakened a truly rerkable interest. Findit hard to believe t its many advantages re possible, hundreds people have written asking question after stion about it.

#### Is Crisco economical when used as you would lard?

Crisco goes further, lasts longer than lard. Foods fry in Crisco so quickly that a crust forms instantly, and prevents absorption. Often after using Crisco for deep fry-

ing, when pouring the Crisco back, it looks as if it will over-flow the can, so little has been absorbed. Crisco does not absorb either odors or flavors, does not discolor or burn, Strain Crisco through choose cloth and it can be used and re-used, two
or three times as often as lard.

Letters have been received from
over a hundred women in one month commenting on

the improvement Crisco has made in their doughnuts.

#### Is Crisco healthful?

Crisco, on account of its pure vegetable origin, is more healthful than any animal or partially animal fat.

#### Has Crisco a disagreeable odor?

One of the most pleasing features of Crisco is its delicate aroma. Crisco biscuits or Crisco shortcake, served hot, will be most convincing proof.

#### How should Crisco be used?

Do not keep Crisco in a refrigerator. The best results are secured when it is kept at the ordinary temperature of a room. Then it will be firm, neither too self nor too hard, but of just the proper consistency

to work into flour. When used where you would lard, use one-fifth less. When used where you would butter, use a little less. Then be sure to add sait.

#### How hot should you heat Crisco for frying?

Reat the Crisco until a bread crumb will become golden brown, as follows:

In 60 seconds for doughnuts, fritters, etc.

40 croquettes, fishballs, etc.

French fried potatoes, etc.

Seconds can be counted thus; one hundred and one, one hundred and two, etc.

Should your results not be wholly satisfactory, vary your way of using Crisco. Crisco has been tested so exhaustively, that it reasonably can be said that unsatisfactory results will not be the fault of the product, Most women follow their usual recipes and secure remarkable results.

If your grocer does not yet keep it, you probably will find it in it, you probably will find it in other stores in your neighborhood; if not, on receipt of 25c in stamps or coin, we will send you, charges prepaid, a regular 25c package. Write plainly your name and address, and also let us have the name of your grocer. No more than one package will be sent direct from us to any one customer.

On request, we will mail an illustrated book of Tested Crisco Recipes. These show you the best ways of using Crisco in your everyday cooking, and esplain many other advantages of Crisco. Write for a copy. Address

# For Frying, For Shortening, For Cake Making Packages 25c, 80c, and \$1.00, except in the Far West

The vegetable shortening makes shortcake as digestible as it is delicious

# Only Great War Ever Photographed

The Civil War is the only great war that ever has been or ever can be photographed. It was the first war ever photographed, because photography was in its infancy then. And it was the last big fighting where the photographer could get near enough to the real action to get photographs of the whole thing. So it was fortunate that these 3800 lost photographs were recovered—for they give most of us our only chance to see a real war in the

# PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

Modern field guns are deadly at three miles often the cannoneers are out of sight.

Above all—the war correspondent today becomes virtually a war prisoner. He is suspected as a possible spy. He is kept away from the headquarters, and

from the firing line as well; from any scene that might betray losses suffered, or the lay of the land, or the disposition of forts and earthworks. But in '61 Brady and Gardner for the North, Cook and Lytle for the South, penetrated to the very storm centers. There was no "censor," no orders restricting photographers, no suspicion in '61. Why should there be? The camera was thought a toy. Photo-engraving had not been dreamed of. Brady and his fellow pioneers were allowed behind the very scenes of war, close to life and death.

#### When

١

Only four months after publication 30,862 Americans have ordered this act of books, investing in them over a million dollars, and

#### When

Thousands of these buyers have, without solicitation of any kind, sent enthusiastic letters of praise, surprise and delight in this set of books, and

#### When

Men like Champ Clark, Theodore Roosevelt, General Leonard Wood, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the President of Columbia University, unite in welcoming it, and

#### When

The largest printing and binding establishments in the United States have been strained to the utmost to fill orders for its ten luxurious volumes, and

#### When

You know that the Brady photographs alone (only one-third of the collec-

tion) were valued by President Corfield at \$150,000 and that you can have the whole 2800 including the astounding western and confederate views and pay for them at the rate of 3 cents a day, and

#### Then

Surely any lingering doubt will leave your mind, and you will realize this opportunity is at least worth investigating -- that you must send the coupon on the next page today, especially storit costs you nothing to do so,

#### REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY, 30 Irving Place

# 50 Years Swung Back

There is a power and a wonder in these ten volumes that we can't describe in words. ld men weep as they see them—young men grow eager with amazement—children become scinated. They are not only a million words and 3800 photographs on thick lustrous aper, bound in rich blue and gold. They are that—but they are more. They are life—the fe of 50 years ago swung back before our eyes, the strange war life we never really knew efore transported into our peaceful homes.

That is one reason why 34,400 Americans have already ordered sets;

that is why everybody rejoices in it, from General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff (who knows all about war), to the school teacher of Mt. Healthy, Ohio (who wants to know all about war).

That is why the volumes sold within four months ifter publication, laid side by side, would cover the ground from New York to Philadelphia. That is why 1,023,000 pounds of the beautiful enamelled paper have already been used up to satisfy the first Jemand for sets—and that is why the volumes already ordered piled up make a mountain 32,300 feet high. But ever higher reaches the value of each individual set. From the day that the first daring photographer

risked his life and his fortune to get a precious negative to this day, when the beautiful ten volumes lie before you, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent, devoted labor beyond measuring has been given. And now the result of all this is yours at the price of an ordinary book, for free examination -to be paid for at your leisure—accurate enough to delight the late Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Secretary of War Stimson—fascinating enough to make you hold your breath in astonishment.

## FREE Sample Pages and the Whole Story

Send the coupon without money for beautiful book of sample pages from the set, including reproductions of the wonderful photographs. With them you will get a profusely illustrated book telling the whole story of the taking, loss and recovery of the photographs.

Send the coupon and learn how to get your set of the Photographic History at the present low price and little payments. Mail the coupon today and avoid disappointment.

#### REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO. 30 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK

Send me FREE sample pages of the Photographic History of the Civil War and tell me how I can get a set, charges prepaid, and pay for it in small monthly payments.

Name		•		•	•	•				•		•				•	٠	*	•	•		•		•	•	٠	•	
Address.	٠		•	•	•		•	•	r		•	•	•	Þ	•	•				•	,	•	•					

-NEW YORK-

NINTH Printing of the Season's Great Success

# The Mountain Girl By PAYNE ERSKINE

A strong freshing romance of the Blue Ridge that every reader recommends.

"A delightful love-story, genuinely American in feeling and treatment. The story is stirring, the heroine is ideal."

-Chicago Tribune.

"I am particularly delighted with its heroine, who is simple, beautiful, and capable of infinite love and tenderness."

—JAMES L. FORD, in New York Herald.

## The Mountain Girl

Fully Illustrated. 312 pages. Bound in cloth, illustrated, \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.36. At all Booksellers.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, BOSTON

A new book by the author of THE INNER SHRINE

# THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT

OING direct to the heart of this remarkable story, we find a girl of fine instincts—beautiful and loyal as well—placed by her lackadaisical father's misdeeds in a position toward two men—both of whom love her—which makes her life a question-mark staring her in the face. One man is English. one American, and they fight it out to the inevitable end—however, the girl also has something to say about it. What that end is and how it is reached—makes The Street Called Straight the most brilliant novel of this author. Not since "The Inner Shrine" burst on the horizon of the American reading public has there been a novel of the peculiar quality of The Street Called Straight.

Eight Illustrations by Orson Lowell

Post 8vo, Cloth. \$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS •

#### Are You Interested in the Psychical?

If you want to study the commanding personality of a man seven centuries dead, and whose remorseful soul still lives at intervals in the bodies of his descendants, read

#### THE MAN WHO REAPS

By Katharine Jones

with Ned Aveling, the last of these tortured descendants, who die so mysteriously he age of thirty-five, that the story deals. As he approaches the fatal birthday load of remorse for a sin which he never committed grows heavier. Every effort is e by his wife and his friends to save him from the fate of his predecessors, but the key to the problem of salvation lies within his own kindly and self-sacrificing nature, theme of the book is a novel one and the psychic situation is lightened by the human nature of the characters.

Price \$1.20 net. Send for catalog

Desmond FitzGerald, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

### **Viake** Your Boy Happy

by giving him The Boys' Magazine. You could not give him a greater pleasure or a stronger influence for good.

#### WALTER CAMP

one of the ablest American writers a acknowledged to be the forement authorn Athletics, edits

eplendid magazine in ecicabna stones and

be Boy Scotts of America, Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. A new handsome sever in colon cach month. Beautifully illustrated throughout.

SPECIAL OFFER! For only \$1.00 we will send you The Boys' Magazine for A

WHOLE YEAR, AND a copy the most useful and practical book y ever read, "Fifty Ways for Bove Earn Money," AND this spient baseball glove. This glove is may one of the foremost American unmuracturers, of finest ten leather, felt padded, LEATH-ER LINED web thumb and them not be the foremost and the proclem. leep pochet.

Send in your order to-day. Your subscription will be entraid at seen and the book and baseball glove will be sent to you by return mail.

SATISFACTION, OR MONEY REPUNDED

Adress, The Scott F. Redfield C 1976 Main St., Smethpert, Pa.

THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, at all news-stands, 10c a copy

## 120,000 MEN

in this country are performing the military service to which 100 times that number are liable.

These 120,000 are of every class of society from U.S. senators to laborers and are money spenders every day of the year. They constitute the National Guard of the Country and to them

#### The National Guard Magazine

is a constant source of inspiration, pleasure and profit. It has done more for their service than any other publication and they support it both loyally and royally.

That's why its advertising pages are valuable for exploiting any man's commodity and why none of its circulation is "waste."

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

#### The National Guard Magazine

Columbus, Ohio

#### **MY THREE BIG FLIGHTS**

By André Beaume

An up-to-the-minute human document, being the experiences and sensations of the intropid French birdman, André Beaumont, in the three greatest serial races in history, all of which he won. He telts of his early training, the first stretching of his wings, and gives intimate and interesting details of the navigation of the air. This is the first book ever published in which the aviator himself conveys to the reader the sensations of flying.

Illustrated. Price \$2.56 net, postage 20c.

By Lauris Gaston Loary

Author of The Real Palestine of Today, etc.

The first book in English about this smallest republic in the world, high up in the mountains between France and Spain. It brings the reader into close contact with a strange yet simple people whose government is the last relic of medieval feudalism. The rugged land, with its population of only 6,000 people, is visualised, and the history of the republic is sketched in with extraordinary vigor and charm.

Illustrated. Price \$1.50 net, postage 15c.

#### A Shopping Guide to Paris and London

By Frances Sheafer Waxman

This book tells you from an intimate standpoint the secrets of economical and intelligent buying, leads you to the places where the natives shop, and is a real help in getting bargains. It is a safeguard against paying a double price just because you are an American traveler. The author speaks from "the inside," and gives information that no one could acquire on a first, second, the areas a third tele. or even a third trip.

Illustrated. Price 75c. net, postage Sc.

## Planning a Trip Abroad-

By Blair Jackel, F. R. G. S.

A book that guides you both in the planning and the going. It suggests preparatory reading, helps you to choose steamer and stateroom advantageously, the clothing you will need, how to carry your money, what provisions to make for steamship comforts; and there is a great wealth of other information.

Illustrated. Price 75c., postage 8c.

#### -Windmills and Wooden Shoes-

By Blair Jackel, F. R. G. S.

HOLLAND—graphically depicted, with realism, forcefulness and humor. To read this latest addition to The Blue Books of Travel is to know the country as well as to know about it. The Albert Argus says: "It is a distinct addition to travel literature."

Illustrated. \$1.10 net, postage 10c.

Your hookseller can supply you. Send for catalogue,



McBride, Nast & Co. Publishers Union Square, New York



House & Garden



# BOOKS ON POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS, FINANCE

AND

#### INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



You will find grouped for you in this department announcements of leading publishers, of books you need to keep you abreast of the times and informed on subjects of vital and timely interest. If your bookseller cannot supply you, order direct from the publishers.

## A New Book by William James Essays in Radical Empiricism

By WILLIAM JAMES

Oro. \$1.25 net, by mail, \$1.35

This book contains twelve of Professor James' philosophical oscays, collected and edited by Professor Perry of Harvard. It is designed to carry out a plan which Professor James himself projected several years before his death. With one exception these essays were written within a period of two years, and constitute a consecutive and orderly exposition of a doctrine which the author regarded as of more fundamental importance than his widely known "pragmatism."

Sciented Addresses. By JAMES BURRILL ANOELL, LL.D., President Emeritus of the University of Michigan, ex-Minister to China, etc. Crown Svo. 31 60 net, by mail, 31,75 LONGMANS, GREEN & OO., Publishers, NEW YORK **Every American Should Road** 

The American Government

By FREDERIC HASKIN

The Book that Shows Uncle Som at Work

Endorsed by The President, The Cohinet, The Heads of Departments and Promonent Educators.

With 24 full-page Original Illustrations, 8vo. Popular Edition, \$1.00 not. Postpaid, \$1.15

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Publishers, PHILADEPHIA

#### The Recall of Judges

is one suggestion for remedying existing defects in our legal machinery. The proposal may not seem wise to everyone, but very few will refuse to admit that "something must be done" to put an end to the law's delays. In a brilliant volume which will interest every American citizen, no matter what his business, or profession, or politics,

Mr. Moorfield Storey proposes certain definite reforms in our present legal procedure.

Hon. Andrew D. White says:

"The Reform of Legal Procedure," by Moorfield Storey, is, I am greatly inclined to think, the most useful book and the most valuable to this country which has been published within the last fifty years. It is wonderfully well written, brief, clear, forceful, with no over-statement, but it is a true showing by a really great jurist of what the main trouble in this country is."

## The Reform of Legal Procedure By MOORFIELD STOREY

Ex-President of the American Bar Association
"So authoritative, clear and popular in style as to be the most useful book on the subject yet published."

American Library Association Book List SECOND PRINTING READY

Price, \$1.35 net per copy. Poetage 10 cents extra

#### YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

New Haven, Connecticut

# Life, Death and Immortality

By William Hanna Thomson, M.D., LL.D.

Author of "Brain and Personality"

The Independent, New York:

"Life, Death and Immortality is a book which supplies much food for thought. Dr. Thomson's conclusions will be found a support to Christians' faith in immortality."

Examiner, Chicago:

"It is especially interesting in that the author, a accontist and physician, points in his conclusions emphatically to the doctrine of the immertality of the soul. Readers will appreciate the vigor in handling a discussion of perennial interest."

Herald, Boston:

"His argument for immortality rosts upon the nature of personality. He maintains that the origin of life has never yet been discovered and that, from a scientist point of view, everything points to immortality."

Philadelphia Telegraph:

"The statement of the case for immortality on scientific grounds is clearly stated, ingeniously argued and urged with entire reasonableness as not only possible but most probable."

Herald-Republican, Salt Lake City:
"Deep thinkers will enjoy this book and find in it ideas
that make them think still more."

12mo cloth \$1.00 net; by mail \$1.20.

FUNE & WAGNALLS COMPART Dept. 468, 44-60 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK

#### re you interested in



out your hobby or your profession?

out political, social, economic, religious, or artisquestions of the past or present?

it are you too busy to hunt them up? Have you time to read the reviews?

you will give on the attached coupon your me and address, and will specify the subjects at interest you, we will send concise, accurate scriptions of our publications in those lines they appear.

Te publish annually books on or in most the following subjects:

ntiquity, Art, Architecture, Antiques, Biography, conomics, History, Travel, Sociology, Literare, Music, Gardening, Nature, Philosophy, ychology, Theology, Poetry, Drama, Huntg, Riding and Driving, Fishing, Explorg, Sports, Games.

your interest in books is general, we uld be glad to send you *The Book Buyer*, nonthly review for every month but July d August of such books as we pubh or import. It is sent free of charge.

Please send me descriptions of your new publications on the following sub-

Name

(44

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

**CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS** 

There are certain books every thinking man and woman should read on the subject of Immortality, and The Open Court wishes to bring to the attention of Review of Reviews readers its authoritative contributions to the subject.

#### On Life After Death

By Gustav Th. Fechner, translated from the German by Dr. Hugo Wernekke, pp. 164. Boards, 75c. net.

"The longing of every man to be, after his death, once more with those he loved most dearly in this life, shall be fulfilled in a more perfect degree than you ever thought of or hoped for." Chapter VI. p. 60.

Such a statement coming with authority has dynamic force

Such a statement coming with authority has dynamic force to move the mind of man to renewed investigation of this most fundamental question. "If a man die, shall he live again!" Wundt says, "Fechner was the first to introduce exact methods, exact principles of measurement and experimental observation for the investigation of psychic phenomena, and thereby to open a prospect of a psychological science in the strict sense of the word."

#### eath and Resurrection

From the standpoint of the cell theory by Gustav Johan Bjorklund, translated from the Swedish, by J. E. Fries, pp. 202. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

"A sympathetic reconstruction of the idea of immortality on the basis of science by a well known Swedish scientist. In the organization of the cells in a human body, Bjorklund saw an example of the universal law, the governing unity of all life. With this thought as a starting point, he investigated the problem of self-consciousness in the cell and in the cell organism. It is a remarkable and interesting conception of the relationship between all living beings and their organic unpuisiding of larger conscious units. It is also the last work up transcussing between all living beings and their organic upbuilding of larger conscious units. It is also the last work of this scholar. He died in July, 1903, and was fully translated to that spiritual world, the existence of which he was so fully convinced.

#### Whence and

An inquiry into the nature of the Soul—its origin and its destiny, by Paul Carus, pp. 217. Cloth 75c. net.

Death is the fountain of youth. It is the new birth. By learning to recognise our relation to the life of the past, as well as our relation to the life of the future, we conquer fear and look upon life with the eye of divine enlightenment. In us God becomes incarnate, and birth as an absolute beginning vanishes, and so does death as an absolute annihilation.

#### The Soul of Man

An investigation of the facts of physiological and experimental psychology, pp. 482. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

The problem of immortality is not "If a man die, shall he live again?" but "When a man dies, shall his soul live again?" We know what happens to the body after death. Scientists have agreed upon the nature of the body, but the hazy mist of misconception about the nature of the soul and the idea of immortality surrounds both zealous iconoclasts on the one side, and ingenuous pagans under the modern name of Christians on the other. Perhaps under the influence of a brighter morning they will see that they have been fighting about a word, and that in their quarrel about a name they quite forgot the idea in the word. Ideas are eternal thoughts of that divine mind which is truth in operation.

#### The Open Court Publishing Company Publishers and Importers of Standard Books on Science, Philosophy, and the History of Religion, Ancient and Modern

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

623-633 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

#### Dr. Albert Shaw's

**Cartoon History** Roosevelt's Care

INIQUE in entertainment, s interest, timeliness and install value. A large handsome volume com nearly 700 cartoons and other pictures, and the written history of Theodore Roosevelt's life.

Dr. Shaw has for years been known as a friend of Mr. Roosevelt: in editing the Review of Reviews he has interpreted the work of the world's cartoonists; as editor of the magazine and as a publicist he has for a quarter century known, studied and written about just the tense political situations and striking personalities dealt with in this inimitable volume.

Thus we have a great subject, Roosevelt's Career, interwoven with the public events and movements and persons which make the history of our past quarter century; and a great illumination of the subject by the best work of modern cartoonists. To cap the climax, we have Dr. Shaw as editor and author of the work, one living man best fitted by experience and journalistic destness to make the most of the subject. The result is a volume which for man, woman and child is as fascinating as it is instructive. You would want it if you saw it. You can see it without committing yourself in the least, even as to taking it as a gift. Return it at our expense if it is in any way a dis-\$3 with the appointment.

Review of Reviews For One Year

The Review of Reviews—Books on Politics, etc. (Continued on next page)

The Review of Reviews Advertising Section								

## Mid-Year Offer

the AMERICANA ENCYCLOPEDIA the BESTt is edited by Frederick Converse Beach, of the Scientific American,

#### SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

MUNN & CO.

361 Broadway, New York May, 1906

To the American Poople:

To desire to call attention to the completion of the new Americans, issued under the direct editorship and personal supervision of Mr. Frederick Converse Smach, Editor of the Scientific American, assisted by a Board of emitent Department Editors and by More than one thousand contributure—leading scholars and authorities in the United States, Canada and South America,

This great work, published by the Bolentific American Compiling Department, with our full co-operation, we are certain will be found standard in its information and fully equal to the reputation of the Solentific American for accuracy and reliability.

Munnito.

Frederick Converse Beach, Ph.D., of the Scientific American, Editor of Encyclopedia Americana.

and BECAUSE of its more than 2000 Editors and contributors, a few of whom are:

A Few
Special
Bargains
Closing Out our
Spring Edition

The 1912 India Paper Edition

The paper on which this edition is printed is opaque, yet so thin that each volume bulks only one inch as against the three-inch bulk of the old style reference volume. The entire set of Twenty-two Volumes takes up but twenty-two inches. It can be kept upon the office deak or library table for ready reference, and read as conveniently as a magazine.

#### Valuable Booklet Mailed Free

The publishers have prepared a mmple-page-descriptive booklet of the Americana, which should be in the hands of every one who has a library large or small. This booklet will be mailed free upon request.

WRITE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPARTMENT Publishers of The AMERICANA

995 Fifth Avenue

**New York** 

Superb Volumes
Special Contributors
Artistic Illustrations
Special Subjects
Handsome Color Plates
Accurate Maps

CASH FOR

Your Old Encyclopedia

If in sending the attached coupon you will advise us the name and date of publication of your old encyclopedia, we will make a liberal allowance in exchange for a set of the Encyclopedia

Send me full particulars about your distribution of the ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA with explanatory pamphlet and actual pages from the work.

Name

Also state basis of exchange proposition

A Revolutionary Proposition

# Entirely NEW BOOKS for ten 2¢ stamps each! "The People's Books"

An epoch-making plan made possible through the co-operation of prominent English at American publishers and the tremendous scale on which the books are being product

List of the first 12 volumes in this new up - to - date People's Library.

- 5. Botany; The Modern Study of Plants
  By M. C. Stopes, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
- 10. Heredity By J. A. S. Watson, B.Sc.
- 12. Organic Chemistry
  By Frot. J. H. Cohen, B.So., F.R.S.
- 13. Principles of Electricity By Norman R. Campbell, M.A.
- 15. The Science of the Stars

  By R. W. Maunder, F.R.A.S., of the
  Royal Observatory, Greenwich.
- 26. Henri Bergson: The Philosophy of Change By H. Wildon Carr.
- 32. Roman Catholicism

  By H B. Coxon. Pretner Mgr. B. H.

  Benson.
- 39. Mary Queen of Scots By Edisabeth O'Neill, M.A.
- 47. Women's Suffrage—a Short History of a Great Movement By M. G. Fawout, LL.D.
- 51. Shakespeare By Prof. O. H. Herlord, Litt, D.
- 53. Pure Gold—A Choice of Lyrics and Sonnets
  By H. C. O'Nell.
- 57. Dante By A. G. Forrers Howell.

20 cents each, postage 5c.

The People's Books are not reprints old works but

#### **Entirely NEW Volumes**

written especially by eminent living authorities, embodying the latest critical and accepted views, in plain language so that everyone, no matter what i his educational opportunities may have been, read with pleasure and understand.

You cannot afford to be in ignorance of the great adulthat science has made, the changing opinions in male religious and philosophical, when you can have

#### A Library of the best and latest opin for ONLY 20 cents a volume

SCOPE. The series will cover the entire range of modern knowledge—science, philosophy and religion, historic movements and characters, letters, and social and economic themes.

AUTHORSHIP. Each book is written by an author whose name in itself is a guarantee of the high standard than been set for the entire series. The list shows the co-oper of writers of the highest qualifications.

PURPOSE. "THE PEOPLE'S BOOKS" present fundamental facts of each subject for the reader who reconly a general survey of the field, and for those who more information, a guide to future reading throug carefully annotated bibliographies.

Handy volumes printed from large type, on good paper, a in olive green flexible cloth, made light to fit the pocks

Price 20 cents each, at your booksellers, or by mail, 5 cents extra per volume for postage. Circulars of these and other interesting books mailed on request.

#### DODGE PUBLISHING CO., 220 E. 23d St., New York

Please send me the following sample copies of "The People's Books" for which I enclose 20 cents a copy and 5 cents extra per copy for postage.

	4+1
Name	•••
Addesse	

#### Fill this blank out and mail at once

Ask for list of 60

Dodge Publishing Co. 220 East 23d St., New York



while the edition lasts, the special price win of continuous on an unice officers, giving many more subscribers an opportunity to secure the money-saving advantage which we offer.

The comparative size of the Thin Paper, with the regular volumes is shown herewith. The Thin Paper volumes are all about one inch thick and are, moreover, only one-third the weight of regular volumes. The Thin Paper volumes are flexible and pleasing to handle, open flat and the pages do not wrinkle or crumple. The paper is opaque, and print and illustrations sharp and clear. In fact, the bindings and contents of the Thin Paper volumes are in every way examples of the best book manufacturing. This is one reason why the new Thin Paper edition is so much in demand,

#### We can not say how long this double edition will last. The only safe way is to ORDER IMMEDIATELY

The New International Encyclopædia has been called by the New York SUN, "the best encyclopædia in English;" and The American Library Association says "it is at present considered the best." It is acknowledged by librarians to be the encyclopædia most referred to in the public libraries. In its New Thin Paper form the usefulness of this great encyclopædia is materially increased. It is more easily handled and read; and it is, therefore, used more frequently and with greater convenience and pleasure. The special offer, while it lasts, may well be considered one of the New York City



Send Coupon Immediately

It will bring you full particulars of the above offer, prices and terms all the bindings, with examples of Thin Paper pages and illustrates, with complete prospectus, showing in full the unusual tature. The New International Encyclopedia, and its undeniable periority as a work of reference.

We Guarantee Satisfaction to Every Purchaser

odd, Mead & Co. 449 Fourth Ave.

TARIE PROPERTY.
Occupation
Bus, Address
Residence
ro

Send me sample pages

showing paper printing, maps, illustrations, etc., of your New Thin Paper Edition of the New International Encyclosedie, with detailed information

regarding introductory price, etc.

## How Does A Widow Feeli

## nniversai

Review of Reviews readers who mail coupon below at once we will send this ndsome 15 volume "Library Edition" of Dickens' Complete Works, for seven ys' free examination, without one cent in advance—but you must be quick.

ME year 1912 being the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, the magazines and newspapers have printed many interesting articles on the life and works of this most charming writer. As a result, hundreds of our customers have written to inquire if we could furnish ickens' Complete Works in a Popular Edition less expensive than our regular \$45 "Library Edition." We ud no other edition to offer, but as a special courtesy to our customers and in order to add more names to ir mailing list of book-buyers, we have decided to sell a limited number of sets of our standard "Library dition," on easy terms, at only \$20.50, which is just about the cost of manufacture. This offer is now sen to you, but in order to take advantage of this low price, coupon must be mailed at once.

Charles Dickens is the greatest master of story-telling the world ever knew. His keen humor, his comand of pathos and perception of character, coupled with his originality of thought and expression, lend a ascinating interest to all his writings that appeals arresistibly to both old and young. We breathlessly follow he fortunes of David Copperfield, laugh at the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and shed a tear over Little Nell. Dickens' characters are famous the world over. They are quoted in literature, used constantly in conversaion and referred to and made use of in a thousand ways. Unfortunate indeed is he who is unacquainted rith Sam Weller, the Cheeryble Brothers, Mr. Turveydrop, Captain Cuttle, Sairy Gamp and Tom Pinch. bickens' Christmas Stories are acknowledged by all the finest and best ever written.

When you read his wonderful books the hours are charmed away and you read on and on from page to page and from hapter to chapter unmindful of time and surroundings. Charles Dickens has earned a place in every heart, and his complete vocks should be in every home. Now is your opportunity to have Dickens' Complete Works at Great Bargain and on Very Easy Terms

This handsome "Library Edition" consists of 15 beautiful volumes containing over 12,000 pages, and embracing every-hing that Dickens ever wrote. There are photogravure frontispieces and reproductions of famous sketches by Cruik-hank, Phis, Seymour, Cattermole, Maclise and Greene. The regular price of this complete edition is \$45 00—now sfered you for \$20.50, payable at the rate of only \$1.50 a month and shipped without one cent in advance, subject o your approval, with transportation charges paid. This is a rare opportunity—one that you must not miss.

Shipped Absolutely Free on Our New Plan

It is impossible to prepare any "booklet" that will give a really complete representation of this splendid set of books, even though no expense or labor is spared in its preparation. Our plan is to do away with "booklets" altogether and instead send the Complete Work on approval, so that the books may speak for "booklets" altogether and instead send the Complete Work on approval, so that the books may speak in themselves. In this way you have an opportunity to examine the complete set before making any payment or obligating yourself in any way. Just tear off and mail coupon and we will ship you the books to look over, with transportation charges paid by us. You can then look them over carefully, and if you want to keep them, send us \$1.00, the first payment, and \$1.50 a month for thurteen months. But, if for any reason whatever, you do not wish to keep the books, you may return them to us at our expense. Do not hesitate to ask us to send you the books to look over. We are continually shipping books all over the country in this way, and you incur no obligation whatever, except to handle the books with ordinary care and to return them to us (at our expense), if you do not wish to keep them. We do not ask for any deposit, any guarantee, nor even any C.O.D. payment. This is our plan of sale, and we shall be glad to have you examine the books whether you keep them or not. Remember, this "Special Sale" is good for a short time only, so do not lay this announcement aside without removing the coupon at the right. This is a wonderful opportunity will return them that decide the books.

Mail coupon today

Mail coupon today

THE THOMPSON PUBLISHING COMPANY

ST. LOUIS

Please send the for examination one set of Dickers'
Complete Works, "J. ibrary
Edition," in fifteen volvines,
with transportation charges prepaid. This does not obligate the in
any way whatever, except to handle
the books with ordinary care. If I do
not decide to buy the books in accordance
with your "Special Anaiversary Sale," I
will return them to you with transportation
burges collect. charges collect.

COUPON

The Thomas 1117-29 Plan St. St. Louis, No.

Please sand me for exami-

. .... (R. R. 6-12) Address ...



#### NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS

BOYS' SCHOOLS AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools—Colleges—Military Academies

Musical Colleges and Co-Educational Schools

Naw York City, 1 Mt. Morris Park, West.

The Wright Oral School for the Deaf
Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten to College or
Business. Speech and Lip-Reading only. Founded 1894.

NEW YORK, New York City, Avenue A, 62d and 64th 86s. Have You Chosen a Profession?

There are Opportunities in Medicine, especially Homosopathic Medicine. Send for Catalogue K. NEW YORK HOMOSOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND FLOWER HOSPITAL,
ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., Dean.

#### THE LIBRARY SCHOOL of the New York Public Library

Entrance Examinations in June One Year Course for Certificate Two Year Course for Diploma

Send to M. W. PLUMMER, Principal, 476 Fifth Avenue, for Descriptive Circular

New York, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Box C-6.

Repton School For boys up to 16. A country school from New York. Complete modern equipment, including gymnasium and athletic field. Limited number and information attention. Moderate rates. Illustrated catalogue or request.

New York, Ossining-on-Hudson, Box 505.

Mount Pleasant Academy Founded in 1814
lege, scientific school or business. Rationalized military system. Manual training. Mount Pleasant Hall is for brunder 13. Summer Camp in the Berkshires, under Manual's personal charge, is for boys under 15. Seed to Charles Farburica Batter.

#### NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS

#### NEW YORK STATE BOYS

NEW YORK, Aurora.

Omes School for Young Boys
Thirty boys, eight to fourteen years old. Ideal home; excelst instruction, constant supervision. Sports; gardening; pets.
sch boy has a separate room. Endowment permits low rate,
00 yearly. For catalogue address. Albert Somm, A.M.

Naw York, Ossining-on-Hudson.

it. John's School FOR MANLY BOYS. Special opportunities for quick college reparation. Military drill. Parental discipline. Gymnaum, swimming pool. Athletic field. Manly sports ensuraged. Junior Hall, a separate school for boys under 13. atalogue. Rev. W. A. RANNEY, A.M., Pd.B., Principal.

New York, Poughteepale, Box 703.

Riverview Academy 77th year begins Sept. 26, 1912. A home for the etter kind of boys. It looks beyond college estrance. Intruction is thorough, same. Equipment modern. Its influence makes for manhood. 76 years of consecutive management. For catalogue, address Joseph B. Bisber, A.M.



#### QUICK, THOROUGH ELECTRICAL INSTRUCTION

A complete college course in two years. Time and money saved. Taught by graduate cugineers. Practice on apparatus and machines—construction, operation and repair. Every branch of generation, transmission and application. Graduates in leading electric companies. New classes July and September. Write for details.

BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE No. 109, College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y

## Academy

Founded 1833,

Peckskill, N. Y.



in the last 7 years: Enrollment increased 100 per cent, new buildings (\$125,000) erected; separate Junior School for young boys (10-13) established; and not a single failure in college.

Address J. C. BUCHER, A.M., or C. A. ROBINSON, Ph. D., Principals.

Tot

guition of martestal boy-training Hatimal recognition of masteres by street or college and for heatness. Buptite is on Cayuga Lake. Faculty of most small classes, individual totoring. Deprivilega. Athletic Field; Remeation B symmatium; navy outfit of rowing to shall, etc.; farm of 150 acres. Regi 1907 12 from 42 States and 10 foreign on perb location specialists Certificate ion Buildings wistration

Terms \$675 to \$175 d for illustrated catalogue.

C. V. PARSELL, A.M. ITRACA, N. Y

#### NEW YORK STATE

BOYS

#### FIVE MILES FROM WEST POINT

M



New Academic Buildings, Barracks, Mess Hall and Gymnasium comprising the most complete FirmFreque Military School plant in the United States. Certificates accepted by all colleges. Practical Commercial Course with large Shops, Laboratories, etc. SUMMER SESSION. Special cause and training for West Point Candidates. Regular Army Officer and Military Equipment from War Department. Infantry, Cavalry and Cadet Band. (Special rates to good musicians.) BARD HALL. Special Department for boys under it. For catalogue address, The Registrar.

New York, Syracuse.

Rugby School for Boys Country site—splendid elevation. New dormitory and school buildings—all facilities, Small classes—Personal attention for every boy. Strong faculty. Sends 25 boys to college yearly. European and Resident Summer schools. Rates but \$350 and \$400. For catalogue and information address—Frank R. Sherman, Director.

#### GIRLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsle, Box 810.

Putnam Hall Vassar Preparatory School for girls.

Passar College Poughkeepsle, N. Y. Dr. Wm. Arnold Shanklin, Pres. Wesleyan University, Dr. Talcott Williams, of the
Philadelphia Press. Certificate admits to Vassar and other leading colleges. Address Ellan Cliebe Bartlett, A.B., Prin.

#### **GIRLS**

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

New York, Ossining-on-Hudson.
Ossining School for Girls 45th year. Academic School for Girls demic, Music, Art and College Preparatory Courses. Certificate privileges. Post Graduate and special work. NARAMORE HALL, for younger girls. Year book.

CLARA C. FULLER,
MARTHA J. NARAMORE Print.

#### CO-EDUCATIONAL

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

NEW YORK, Yates Co., Lakemont, Box 425.

Starkey Seminary Beautiful site on Seneca Lake.

Starkey Seminary Boarding school for both sexes
of 14 years and upward. Splendid training for best colleges
and business. Advanced courses for young women in Art
and Music. N. Y. State Regents' Standards. Secure rooms
early for Fall entrance. Rates, \$250 to \$275.

MARTYN SUMMERBELL, LL.D., President.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

CO-EDUCATIONAL

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

NEW HAMPSHEE, Meriden.

Kimball Union Academy High elevation in the Mountains. Experienced instructors. Certificate privileges. Five buildings, New and separate dormitories for girls and boys. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Endowment permits cost of \$200.

CHARLES ALDEN TRACT, Principal.

#### BOYS

d Preparatory Schools— Military Academies

hool for Boys

nd Technical Schools. Ranks with the f New England, yet by reason of enmoderate. New gymnasium, 33rd LORIN WEBSTER, L.H.D., Rector.

This echool develops manliness, builds character, trains mind and body at the formative time of a boy's tile. Millistry system, judicious at hieters, preparation for College, West Point. Amappella, or business. 16th year. Samuer Case. Over \$10,000.00 spent in improvements recently. Our five books frur. ELIERE E FREECH, Supt., 5-15 Saminary Hill, West Lebanon, N. H. On the Connectict River, 4 miles from Dartzmouth College.

#### MASSACHUSET'TS

BOYS

## WORCESTER ACADEMY

FOR BOYS

**经外收的股份的现在分词** 

D. W. Abererombie, LL,D, 24 Providence Street, Worsester, Han

Bulldings Modern Equipment (emplete Physical Laboratory Chemical Laboratory Menual Training Shop

#### ROCK RIDGE School WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Gymnasium Bowling Alleys Athletic Field Swimming Pool Tennis Courts

Location high, dry and healthful in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages. ROCK RIDGE HALL for boys of high school age. Thorough preparation for any college or business. Masters, able, experienced, mainre. THE HAWTHORNE HOUSE for young boys. Home-like atmosphere. Experienced teachers. Manual training. Constant supervision. Every boy an object of constant thought and care, honce well-regulated daily lives, marked improvement, rapid progress,

MASSACEUSETTS, Great Barrington.

edgwick School

56 years of success in developing manly boys, sound in mind, sty and character. In the heart of the Berkshires. Excellent pripment, best of climate and surroundings. Address.

HEADMASTER.

MASSACHGERTTS, Boston, 547 Boyleton St. (Copley Sq.)

hauncy Hall School

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for 1 ASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ad other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.

FRANKLIN T KERT, Principal.

Massaceuszre, Cambridge, 48 Quincy Street, New-Church Theological School

Est. 1866. Three years' course. College preparation desired. 'the curriculum includes systematic study of the writings of manual Swedenborg and spiritual interpretation of the criptures. Correspondence courses. Catalog.

WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, President.

CO-EDUCATIONAL teademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges-Military Academies

Massacuvsurre, Ashburnham.

Cushing Academy Endowment permits all the chool for \$275 to \$300 a year. College certificate. Music. ix buildings. New Dormitory. Athletic field. Cymnasium, So-educational Write for catalog.

H S Cowell, A M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

The Sargent School for Physical Education

The largest normal school for physical education in the world Address The Phincipal.

Massachuserrs, Boston, 46 St. Botolph Street Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics Course of one, two and three years. Po-in Medical Gymnastics. For full particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

Massacausarrs, Franklin

Dean Academy Young men and young women find here a homelike atmosphere. Thorough and efficient training in every department of a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, \$300 per year. For catalogue and information address. ARTHUR W. PRINCE, Litt D., Principal.

GIRLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

## **Lasell Semina**

For Young Women

Anburndale, Mass.

Ten Miles from Bo

Home making in all its phases is thoroly taught at Lasell. The principles of hygiene and sanitation, the science of foods, marketing, cooking, the art of entertaining, house furnishing and management, sewing, dressmaking and millinery are studied in a practical way under the supervision of competent teachers.

Regular college preparatory and special courses, including art and elocution. Music faculty of ten teachers, organ, piano, violin and voice,

Tennis, boating, swimming, riding and other sports are encouraged. Beautiful suburban location. Address

B. M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Principal. 116 Woodland Road

#### MASSACHUSETTS

GIRLS

Academical and Preparatory Colleges

Schools-

**GIRLS** Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

School For Girla

## Abbot Academ

23 Miles from Boston

ANDOVER, MASS. Founded, 1878

Our unusual personal association with our girls, our policy in using all our resources for the benefit of our pupils, our long experience, modern equipment and extensive campus for outdoor life enable us to give our students the education, social environment and physical training that develops a wholesome, sane and useful woman.

Address Tite Princural.

#### Massachusetts, Natick. Walnut Hill School

A College Preparatory School for Girls. Seventeen miles om Boston. Twenty Acres. Athletic Fields. Four Buildfrom Boston. A WOLLY, And Brostow, Principals. Gymnasium, Miss Conant, Miss Biostow, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Norton, (30 miles from Boston)

Wheaton College for Young Women
Educates for "The Business of Being a Woman." A. B.
degree. 17 buildings. 100 acres. \$1,000,000 endowment. Also
Wheaton Seminary courses under supervision of Wheaton
College. For catalog and views address
REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A.M., D.D., President.

### uincy Mansion School FOR GIRLS Wollaston, Massachusetts

In historic Quincy. Beautifully located six miles from Boston. Attractive estate. Ample grounds for outdoor recreation. Artificial lake for boating or skating. Three fine buildings. Large library. Gymnasium. Special and graduate courses of study. Advantages in Art, Music and Languages. Domestic Science. College preparation and certificate. Large corps of experienced teachers. For Year Book address

Mrs. HORACE M. WILLARD, Principal.

MASSAUBUSETTS, Worcester (University Section).

Kimball School for Girls 20th year. Certificate
General and special courses. Diploma Courses in Domestic
Science. A few scholarships for college girls. Additional
new building with fine gymnasium, field sports. Catalogue.
Address Miss E. A. Kirkaal, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton. The Misses Allen

School for Giris. Opens October 1, 1912. College prepara-tory and general courses. Address TER MISSES ALLEN.

MASSACRUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
Howard Seminary For Girls and Young Ladies.
Howard Seminary Healthful and beautiful location.

The Boston Academic, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Two years' course for High School graduates. Domestic Science. Art and Music studios.

Miss Sakar E. Laugeton, A.M., Principal.

A one-half inch advertisement in this department will cost you **\$**8.75.

A one inch advertisement will cost you \$17.50.

## **SCHOOL**

Distinctively Devoted to Developing Personalities

Genuine happy home life; personal attention and care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. One hundred acres; pine groves, 1000 feet of sasshors, ponics. Hygiens and morals are observed especially for results in health, character, and solucation. Gymnastics, Music, Handlwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish — native teachers. All branches of study under patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address

Rev. Thomas Bickford, Miss Faith Bickford, Principale, P.O. Bez T, East Brewster, Cape Cod, M.

## Weston School for Girls

39A St. James Street, Roxbury, Boston, Massachusetts

Situated on a quiet hilltop street, with large grounds for outdoor sports. Special courses for household sciences and handicrafts. College preparatory and general courses. Separate department for junior pupils. Fits girls for life as well as for examinations.

MRS ELISABETH MATHEWS-RICHARDSON, A. B., MISS LUCY JANE DOW, A. B., Principale.

#### RHODE ISLAND

#### ROYS

ademical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges—Military Academies

Formerly Priends School PROVIDENCE, R. I.

> Pennded in 1784. A School for Students from Good Homes

EPPER SCHOOL Prepares for ale, Harvard, rown, Welles-Brown, Welles-ley, Vastar, and other colleges, Munual training.

other colleges, other colleges, ine studio. Course in arts and crafts. Music. Munual training, lettle fields with cluder track, fine symmatium and switnings it provide for physical development and sports. A few scholarge to boys of unusual merit, OWER SCHOOL—Entirely distinct department for young boys parting for the Upper School. Fully graded classes. For catalogue, frees. SETH K. GIFFORD, Ph.D., Principal.

#### CONNECTICUT

#### *BOYS*

cademical and Preparatory Schools Colleges—Military Academies

COMBRETICUT, Wallingford

he Choate School A New England Preparatory School with a Lower School to young boys. A catalogue will be sent upon application, ith addresses of those who know intimately the school's ork and character.

GEORGE C. St. JOHN, Headmaster.

#### GIRLS

lcademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

CONNECTICUT, Lakeville.

Faconic School for Girls

Overlooking a beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills. Girls aught how to study.

MISS BERTRA BALLEY, B.S.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, St. Roban Terrace,

The Gateway

A School for Girls of all ages.
Miss Alice E. Reynolds, Principal.

Connecticut, Litchfield Co., New Milford.

Ingleside

A school for girls. Founded by Mrs. Wm. D Black. School year opens Tuesday, October 1, 1912. Mrs. William Black Pall, Patroness.

#### MAINE

#### BOYS

Mains, Portland, 63A State Street.

The Waynflete School

A high grade school for girls. Expense \$500. Fifteen resident and eighty day pupils. Outdoor life. Athletics. College certificate. For booklet, address the Principals,
Miss Crisrials, Miss Lowell.

#### VERMONT

#### BOYS

Vanuont, Saxton's River.

The Vermont Academy for Boys

An ideal school for wholesome training and thorough education. Special attention to life in the open. Cartificate to Colleges. Lower School for younger boys. Terms \$400-\$500. George B. Lawson, A.M., Principal.

#### NEW JERSEY

#### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges-Military Academies



Border

Purpos arship fo scientific

Facult body of

Inetru result, 1 vidual n

Locatk malaria.

School wholesor program etudent and drill and che

Rev T.



NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 6 College Ave.

Rutgers Preparatory School 146th year.

Prepares for college and life. Selected hoys, superior teachers, one a physical director, foster a fine school spirit toward study and sport. Separate school for younger boys. Summer camp. Catalogus. Tuition \$500. WILLIAM P. KELLY, A.M., Headmaster.

Morristown School College Preparatory Boarding School for Boys. Small classes. Individual attention. Partial self-government. Large new gymnasium All outdoor sports under expert supervision. Especially healthful location, 30 miles from New York. Lower School for Boys of 10 to 14. New Jersey, Morristown.

#### Blair Academy

Blairstown, New Jersey

In the beautiful, healthful highlands. Thorough courses preparatory to any college or scientific school. Thoroughly equipped buildings, 100-acre campus. Two gymnasiums, swimming pool, quarter-mile track. Athletic field. Liberally endowed. Tuition, \$350. 80 miles from New York. Opens September 11th. Catalogue on request.

JOHN C. SHARPE, A.M., D.D., Principal, P. O. Box L

For Boys

Pennington, N. J.

75th year Hegins September 18. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. 20 masters. New gammasium swimming pool. No fire danger Several at letic fields. All sports. It is ution, Mosic, Pipe Organ. Opening day speaker, President Hibben, of Princ ton. Farly application guarantees the ce rooms. Separate Jamor Department for boys under 14. Rates \$400 to \$500. For Year Book address.

FRANK MacDANIEL, A. M., Head Master, Box 7.

#### **NEW** JERSEY

#### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges Military Academies

A choosing a school for your boy you place character and scholarship foremost in your requirements. So do we in selecting boys for

## Peddie Instit

OUR AIM IS: "The Best Boys' School in America" We have an endowed school with an enviable record in fit-ting boys for college and for life; a strong faculty of success-ful experience here; splendid enthusiasm among our 250 boys. I Location nine miles from Princeton; region unsurpassed T Location wine miles from Princeton; region unsurpassed for health. Modern equipment New fire-proof dormitory. Sixty-acre campus, athletic field, gymnasium with indoor track and swimming pool. Laboratories, library, observatory, museum. Summer camp.

Two prepare for all colleges and engineering schools. Thorough business course Music.

TRates \$400 to \$500. Lower school for boys 11 to 14 years. Forty-seventh year opens Sept. 18, 1912. Catalogue and booklets sent on request.

E. W. SWETLARD, A. E., Principal. Box 6-1. Hightstown, R. J.

## RINCETON Preparatory School

College preparatory school for boys over fourteen. Rapid progress possible because of limited number of pupils (50) and freedom from rigid class organisation. Excellent equipment and facilities in the way of buildings and grounds. Special attention given to Athletica and moral welfare. 30th year Personal inspection invited.

For year book, address

J. B. FINE, Headmaster, Princeton, New Jersey.

#### GIRLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges



Ohristian Character our Boal

BOS-SECTARIAN. For girls of high character and purpose. Possesses every advantage offered by any similar school, regardless of cost Buperior equipment 167 acres. Pure water. Faculty of 18. Trained nurse. Athletics. Pipe organ. 25 planos. Special course for high school graduates. 175 students. Entrance any time. Catalogue.

B.D. Frin., Basketistawn, N. J. JORATHAN M. MESEER, Ph.D., D.D., Prin., Hacketistown, N. J.

New Jeaser, Bridgeton (Near Philadelphia.)

IVY Hall MISS MACDONALD AND MISS FINN'S

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS;

College-Preparatory and Finishing courses. Certificate
admits to leading colleges. Exceptional advantages in music.

Boating, basket ball, tennis.

NEW JEESEY, Atlantic City.

Armitage School for Girls

College, preparatory and finishing courses, domestic science. Wonderful Winter Climate, riding, tenuis, swimming. Write for catalogue, Music, art, Horse-back

#### PENNSYLVANIA

#### nors

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges—Military Academies

PENNSTLVANIA, Bucks Co., George School P. O.
George School Under management of Society of Friends. Thorough college preparation. Beautiful grounds, 227 acres. New Gymnasium and Laboratories. Large athletic field. Healthful location, 25 miles north of Philadelphia. For catalog address. George A. Walton, A.M., Principal

#### PENNSYLVANIA

#### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges-Military Academies

#### UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA Wharton School and Commerce

University education for business. Shortens period of apprenticipality and fits for more rapid advancement to higher positions. Study of Business, Law Preparatory, Credit, Banking and Finance, Corporation Organization, Accounting, Commerce and General Economics, Pull University courses. The culture, associations, ideals and athletic advantages of University life. High school training necessary for entrances. Write for catalogue and state course in which interested.

James T. Tours, Discrete. Logan Hall, Bug 4, University of Pennsylvania, Philodolphia.

PHENETLYANIA, Philadelphia, 805 Chestmut Street. Strayer's Business College

High School boys over 17 and other young men of fair edu-cation and ability prepared for and placed in positions paying \$900 a year at the start. 1564 students last year. Every graduate employed. Write for particulars.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bethlebem.

Bethlehem Preparatory School

Beautiful country. Large grounds. New buildings. Gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic fields. 1400 hoys prepared for college in 34 years. Individual attention and Christian training. Catalogue. H. R. Forring, Head Master.

A Country School Within City Limits.

## The PHILLIPS BROOKS

careful attention to proparation for recitation and to the cultivation of a desire for good reading and right habits of study. Men teachers. New gymtasium, LLUSTRATED YEAR BOOK, Atapic playgrous

ALFRED C. ARNOLD, Handmaster,

4224 Bultimure Ave

## Mercersburg Academy

Mercersburg, Pa.

AIM OF THE SCHOOL—A therough physical, mental and

training for college or business.

SPIRIT OF SCHOOL—A manify tene of self-refiness under Christian matters from the great universities. Personal attention to each key.

LOCATION—In the country, on the western slope of the famous Cumber, and Valley one of the à boj.

ÉQUIP



#### PENNSYLVANIA

#### BOYS

ademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges—Military Academies

#### For School Boys

's thorough and benest school, the kind of school to which sible parents during to send their sees."—Bishop Whitaker.

The uniform success of our graduates in life, both at college and in business, is proof of our sound methods in training boys from 10 to 18 years of age.

The refinement of our home-life and the careful individual instruction by experienced teachers produce in our students contentment, culture, and scholarship. Our situation is bealthful, naturally beautiful, and free from undestrable induences. Our grounds are large, 30 acres in all. Our buildings are new.

Athletics are encouraged both on the large athletic field and in the gymnasium but are closely supervised as an essential part of a boy's education. Our limited number of students permit aspecial attention to each boy's health, morals, scholarship and comfort.

You can wisely trust your boy to our care.

For Ministrated catalogue, with further details, address.

For situstrated catalogue, with further details, address

Charles Henry Strout, A. M., Headmaster, VAYNE, PA. (14 miles from Philadelphia)

GIRLS cademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

#### -The Birmingham School, Inc.-

For Girls. An excellent school offering either Academic or College Preparatory Courses. Beautiful and healthful location in the mountains. On main Line P. R. R. Gymnasium. Physical training. Por catalogue address

A. R. GRIER, Pres., Box I, Birmingham, Pennsylvania

PENNSTLYANIA, Ogontz School P. O. Box F.

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia. The late Mr. Jay poke's fine property. Park of 65 acres. The social and mily life is a distinguishing feature. Catalogue and views on quest.

MISS SYLVIA J. EASTMAN Principals.

MISS A. A. SUTEBBLAND Principals.

PRINKETLYANIA, Overbrook. Aiss Sayward's School for girls, in charming, his Sayward's School for girls, in charming, his Sayward's School for girls, in charming, his sayward special courses. Cerficate admits to leading colleges. Musical department, hydral training, outdoor sports, horseback riding. Develops taracter, mind and body. Historical catalogus.

Miss S. Janet Sayward, Principal.

PERMSTLYANIA, Lancaster Co., Litits. inden Hall Seminary

Organized 1746, aims to develop home-loving and home-naking young women.

REV. CHAS. D. KREIDER. Principal.

## The Baldwin School FOR GIRLS

BRYN MAWR, PENNA (20 Minutes from Philadelphia)
Preparatory to Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley Colleges. Also strong general course, with diploma for girls not
going to college. Within 21 years 247 students from this school
have passed the entrance examinations for Bryn Mawr College,
Certificate privileges. Resident native French and German
tembers, Fire-proof stone building. Extensive grounds. Athletics,
Jane L. Brawsell, A. R., Read of the School
Einsheth Ferrest Jehnsen, A. B., Associate Head of the School
For circulars address
The Baldwin School, P. O. Box H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

GIRLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

## Miss Cowles' School Giff.

(Highland Hall) Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Preparatory to Bran Mawr and Radelith.
Certificate frivite to Wellesler, Smith and Mt. Holyoke, Also strong general course. Realthful location in heart of Alleghany Mountaina, Pure spring water, Music, Art. Domestic Science. Large main building, all modern improvements; private baths. Gymnasium, and swimming-look Outdoor athletics in charge of physical director. Realth all departments. Catalogue on request.

Miss Emma Milton Cowles, A. B., Head of School

Miss Emma Milton Cowles, A. B., Head of School

DEVELOPS women of culture and personality But does for more: discovers each student's ambitions and abilities along practical lines, and fits her for any remunerative vecation which she may need of desire to pursue later in life. And does each thoroughly. Sarly training for possible emergencies is meet wise and prudent. He daughter should be left unprepared.

College Preparatory, College Departments, Conservatory of Music, Art, Arts and Crafts, Oratory, Courses in Domestic Arts and Helenors, Secretaryalip, Normal Kin-dergarten, as electives. Pres, healthful country life near Philadelphia. Unusual buildings. Rooms with pri-vate bath, Modernie terms.

Apply for catalogue to

## A Caltural and Practical School

M. H. REASER, Ph.D., President fra, THEODORA B. RICHARDS, Associate Jenkintown, Pa.

Young Women

#### CO-EDUCATIONAL

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

Penna., Perry Co., New Bloomfield, (25m. from Harrisburg)
New Bloomfield Academy Coeducational, 75th
year opens Sept. 18.
Courses: College Preparatory, Business, Normal, Music,
Special. Modern buildings. Healthful country location and
endowment permit low terms. Tultion and board \$225 to \$300.
For catalog address Ray, J. Stockton Robby, Ph. D., Director.

PERNSTLVANIA, Pennsburg, Box 103. Perkiomen Seminary Co-educational. New Bulldpus, athletic field.

Music, Blocution.
tobacco or hazing.

Small classes. Honor men in 30 colleges.
Strongly moral. No profanity, liquor,
\$250 to \$350. Catalogue free.
Ray. O. S. Kriebel, D.D., Principal.

PENNSTLVANIA, Williamsport, Box 905.

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

Co-educational. College Preparatory, Commercial, Scientific, Classical courses. Music, Art. 3310 per year. Noestras.
Two Gymnasiums, Term opens September 10th.
WM. PERRY EVELAND, Ph.D.

#### Wyoming Sen KINGSTON, PA. Seminary

Located in the famous Wyoming Valley among spurs of the Blue Mountains. Special attention given to providing the ablest teachers. Colleges preparation, business, music, art, oratory, domestic science. Certificate accepted by colleges. Classes average 10 to 15 pupils, Full provision for athletics, Modern buildings with every convenience. A high grade co-educational preparatory achool, Yearly rates \$400 Sixty-night year opens September 18th.

For catalogue address

u L., L. SPRAGUE, D.D., President u

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**GIRLS** 

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

**GIRLS** 

Academical and Preparatory Schools

Dist. of Columna, Washington, Mintwood Pl. and 19th St. Bristol School For Girls. French Residence. Elective, Preparatory, Academic and two years' Collegiate Courses. New \$50,000 fireproof building, connecting French and English houses. Gymnasium, awimming pool. Basketball, tennis. Capital advantages. Location high and healthful—park of five acres.

Miss Alice A, Batstol, Principal.

#### MARYLAND

#### BOYS

### The Tome School for Boys

An Endowed Preparatory School

¶Its unusual results are due to the best faculty which can be secured;

To the careful supervision of the lives of the students;

To the most generous provision for their health and comfort.

It is known as the most heavily endowed school in America. It claims recognition as a school where the highest standards of scholarship and character are maintained.

¶It insists upon thorough and efficient teaching and offers an unusually extensive curriculum.

A completely equipped Lower School for Little Boys.

Riustrated Prospectus on Request Thomas Stockham Baker, Ph. D., Port Deposit, Md.

de de la maria de la la maria de la proposición de la maria del maria del maria de la maria de la maria de la maria de la maria del maria del maria de la maria della de

Chevy Chase College and Seminary

A Home School for Young Ladies. Special advantages in Music, Art, Elecution and Domestic Science. Campus of eleven acres. Golf and other outdoor sports. Healthful incation at Chevy Chase, "Suburb Beautiful," Artesian water. Address Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Barken, Prins.

District of Columnia, Washington, 1729 Connecticut Ave. The Colonial School for Girls Proparatory. and elective courses. Preparation for European travel. Two months of resident study in Florida. Music, Art, Language, Expression. Advantages of the Capital fully utilized. Out-of-door recreation and sports. Music Charlotte C. Everett, Pris.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.

#### Fairmont

A Home School you Gints. Playground adjoining. Catalogue on request.

District of Columbia, Washington, 1906 Florida Ave.
Gunston Hall A School for Girls. Established 1883.
Ginston Hall A School for Girls. Established 1883.

United the School of Columbia, Section of Contificate privilege. Music, Art, Expression. New building, specially planned for the school. Athletics.

Mrs. Beverley R. Mason, Principal.

Miss E M. Clark, LL.A., Associate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, Mount St. After. National Cathedral School for Girls Probuilding, enlarged on account of increased pupilage from 50 to 100 boarding pupils. In Cathedral Close of 40 acres. Unrivalled music, art and special courses. Certificates to college. The Biehop of Washington, Pres. Board of Trustees.

MRS. BARBOOS WALESS, M.A., Prin.

The Misses Timlow's Boarding and

Day School for Girls, "Cloverside"

All branches and departments—Regular, Special and Advanced. Music and Art. The school stands for sound scholarship and broad culture. For detailed information, address Miss E. W. Timlow.

District of Columbia, Washington.

Washington College For stris and young women.

Capital: park of 10 acres, choicest educational and social edvantages, refined associations, most beautiful bome life. Preparatory, Certificate and College Courses, Music, Art, Election, Domestic Science. Literature on request. Address F. Miniters, President.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 2103-09 S. Street, N. W. Washington Seminary The Smallwood-Wilber Washington Seminary School for Girls. A beautiful home, refined associates. Academic, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Post-Graduate Courses offering advanced English. Civics, Ethics, Music, Art, Languages Travel Class. Gymnasium. Tennis.

Mrs. G. T. Smallwood, Mrs. Wr. A. Wilsun, Principals.

#### MARYLAND

**GIRLS** ademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

#### Aaryland College FOR WOMEN

iburbe of Baltimore. Near Washington. Campus, 12 acres, 200 rest trees. Five buildings. Large and elegant new fireproof slidings, some rooms with private baths. New furniture. very modern convenience. Large faculty. New Pipe Organ, iperior Music Conservatory. Field sports, gymnasium, swiming pool. For Righ School graduates two and three year scenes ading to Mt.B. and A.B. Researches. Bend for catalogue.

Charles Wesley Sallagher, D. D., Bex S, Littherville, Md.

otre Dame of Maryland A College for Women cool Sisters of Notre Dame to train the body, mind and it—to develop true womanhood. Magnificent buildings a beautiful park of 70 acres. Rowing, basketball, tennis, key. Instructors all specialists Regular and elective trues. Music, Art. Write for catalog.

MARYLAND, Prederick. he Woman's College Offers a practical, wellcelectives, leading to B.A. degree. Preparatory Departmt. Diplomas granted in Music, Art and Election. Pracal and Normal courses in Domestic Science. Terms \$300,
John B. Apple, Pd.D., President.

#### MUNICIOTA

#### BOYS

MIRREROTA, Faribouit. hattuck School 46th year opens Sept. 17, 1912 hattuck School Distinguished for manliness of aduates; careful selection of boys; personal training; sepate family school for little boys; judicious military physical aming. Investigation invited. Address for catalog.

REV. JAMES DOBBIN, D.D.

#### CALIFORNIA

#### GIRLS

California, Pasadena Otton School for Girls. 23rd year. Certificates admit to astern Colleges. Art. Music, Gymnasium, Tennis, Riding. fillations—Paris, Berlin. Anna B. Orton, Principal, Dept.G.

#### MICHIGAN

BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges-Military Academies

#### OHIO

BOYS Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges—Military Academies

Onto, Germantown, (near Dayton).

Miami Military Institute

Thorough college preparatory and courses leading to degrees. Individual instruction and personal care. Selected class of boys. Commandant U.S. Army Officer. Modern buildings. Gymnasium. Athletics. Write for catalog.

Ozvon Grapp Brown, President, Box 77.

Onio, Cleveland.

University School for profit. Offers exceptional opportunities in the preparation of boys college; strong faculty, manual training, athletic field, gymnasium, swimming pool, running track, bowling alleys. Many unusual features make this school worth investigating. Address HARRY A. Peters, Principal, 7018 Hough Ave.

**GIRLS** Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

Onto, Oberlin.

Kindergarten Training

Miss B. E. Montgomery, President Ohio Kindergarten Association, Principal. Courses in Oberlin College, possible, 19th year begins Sept. 25th, 1912. For catalogue address BECRETARY OBERLIN KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION, Drawer Y.

Ozro, Cincinnati, Avondale, Lenox Place.

The H. Thane Miller School for Girls Limited in numbers. College preparatory and advanced courses. Special advantages in Languages, Literature, History, Music, and Art. Preparation for foreign travel Address Mas. E. Park Smith Miller or Miss Emma Louise Parky, A.M.

CO-EDUCATIONAL

Academical and Preparatory Schools— Colleges

Onto, Austinburg.

Grand River Institute

Thorough work, home surroundings, ideal location. Academic, Normal, Music, Art Courses. BOARD, ROOM AND TURTION ONLY \$175 PER YEAR. Large endowment makes this possible. Address, "The Principal."

#### OHO

Musical Colleges

## Dana's Musical Institute

WARREN, OHIO

Forty-fourth year, Music taught in all its branches. Lessons deliy and private. The dormitories for pupils. Pure water, beautiful city, and healthy Superior faculty. Pine recital hall, with an orthestral concert and soloists every Wednesday night. Send for 64-page catalogue blue book and historical statch to

WILLIAM H. DANA, R.A.M., President.

#### INDIANA

BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges—Military Academies

Indiana, Terro Hauto.

Rose Polytechnic Institute A College of Enin Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Chemical Engineering
and Architecture. Extensive shops, well-equipped laboratories in all departments, expenses low. 29th year. For catalogue and professional register of alumni, address
C. L. Mess, President.

## HOWE

HOWE, INDIANA

A TEACHER FOR EVERY TEN BOYS

Every Boy Recites Every Lesson

Every Day

Graduates admitted to leading col-lings on certificate.
Estate of 150 acres. Nine Fine Buildings. Thorough sanitation Healthful country life. All achievies sports. Beautiful lakes.

Separate School

for Younger Boys

For illustrated estalogue address

The Rev. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector Box 208

#### **ARKANSAS**

#### GIRLS

Aukaneas, E<u>u</u>reka Springs.

Crescent College and Conservatory

For Women. On top of the Ozarks. Famous health resort. \$300,000 fireproof building Elevator. Rooms with private bath. Preparatory and College Courses. Certificate privilege. Music, Art, Expression. Domestic Science. Horseback riding, Catalogue. Address Caescent College, Dept. R.

#### INDIANA

**GIRLS** 

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

Tudor Ball

Boarding and Day School for Girls
1562 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.,
Day School, 160 pupils; Boarding popils, 30. Certificate add
to Vanar, Wellesley, Smith, Camell, Mr. Holyako, Academic con
for pupils not going to college, Marie, Art, Voice Column, Has
hold Science. Native French and Garman Trackens. Ribbs shot
all departments. 12th year opens September 18th.

18thop FREDOMIA ALLEM, Fa. B. (Surveil), Prin.

#### MISSOURI

GIRLS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

Missount, St. Charles, Box 292.

Lindenwood Junior College For Womes.

1831. Courses in Music and Art; excellent Preparatory Department. Modern buildings throughout. Ideal climater, only 50 minutes from St. Louis. Terms \$325. For catalog address GROEGE FREDRIC Avans, Ph.D., President.

Missouri, St. Louis Forest Park University Sand year. College of Music, E. R. KEOEGER, Nordetrom-Carter, Voice, Galloway, Pipe Organ, V. Expression, Art. Domestic Science, Year, \$300. Sys School of Music. Anna Sasan Carras, France.

A one-half tech advertisement in this depart-ment will cost you \$8.75.

A one inch advertisement will cost you \$17.50.

#### ILLINOIS

BOYS

## Military and Navai Academy

Highland Park, Ill., and Lake Genera, Win.

A select school with a high standard of Academic work, supplemented by the physical, moral and social benefits of a Military and Naval life. Limited enrollment; refusences required. For catalogue which will be of interest to thoughtful and discriminating parents, address Col. R. P. DAVIDSON, Supt., Laka Geneva, Wisc

Illinois, Morgan Park, Box 19. Morgan Park Academy A Real School for Real Morgan Park Academy A Real School for Real Morgan Park Academy A Real School for Real Morgan Park Academy Boys; known for Omescher Building. A notable record for fitting boys, through personal attention, for College, Technical School, Business. Home influences, with military features. Chosen men teachers, Eve. work and eat with boys. Healthfully located, 14 miles from Chicago. Free illustrated catalog and "Results with Boys."

Talinois, Woodstock. (I hour from Chicago.)

Todd Seminary for Boys 1000 feet above the Todd Seminary for Boys 1000 feet above the bealthful. 65 years of successful training of boys 7 to 16 years old. Every graduate has proved himself a man. Highly commended by mothers. Our ideal—"For Every Todd Boy a Good Citizen." For book of facts, address Nosta Hill., Principal.



A Boy's Whole Time

Each hour of a boy's life at Lake Porent is finely filled. He is taught to mean, not to shirk, the responsibilities of His, and ensequently be succeeded and becomes a good citisen. Propares for any coher, university or technical school. House System, Non-Military. Five buildings. Witle for entalogue.

William Mather Lowis, Hendmanster.

Box 111, Lake Forest Academy. Lake Forest, Illinois.

Founded in 1857.

School principale value highly inquiries from serious and intelligent magazine readers. EF

#### ILLINOIS

CO-EDUCATIONAL clemical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

#### NORTH CAROLINA

**GIRLS** Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

#### NORTH CAROLINA

BOYS

NORTH CAROLINA, Greensboro. Greensboro Female College

Founded in 1838. Ideal home school for girls, with a distinctive Christian atmosphere. Limited number of students with small classes. Four years of collegiate work leading to A. B. degree. Beautiful location with unsurpassed health record. Students admitted on certificate from accredited High Schools. High standards and individual instruction For catalog, address Mas. LUCY H. ROBERTSON, President

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Golleges—Military Academies

M. C. Established 1793 COL. R. BINGHAM, Supt. ALONE IN THE UNITED STATES, has been enducted 118 years by Three Generations of Headnesters, from grandfather to grandson, who have prepared 30YS for Goliege and for Christian Citizenship over

BINGHAM'S Single Story Pairs of brick rooms, septrated by brick parapet. Fire Walle have been pronounced he Safnet Against Fire by Every Perent who has uspected them, and by every other visitor; whereas, in the last 20 years more than 1400 pupils have perished in School Fires in the United States, all in High Buildings, and many thousands have been burnt to death in other high buildings. Sanitation and Ventilation pronounced the BEST by 150 doctors. Average gain of 19 pounds the term of entrance accentuates our Climate, Fare and Care of Pupils. Military; to make Citizens and Men, not soldiers, Box 5

#### NORTH CAROLINA

BOYS

## OAK RIDGE INSTITU

FOR BOYS, 61st Year

Prepares for College, for Business, for Life. A healthful atmosphere pervades this school. Ideal physical environment, "God's Country"—in the footbills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. High standards of scholarship. Athletics encouraged. Non-denominational. Board and Tuition \$250.00 for one year. For catalog, write

J. A. & M. M. HOLT, Principals, Box 13, Oak Ridge, N. C.



#### **GEORGIA**

#### ROYS

schools, like men who create the world's standards in wary , must possess distinctive character and ability to produce results to those of their competitors.

### he Georgia Military Academy,

South's Most Splendidly Equipped Prep School,

senits achieved, has won national repute and patronage and invites the investiof parents wishing the very best for their sons. Elegantly appointed in every
sultured home-life, a teacher grouped with about every 12 cadets for paramel
and night study, select and limited, ideal Southern elimate, elevation about
), arterian water, experienced teachers. Classical, Engineering and Commercial
grees, Military Department under U. S. Army Officer. Classed A by Wer

ot, Expenses \$800. Eight miles from Atlanta, the heart of the South.

COL. J. C. WOODWARD, A. M., President, College Park, Go.

#### **GIRLS**

#### AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE

DECATUR (6 miles from Atlanta), GA. Letters. Science. Philosophy. Home Economics.

Resident students limited to 300. For catalog, address F. H. GAINES, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

A one-half inch advertissment in this department will cost you \$8.75.

A one-inch@dvertisement will cost you \$17.50.

#### BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE

#### Foreyth, Georgia

An Ideal Home School for young women, in an atmosphere of Christian culture and refinement. Unsurpassed physical location in foothills of middle Georgia, with mild winter climate and excellent health conditions. 52 acres in campus.

Excellent faculty representing American and European institutions. Pour years' collegiate work, leading to A. B. degree.

Full departments of Music, Art, Expression, Household Economics. Preparatory Department.

Gymnasium with tennis, baskethall, etc.

Write for attractive catalogue A.

C. H. S. JACKSON, A. M., LL-D., Precident

## BRENAU

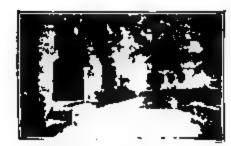
The College of the South for Young Ladies



## COLLEGE

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

Two Institutions combined for purpose of providing course of study adapted to the needs of woman. Music, Oratory, Art or Domestic Science may be included in regular College course for a degree, or as special courses as pre-



ferred. Buildings 24; grounds 97 acres. Faculty 44; students enrolled 500; States represented 30. Location among foothills of Blue Ridge Mountains, famed for health. Seven trains daily to Atlanta. Address P. O. Box 14.



#### TENNESSEE

#### BOYS

cademical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges-Military Academies

#### TENNESSEE

#### **GIRLS**

Academical and Preparatory Schools-Colleges

rollments from searly every State. Offers thorough preparatory courses to colleges, government academies

the South." Choice city advantages. Magnificently equipped buildings. Charming 20 sere hilltop Park. Twenty per cent. Northern students. Unprecedented health record. Filtered distilled water. Experienced faculty, graduates and postgraduates of best American and foreign universities. Practical teaching imparting refinement and culture, instilling worthy standards and womanly ideals. Right of certification to other colleges. Schools of Art, Expression, Modern Languages, Physical Education, Domestic Science. Diplomas awarded by Schools. Send for Music catalogue. Gymnasium, bowling alley, tennis, hockey, golf, basket ball, rowing, swimming, walking, horseback riding. Limited number new students. Barly registrations necessary. Address Belmont College, Box H.

A one-half inch advertisement in this department will cost you \$8.75.

A one lach advertisement will cost you \$17.50.

#### KENTUCKY

#### BOYS

Academical and Preparatory Schools Colleges-Military Academics

Tennaesas, Nashville.

Buford College Limited, Select Home College, Higher Culture of Women, Splendid location, equipment, opportunities. Four years' College Course, Conservatory advantages in Art, Music, Expression. Corresponding degrees. Re-opened 1911-9-21 Year-book C. free. Mz., E. G. Buyonn, Regent. Mss. E. G. Buyonn, President.

TENNESSEE, Nashville,
Ward Seminary For Girls and Young Women. 48th
Year. Seminary and Special
Courses, College Preparation. Conservatory of Music. 178
Boarding Pupils. Complete appointments. City advantages,
Outdoor sports. Delightful climate. For catalog, address
J. D. Blanton, LL.D., President.

The	Review	of	Reviews	Educational	Directory
-----	--------	----	---------	-------------	-----------

VIRGINIA BOYS

## How Can I Regain Nerve Health?

#### Armeld Besnett,

the famous novellet,

writes:
"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

#### Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.,

the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London-

"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

John Burroughs, the distinguished naturalist and author writes:
"I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen My elect is fifty per cent better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improv-

Charles In Circles

HOW many men and women have put just this question to themselves—when they are clutching at every straw trying to ward off the dismal consequences of overwork, worry or illness!

Under the stress of present-day life—our nerves feel the strain first—a strain that announces as plainly as speech that nerve energy is sapped. And when this happens when nerves are on the ragged edge—their health becomes seriously impaired.

Normally your nerves are masters of themselves—wonderfully efficient agents of health—renewing lost energy by selecting the food they require. But when exhaustion creeps on, they are too often reduced to actual food need-

a need that must be promptly met with a nd answer.

The function of SANATOGEN in nervehaustion is definite. It supplies energy that easily and naturally converted into nervefor—the nourishment hungry nerves require and must have. The scientific combination glycero-phosphate and purest albumen afrds the maximum of ideal nerve food—food at is easily absorbed by the stomach—and en transmitted to the nerve cells in the form invigorating and revitalizing energy.

Sanatogen is recognized—and endorsed r fifteen thousand physicians as a genuine constructive force in nervous exhaustion. he lead of this multitude of scientific menid the many famous men and women who we received lasting benefits from Sanatogen must instill confidence in you — confidence at should make it natural for you to follow ieir lead—the lead of experience.

#### This Remarkable Book FREE

We sak you carnestly to get acquainted with . Sanatogen. Investigate our claums first if you like and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write us for our book, 'Our Nervez of Tomor-row,' written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanstogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.90, \$3.60.

Get Sanatogen from your druggist-if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price,

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO. 24 A Irving Place New York

 The Review	of Reviews-	-Advertising	Section	

 The Review of	t Keviews—Advertising	Section

 The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section							

### Paint and Stencil Your Walls

Make the interior of your home artistic, and at the same time give it a durable and permanent finish, not only by painting the woodwork but also by painting and stenciling the walls. With painted walls you may have the tints and combinations that exactly express your own tastes. Such walls form an ideal background for pictures. Paint made of

## Dutch Boy Painter Pure White Lead

and pure Imseed oil is the right thing for interior as well as for exterior use. walls may be washed. One soiled spot does not require the redecoration of an entire room. When stenciled with good designs they add an air of rich and exclusive decoration to the rooms that is impossible with any other kind of treatment.

#### Stencils for Less than Cost

Send us the certificate below and we will send you our new stencil catalogue showing one hundred designs. Then you may select any you like and we will furnish them to you at one half the catalogue price. Or send us the certificate with ten cents now and we will send a stencil out ready to reproduce the delicate Chippendale design shown at the bottom of this advertisement, together with the catalogue Send certificate to

NATIONAL LEAD CO. Stencil Department 111 Broadway, New York

This is the design

#### Paint Points (8)

For outside painting white lead and linseed oil make the one really durable weather-proof paint. They pencirate together the pores of the surface painted and anchor there with minute tentacles. White lead paint withstands beat or cold. rain or snow, and always stays smooth and elastic,

Send for Paint Points No. 92 Full of helpful suggestions on painting,

#### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

BRANCHES IN New York Chicago r Tork Hopton Bulble ( cago Circuland St. Ionin Sin (John T Low's & Hoot. Ca., Philipinh (Nutlentl Look & Oll Ca., Philipinh



 The	Review	of	Reviews-	Advertising	Section	
				•		
						•

 The	Review	ot	Reviews-	-Advertising	Section

When planning a Manainn, a Bungalow, a Farm, a Sleeping-Porch or just a Fence, remember—"With CYPRESS you BUILD BUT ONCE."

Let our "ALL-BOUND HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Bultable Commit.

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS. ASSOCIATION

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
1203 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW DEMEDIATELY

LIQUID GRANITE
MARK
hing floors in the most durable manner pos-

hing floors in the most durable manner posuality has made it the best-known and most d of all varnishes. There is no substitute.

LUXEBERRY

finest rubbed (dull) or polished finish on odwork. It has for years been the standch all other varms's makers have worked.

ELASTIC INTERIOR

rior woodwork exposed to severe wear and full gloss, such as window sills and sash, and kitchen woodwork. It stands the map and water to an unusual degree.

ELASTIC OUTSIDE

it doors and all other surfaces exposed to ir. Dries dust free in a short time and great durability under the most trying additions.

LUXEBERRY

row yachts, boats, canoes and other marine uses either inside or outside. It is impossible to produce a more lasting varnish to withstand the trying conditions of marine use.

## Here's Your Guide to All Good Varnishing!

First—Berry Brothers' label on the can.

Second—One of the above five names at the top of the label.

These five satisfy all the needs of

the average user who goes to his dealer or his painter for varnish.

And there is no way to get greater satisfaction—

There's no way to be more certain of the durability, economy and handsome appearance of the varnished surface—than by specifying the Berry Brothers' Label, and seeing, personally, that it is "on the job."

You can always afford to use the best varnish. And you can always

afford to spend the little time it takes to see personally to its selection and use.

Tear out this page and file it away for your guidance the next time

you have varnishing to be done. It will help you get full satisfaction —whether you have only one floor to be finished or every

room in a new house.

Better still, send for our free book: "Choosing Your Varnish Maker"—of interest to all present and prospective users of varnish.

Any dealer or painter can supply you with Berry Brothers' celebrated varnishes.

## BERRY BROTHERS, Limited

Established 1858

FACTORIES: Detroit, Mich., Walkerville, Out.

# ARROW COLLARS and SHIRTS

SOFT finished for Summer wear. "Nassau," a particularly good-fitting outing collar, and Arrow Shirts in fast colorings and uncommon patterns.

Collars, 2 for 25c.

Shirts, \$1.50 & \$2.00

Send for booklets, CLUETT, PRABODY & COMPANY, 463 River Street, TROY, N. Y.



Copyright, U. S. A., 1919, by The S. V. D. Company,

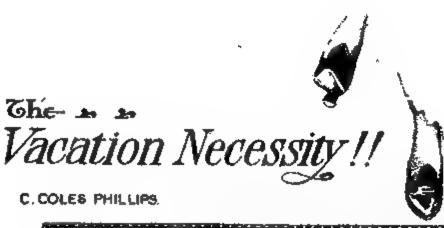
## "Bank on" B. V. D.

## And Draw Comfort-Interest All Summer.

Don't overheat and overweight your body with tight-fitting, full-length undergarments. Wear cool Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers or Union Suits. They are made of light, durable, woven materials, soft to the skin. Quality of fabrics, true-to-size fit, careful workmanship and long wear

The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section	<del></del>

The Review	of Reviews	-Advertising	Section	



Boston

TorYour Home

A 7 x 11 reprint of this C. Celes Phillip lips, for framing, medied upon receipt of tire cents postage.

Bold by leading Stationers, Jewelers, etc., everywhere. Avoid the substitutes.

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N. Y.
Chicago San Francisco Montreal London

# The SPECIAL KODAKS

They take what you want when you want it.

Snap-Shots on cloudy days, snap-shots in light stade—even in-door snap-shots when conditions are right—all these are easily possible with the Special Kodaks.

They are pocket cameras, so light the you carry them where you will; they are Kodaks, st simple that you readily learn to use them; they are capable instruments, so efficient that they take what you want, when you want it.

IN DETAIL:—Zeiss variable indicated speed second on the Nos 3 and rack and pinion for focusulight with Kodak film cart Black leather bellows, hear

record on the No 2 and to  $\frac{1}{280}$  of a roosures. Richard sliding fronts, a sockets. Load in day-covered with finest Persian morocco.

Black leather bellows, heavily nickeled fittings. Correct in design and accurate in every detail of construction.

No. 1 Special Kodak, for pictures, - - 2½ x 4½ inches, \$50.00 No. 3 " " " - - 3½ x 4½ " 52.00 No. 3 A " " " - - - 3½ x 5½ " 65.00

#### EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

Kodak Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail

ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.

The Review of Reviews-Advertising Section

The	Review	ot	Reviews	-Advertising	Section

# ASK OUR MOTOR DEPARTMENT

Write to this department about your motor, or the type of motor you think of buying,—any automobile problems that confront you, technical or otherwise. Write also as to the suitability or whereabouts of any kinds of accessories, or motoring literature.

We have added to our staff the most competent technical authority we could find to give this service to readers of the Review of Reviews. No charge for answers, which will come promptly by mail.

Such answers as we consider of special interest to other readers will also be printed below.

Address, Motor Service Bureau, The Review of Reviews Co., New York City

### CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOTOR SERVICE BUREAU CONDUCTED BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

No. 1090.—Please tell me if it is practicable to apply an arrangement for spark starting to a car having high tension magneto ignition only, and no dual system, so that a self-starter of the acetylene

type can be used. - Worcester, Mass.

It seems to us that under these conditions the best plan is to install an entirely separate, and distinct system of battery ignition upon which the motor can be started on the spark. The great advantage in doing this is that the car then has a complete reserve system of ignition and can be operated satisfactorily in case the magneto fails and can still be used if the magneto has to be sent away for repairs. The presence of the complete reserve system enables one to tell at once whether defective running of the motor is caused by faulty ignition or by defective carburetion or some other cause. The expense of installing such a system may be objectionable but it is a great satisfaction to have a reliable reserve ignition sys-There are some engines which have no shaft on which a timer or distributer can be located, and there may be some instances in which another set of spark plugs cannot be provided for, but these are quite rare. A combined timer and distributer with a single coil and a second set of spark plugs with a battery of five dry cells and the proper switch connections constitute a complete reserve system. If it is not desired to go so far as to put in a new system, we think that the manufacturer of the magneto which happens to be in use should be consulted as to whether the magneto system can be modified into a dual system in any way. If this cannot be done in a practical manner it may be possible to install an ordinary vibrator coil, set of dry cells and starting button so connected that the secondary current of the vibrator coil will be distributed by the magneto distributer to the cylinder which is in firing order when the button is pressed. The manufacturer of the magneto should be consulted as to whether this can be done and as to the method of making the connections.

No. 1100.—Can you tell me anything concerning the so-called tire fillers which are on the market?

-Cornell, Illinois.

While we have little firsthand knowledge concerning these fillers, because of their being comparatively little used, we understand that they are compositions of such materials as glucose, glue and glycerine which are of a somewhat springy nature. The mixture is forced into a pneumatic tire, when in a melted condition, by means of air pressure and solidifies therein remaining, however, in a somewhat resilient condition. A tire so filled, it is claimed, cannot de-

flate through puncture and of course requires no pumping up. Of course it cannot be expected that a tire thus filled with a semi-solid material can be as elastic as a tire inflated with air, and it cannot be expected that it should ride so easily as a regular pneumatic tire. Whatever lack of elasticity it possesses leads to more severe stresses in the axles and other parts of the running gear than are experienced in the use of pneumatic tires, and in the adoption of filled tires account should be taken of this fact just as it should be when solid rubber tires are substituted for pneumatics.

No. 1102.—What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of the long and short stroke motor, especially as regards durability and economy of fuel and oil? Can a car equipped with magneto but without batteries be depended upon to start promptly?—

Poland, Ohio.

The bore being the same, the longer the stroke, within rather wide limits, the greater the output from the motor in the proportion of the 0.6 power of the stroke, approximately. The long stroke motor, however, is considerably heavier than the short stroke motor for a given output. While there is a general impression prevailing that the long stroke motor is more flexible than the short stroke motor. that is, that it will run satisfactorily, under load, through a wider range of speed variation, the quetion is by no means settled, particularly as there are a number of factors beside the ratio of stroke to bore upon which flexibility depends. The advantages of the long stroke motor are more apparent in vehicles intended for rather low speeds, such as town cars. than in touring cars, because the lower rotative speed of the long stroke motor makes it easier to effect the gear reduction required. Large bore motors cannot, in practice, be successfully given very large stroke-bore ratios. As to durability of the two types very little can confidently be asserted at the present time, but practice will determine whatever difference may exist in this regard.

The long stroke motor is more economical of gasoline because there is less cooling surface exposed to the ignited charge per unit of output than in the short stroke motor. As to oil economy we have no

reliable information.

A vehicle motor can be depended upon to start reliably on the magneto, without battery auxiliary and this practice is extensively followed in Europe. Such a motor must usually be spun or at least cranked energetically in order to speed up the magneto sufficiently to give a good spark. With motors of large bore and high compression, considerable





# The Royal Coach-Then and Now

DURING the 16th and 17th centuries, only the nobility rode in coaches—hence the name royal coach, signifying the highest type of vehicle construction.

In the Electric Vehicle of today we have the modern royal coach; but there is more real comfort and luxuriousness in the Electric than ever was possible in those splendid equipages of the past.

I The Electric Vehicle is refined enough and exclusive enough in appearance to suit the most aristocratic, formal occasion. It is commodious enough for a family outing—dignified enough for the business or professional man.

With all its niceties of design and equipment, the Electric is the staunchest, sturdiest specimen of carriage building. It has sufficient power to satisfy every normal desire for speed, but even children may drive it with safety.

The Electric does away with the necessity for a chauffeur—it takes scarcely any time to learn its simple operation. Its general serviceability in all sorts of weather and its extreme economy of maintenance make it the one car for every member of the family—the car desirable for you.

Before you buy any car—consider the Electric

## ELECTRIC VEHICLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

BOSTON

**NEW YORK** 

CHICAGO

(2





# No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

The best way to judge a tire, perhaps, is to know what you get for the money.

And we believe that tire buyers are entitled to know. So we here announce our profit.

# The Tire That Outsells All Others

In the first place note that No-Rim-Cut tires now outsell all others.

Ours is by far the largest output ever known. Our present capacity is 3,800 tires daily. By July 1st it will be 5,000 tires daily—automobile tires alone.

We have also the most modern equipment. Our machinery is largely new. For the demand for these tires, in the past two years, has increased by 500 per cent. It has trebled in the past year alone.

So no concern in America has lower cost of production if it makes an equal tire.

### Last Year's Profit 8.57 Per Cent

With all these advantages, our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires was 8.57 per cent—close to 8½ per cent.

That is due to the fact that we use Up-River Para—the costliest rubber, but cheapest on the mileage basis.

It is due to the fact that we use costly longfibre Sea Island cotton which, in the end, is cheapest for fabrics.

It is due to the fact that we make wrapped tires instead of moulded tires, because wrapped tires serve the user best.

It is due to giving oversize without extra cost.

It is due to making No-Rim-Cut tires cost the same as clincher tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra.

The point is this:

Tires can't be made more economically than in this mammoth, modern plant.

Men can't stay in this business on a smaller margin of profit. The business is risky, materials are fluctuating, and good tires are guaranteed.

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get as much for your money as any maker ever can give. And you know what you get.

If you consider that fair, it's another reason for insisting on these premier tires.











# 90% Manufactured—Six Cylinders—48 h.p. Chrome-Nickel Steel—\$1850

¶Whenever the EVERITT "SIX" enters a new neighborhood, it immediately becomes the storm center of a discussion which inevitably results to the advantage of the EVERITT.

¶ Everyone who examines it finds a score of features greatly in excess of existing standards of value.

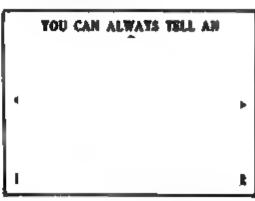
¶One of the first surprises—It is manufactured to an extent not exceeded by any other car in America.

This fact alone, price considered, is rather remarkable—the more so since the majority of cars at or about \$1800 are not only four-cylinder cars, but assembled products to a greater or less extent.

¶ Here is a car which is 90% manufactured in the EVERITT plant—which sells for \$1850—and which has six cylinders instead of four.

¶ Investigation finds further that the motor construction is identical in principle with that of four other noted cars, none of which sell for less than \$4000.

\$1500—Wheelbase, 115
inches; Tires 3424
inches; Demountable
Rims; Equipment complete, including Top,
Windshield, two Gas
Lamps, three Oil Lamps,
Speedometer, Prest-OLite Tank, specially designed Tire Irous, unusually high-grade tool
equipment and Disco
Seif-Starter.



The examination into the had of materials used, the manus of manufacture and generosity of proportions cannot fail to convince as to the value of the EVERITT.

¶ And then more surprises:

The operating qualities are equal to the high-grade standard set by the materials and manufacture. The EVERITT is as fine in every

essential as the best cars in the six-cylinder feld.

Trom an engineering standpoint, the names of the builders of the EVERITT—B. F. Everitt, Wm. E. Metzger and Wm. Kelly—furnish postive assurance as to its excellence.

The character of the workmanship and experience embodied throughout the construction of the EVERITT guarantees lasting and satisfactory service. Every EVERITT owner or driver absolutely confirms this statement. "Ask them."

EVERITT "Six-48"—51856—Wheelbase, 127 inches; Tires 3624 inches, Demountable Rims; Equipment complete, including Disco Self-Starter, Top. Windshield, two Gas Lamps, three Oil Lamps, Speedometer, Prest-O-Lite Tank, specially designed Tire Irons on rear, Horn, Tools, etc.

STANDARD "EVELITT-36" — \$1254—
Whoelbase, 110 Inche;
Tirea, 34x2½ Inche;
Quick Detachable Rine;
Equipment complete,
including silk Moint
Top, Windshield see
Gas Lamps, three Of
Lamps, Generator,
Horn, Tools and Repair
Kit.

#### Everitt drivers know-"Ask them."

In other words, the EVERITT is 90% EVERITT-manufactured; it has six cylinders instead of four; and those cylinders are cast on the mono-bloc principle—in a unit.

¶ But this is only the beginning.

¶ In addition to being unsurpassed in the extent to which it is manufactured, the EVERITT is not surpassed by any high priced car in costliness of materials.

It is easy to talk in a vague and general way of "fine materials" and "high-grade construction"—but the EVERITT promptly furnishes specific information on this score that cannot be overlooked.

¶ A better steel than Chrome-Nickel is yet to be made. It is impossible to find a higher quality of steel in any car at any price.

The proportion of Chrome-Nickel utilized in the EVERITT is as great as the proportion of high-grade steel used in any car in the world and greater than the proportion used in most. With a full understanding of the EVERITY construction and value, it is not difficult to understand its onward march.

¶ A ride in this splendid car will strengthen every claim made for it. Arrange today with our new est dealer for a demonstration.

Catalog on request.

Metzger Motor Car Company, 109 Milwankee Ave., Detroit, Mich.

---- Use this Coupon----

Metzger Motor Car Co., 109 Milwankes Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Send Catalog and Dealer's Name











The FISK HEAVY CAR TYPE Tire is made in every style, to fit any rim. All Fisk Tires are identical in construction and quality. FISK PURE PARA TUBES have a lasting quality and superlative element of economy that cannot be found in any compounded tube.

# TIRES

**TOWN CAR TREAD** 

**BAILEY TREAD** 

trai appearance that speaks for its nonskidding qualities.

IF YOU ARE READY to select a new Tire Equipment it is worth while to do a bit of first hand investigating. Read the claims that Tire Manufacturers may put forth for individual makes; then put aside for future reference special records, selected testimonials and broad statements. Find out from personal inquiry among many users what the actual everyday and present-day results are from any given make of tire.

We rest our case on the verdict of our customers—anywhere and everywhere—including thousands whose names we have never heard and will never know.

We do this because our records show that it is safe for us to take this stand.

It is the percentage of tires that the manufacturer never hears of after they leave the factory that determines the real strength or weakness of any product.

FISK SERVICE MEANS mileage, direct representation in all large cities, distribution through the most reliable dealers and an honest interest that every tire that leaves the Fisk factory shall give its maximum value to the purchaser.

# The Fisk Rubber Company

Department R.

Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Direct Factory Branches in 35 Cities.







#### THREE SIXES

From the three six-cylinder models for 1913, "38-Six," "48-Six," and "60-Six," you may select a six-cylinder car suited exactly to your requirements in power and passenger capacity. Moreover, our dealers throughout the country can accept orders for immediate delivery.

## LONG STROKE MOTORS

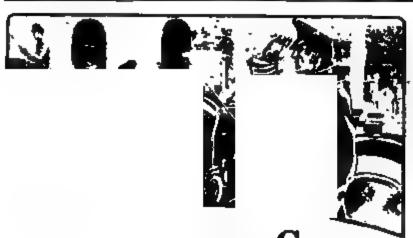
The 1913 Peerless six-cylinder motor has an exceptionally long stroke; it therefore possesses in an unusual degree the long-stroke advantages — flexibility, greater power and smoother action at low speeds.

THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OBIO

"60-six" seven-passenger touring







## our Car **Command Respect?**

They'll all take off their hats to your car if you keep it factorynew with LIQUID VENEER. Use it not only on the outside finish. but also on the leather seats, curtains, top and metal parts. It will make and keep everything bright and new and will make the care of the car easier and more effective.

is used exclusively by many of the foremost automobile manufacturers and gar-

ages for giving an added touch of beauty to cars. It acts as a food to the costly varnished surface and prevents it from cracking, checking and blistering.

No fussy directions to follow —simply moisten a bit of cheese cloth and go over your car with No drying to wait for. No separate operations—Liquid VENEER cleans all of your car at one "lick."

### Trial Bottle Free

Write for generous bottle of Liquid VENEER. It will win respect for your car.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY COMPANY, 253-D Liquid Veneer Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Keep a bottle of HOME OIL, our new product, in the kit for general oiling purposes.

strength is required to start on the magneto but with small bore motors no serious exertion is required.

No. 1103.—Please inform me as to the proper method of cleaning out the radiator and jackets of a vehicle motor with a soda solution. Just what preparation of soda should be used and in what masser?

-Washington, D. C.

The preparation of soda used is caustic soda, sodium hydrate, N.OH and the solution is usually made by dissolving two and one-half pounds of caustic soda in water to make one gallon. It is well to meaure the capacity of the cooling system and thes make up the required amount of the solution, and as it is highly caustic it should be made, if convenient, in an iron receptacle and care should be taken not to spill it upon the clothing or any other perish-It has some corrosive action on able material. aluminum and brass and a little upon rubber and d the circulating pump is of brass or has an aluminum housing it may be well to cut the pump out of the circulation by removing the connections which go to it and temporarily joining them together. It is customary to put the solution in the radiator and jackets at night and to draw it off next morning, flushing out the entire system thereafter with pure water supplied from a garden hose or some other convenient source. This treatment should remove the scale from all parts of the system and, if the solution is not left in too long, ought not seriously to injure any rubber connections that there may be nor damage the system in any way. As the nature of the incrustations in the jackets and radiator differ in different localties on account of the nature of the waters there used, we think it is a very good idea to consult a steam engineer who has charge of stationary boilers in the vicinity and ascertain what he uses to remove the scale from his boilers. As the problem of cleaning out radiators and jackets is very similar to that of cleaning the scale from steam boilers, the same methods are usually applicable to both problems.

No. 1106.—The radiator fan of my car runs upon ball bearings and one end of the bearing is supported by the radiator, which seems to act as a sounding board and gives forth a roar of greater or less intensity, depending upon engine speed and lubrication. Can you give me any hint as to how to obviate this noise?—Salem, New Jersey.

We suspect that your lan is out of running balance or it would not set up the vibration which causes the noise and we suggest that you have the fan taken off and let a good mechanic attempt to balance it and also to see whether any of the blades stand at angles different from the rest which might set up a violent shaking. We do not know the construction of this fan but you may find that by having a wire guard brazed or otherwise fastened around the tips of all the blades its stiffness would be so much increased that the tendency toward vibration would be greatly reduced. If the fan is not a good one and is weak or of an obsolete shape, we think perhaps you would do well to get a new one. We support that the ball bearing is adjusted without more than enough looseness to enable the fan to run free. If it is loose this would intensify the vibration. Possibly some little relief could be obtained by placing a cushion of rubber or some other soft material between the brace which runs to the radiator and the radiator itself, thus preventing the transmission of the vibration into the radiator.











### FOR AUTOMOBILES

Good oil gives you your money's worth irom your engines; bad oil ruins it. Why take chances?

is the highest quality that can be produced. Insist on getting it. Look for the checkerboard mark both on cans and barrels.

Our booklet, "Motor Lubrication," contains valuable lubricating information. Sent in return for your dealer's name.

George A. Haws, 66 Pine Street, N. Y.

Dealers : Write for "Help Sell" plan

FOR MOTOR BOATS

Why tire yourself pulling a boat? Why perspire, get over-heated and all tired out, when a few cents worth of gasoline and an

#### EVINRUDE MOTOR

will quickly and easily propel your boat all day.

The "Evinrude" Detachable Rowboat Motor can be attached to any rowboat in a minute. A turn of the wheel and your rowboat is a motorboat.

WEIGHS BUT SO POUNDS. WILL PROPEL A SOAT UP TO 8 MILES AN HOUR

Thousands in use all over the world.
So simple a child can run it. A strictly high-class outfit. The Czarina of Russia has four in use on her yacht. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for 24 page booklet illustrated in colors.

#### EVINRUDE MOTOR CO.

MOW Fore Selections. MOW Broadway, Dept. T.

303 Reed St.

MEWAUKEL WE





# Feather Bed Upholstery Or Good Springs . . . . .

# Which?

O YOU know why nine out of every ten cars now on the market advertise "deep upholstery"?

Because it's far cheaper to put hot, stuffy, sofa-pillow upholstery on top of a car than t is to put correctly-graded springs beneath it. The man who wants cool, luxurious rides on not summer days will choose the cool, sufficient upholstery and specialized springs of the

# Grant Six

WE DO not make the springs used on the GRANT SIX. We leave that to specialists, men whose brains, capital and time are devoted to that one purpose—the production of the finest springs in America. The largest automobile plant in the world can't build a spring as good.

It's the GRANT SIX idea in car building—the 1920 idea—let the specialist build your car. Go to the engine specialist for your motor—to the radiator expert for the radiator—to the gear specialist for your gears. Why try to build them yourself when you can buy better

parts and when you know that no one plant in the country can afford to employ the brains of the experts whose work is combined in the GRANT SIX. 894 expert engineers co-operated on the design and construction of the GRANT SIX—compare them with the ten or twenty men who plan and build the ordinary car.

Write for our illustrated folder. It ought to open your eyes to some facts about automobile construction that other manufacturers (for some reason or other) have never told you. We will send it by return mail.

DEALERS—Prospective buyers all over the country are writing in for this folder. It will interest you too. We still have some open territory and June deliveries waiting for live agents. Write to-day for our proposition.

## The Grant Motor Car Co.

2362 East 69th Street







### Why did your tire blow out?

h's a brief story. First a sharp stone cut the rubber. Then dirt and water were ground into the cut every time the wheel went round, until a sand-pocket was formed. Gradually the fabric rotted until it could no longer

stand the terrific strain. It had to give way. The blowout could have been prevented with a Shaler Vulcanizer.

A few minutes' application would have scaled the stone-cut permanently with a weld of new rubber as strong as the tire itself. Your tire would have given twice as many miles of

It cost you \$40.00 to be careless. A ten-dollar Shaler would have saved the tire.

#### FREE - a book about your tires

"Care and Repair of Tires" tells about the approved methods and appliances for saving tires. Contains emergency repair hints, tables of correct sizes and pressures—dozens of things that you ought to know. A copy will be mailed to you free if you write for it at once,

C. A. SHALLER CO. 1201 Fourth St. Waupun, Wis.



### Stewart Speedometer

The perfect speed and distance measure. A beauty in appearance; a marvel in accuracy

Speedometers costing more than the Stewart are priced high, not because they are better, but only because they are fewer. The extra price doesn't represent value; it only means a smaller output.

Stewart speedometers are on four out of five care. Other makers can't supply a comparable instrument at double the price.

They save you from arrest and accidents, keep track of your season mileage, save you money on tire adjustments, help you follow guide-book mileage when touring, and in other ways help you enjoy your car and operate it economically. omically.

Guaranteed for Five Years Magnetic principle—slow moving parts, hardened and polished, no wear; ball and jewel bearings. Simple offormeter; unbreakable flexible shalt; drop forged swivel joint; noiseless road

wheel gears.
WRITE FOR CATALOG

Speedometers, \$15 to \$35 Rim Wind Clock Combina-tions, \$45 to \$79

STEWART & CLARK MANUFACTURING CO.

1908 Diversey Boulevard, CHICAGO

Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Boston,
Cleveland, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minusapolla,
Indianapolla, London, Paris



when you lubricate with

### **DIXON'S Motor Graphite**

(Pulverized Flake)

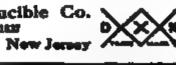
Dixon's Motor Graphite goes direct to the cause of friction troubles—microscopic roughness. It fills is the minute depressions, becomes pinned upon the tiny projections, forming a thin, tough, veneer of marvelous smoothness which prevents metallic contact.

This means less friction and wear-no more hot er cut bearings-more power from your engine and a amoother running car.

Migit with your own choice of lubricasts or we will do S for you, as we manufacture a full line of grances containing Dixon's Motor Graphite.

Ask your dealer for Dixon's Graphite Labricant No. 67—a highest quality mineral greeze ectentifically combined with Dixon's Motor Graphite. Fine for differentials and transmissions. More economical than plain off or grant. Our free book, "Lubricating the Motor," gives a measuring solution of the lubricating problem. Send an and model of car.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. N Established in 1827



### THE BARTHEL JUWELL

6A Kerosene Oil Gas Store is especially desirable for

#### CANOEISTS, CAMPERS, AUTO-MOBILISTS AND YACHTSMEH.

Thoroughly practical, will boil a quart of water in 4 to 5 minutes, weighs 3% pounds, burns full blue flame 5 hours at one filling, cannot explode, huras without edor. Send for book-let R or send \$4.00 and receive No. 6A hy return express.

GLOBE GAS LIGHT CO.,

29 Union Stre Boston, Mass











# REAL COÖPERATION For Motor Truck Buyers—

What is it? A "paper" analysis of your trucking problem, or practical first-hand information? Information tabulated from 12 years work of trucks engaged in a business similar to yours.

We claim that actual truck Performances for 12 years outweighs new theories on paper. Age, maximum output and prestige are combined in

# G. V. ELECTRIC TRUCKS

We have sold in one city no less than 1037 G. V. Electrics. Hundreds of them have been operated by the original purchasers for from 3 to 10 years.

And, here's what should interest you—we would rather lose the order (and often do) than to sell our trucks where they would not be adapted to the work in question.

With us cooperation means patience, fair dealing, a permanent selling policy and finding out what you really need. Does this co-operative principle appeal to you?

Two of Uncle Sam's 39 G. V. Trucks

A Book on Transportation Problems

Write us for the new book; "The Electric Truck as an Investment" Facts only—and fair facts. Write us on your business stationery Limited edition, so write today. Catalog No 96 on request

### General Vehicle Company

Principal Office and Factory
LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK
New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis



# All you need to make your car look like new is MOBO

Mobo is easily applied — with water and a sponge. But that isn't the main point.

Mobo is the only auto cleanser that takes of the dirt and doesn't ruin the gloss.

Ordinary soap dulls the "finish," streaks the surface and is liable to crack and blister the paint. When you clean with Mobo you take no chances.

You can clean your car daily—Mobo is good for paint and varnish—gives life and lustre to them.

Write for Booklet, "How to Keep an Automobile Clear and Bright," sending us your dealer's name. Sold Everywhere.

JOHN T. STANLEY
Maker of Fine Scape

648 West 30th St.

New York City

# Quality Is Economy

Why Murphy Varnishes are so Largely Used by Manufacturers and Builders

They flow over the wood—don't need to be dragged over—save brush-work.

They spread *themselves* to an even thickness—save labor, time, wages.

They are uniform—the same treatment always brings the same result.

They don't go wrong—it takes bad conditions to put them wrong.

They give a richness and smoothness which are fine salesmen.

Their smoothness and richness are abiding qualities — purchasers are delighted.

If you pay the bills you should know what varnish is used on your House or Piano or Yacht or Motor Car.

Write us for Q. & E. BOOK—free—postpaid. It will tell you about all kinds of Finishing Materials and Work.

The Varnish
That Lasts
Longest

Murphy Varnish Company

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President
Associated with Dougall Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada

NEWARK, N. J. CHICAGO, Subscribers to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure are invited to write us for free information concerning routes, hotels, etc.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO. 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. TRAVELERS INQUIRY DEPARTMENT,



## the Elks to Portland Oregon

## Northern Pacific Ry

Special parties being organized for the trip, taking in Yellowstone Park

en route, via the only line to the Official Entrance. Elke Excursion Rates, June 27 to July 5. Write for details. Enclose 6c for "Through Wonderland"—snort beautiful book on Yellowstone Park ever published Address

A. M. CLELAND, G. P. A. Northern Pacific Railway, St. Pani.





## The Collver Tours "The Best in Travel"

ROUND-THE-WORLD. Most exclusive arrangements; tourn de luxe. Westward Sept. 14. Eastward Nov. 16.

JAPAN. Summer tour. A brief, comprehensive tour. Sail June 28.

SOUTH AMERICA. The new travel world in the Southern Hemisphere. 3 months' tour. Sailing July 5.

THE COLLVER METHOD. THE BEST OF EVERTHING

Send for announcements.

23 Trinity Place

BOSTON, MASS.

#### FOR YOUR VACATION

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rat

Twin-Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 18,518 tons displacement. Sails every Wednesday, 11 A. M. Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.

Fastest, newest and only Stanmer landing parameters of the dock in Bermuda without transfer. Bermuda tickets good for return by R. M. S. P. Co.

#### MIDSUMMEN TRIPS

via Hallfax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Segmany River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 6th and 20th. August 3rd and 17th. Prom Quebec July 12th and 26th.

August 3rd and 17th. From Quebec july 13th and 3ots. August oth and 23rd. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Led., 29 Broadway, New York, THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Tichet Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

Parties sailing May, June, July, Best routes, best management, best testimonials and the lowest prices in the world.

THE TEMPLE TOURS, 8 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

#### UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

Leisurely travel. Europe and the Orient interpreted by scholar-Private Yacht in the Mediterranean. Write for announcement Bureau of University Travel, 2 Trinity Place, Section

#### Frequent Conducted Parties

Rurope, the Orient, Around the World. De Potter Tour-, Flatiron Bldg , New York. Send for Itinoraries. 33d Year

DEVIEW of REVIEWS readers in the A aggregate spend a huge fortune yearly for travel and recreation. For announcements of railroads, steamship lines, hotels and resorts and personally conducted tours, the Review of Reviews is the medium par excellence. Its long record of salisfactory returns to such announcements proves this.

### ROUND THE WORL

More liberal options are permitted on Round-the-World tickets issued by the Nederland Royal Mail than are allowed by any others.

Price of Ticket, \$617.70

A Special Round-the-World Rate, including JAVA, is also offered. For further information address Raymond & Whiteomb Co., 386 Washington Street, Boston, or 226 Pifth Ave., New York, General Passenger Agents in the United States for

Nederland Royal Mail Line



Over laters

I come those alth to enjoy se baths and

ncy in the treatment of

## **UMATISM**

rous and Blood Diseases

the severer stages of these and other diseases those in need of rest and recreation—those who ght—and those who simply want to get away for find in Mount Clemens an ideal resort.

itly situated in the heart of Michigan—splendid ing and driving—the forest, the river, the lake ors call you to Mount Clemens, and the wonderwaters promise healing for your ills when you

niently located that it can be reached in a few half the population of America.

miles from Detroit, on fast interurban trolley—hed direct by Grand Trunk Railroad. Luxurious erate priced hotels and high class boarding houses le accommodations. Open the entire year.

Write today for illustrated book of Mount Clemens and its famous waters

THE RUCINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION

	The	Review of	Keviews	Travel an	d Recreation	Department	
							•

The Review of Reviews Travel and Recreation Departme	Eiu

The Review o	t Keviews	Travel and	Recreation	Department	



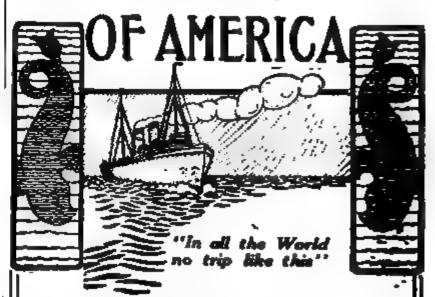
# road—on the de luxe ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED

-every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springe and Pueblo.

A peerless train - perfect in

#### SEASICKNESS – TRAINSICKNESS

# THE GREAT LAKES



#### Mothersill's Sessick Remedy Insures a Pleasant Journey.

Mothersili's, after most thorough tests, is now officially adopted by practically all the Great Lakes and New York Steamship Companies running south and many Transatlantic Lines.

Institution of his remedy to passengers sailing the English Channel. Irish See and the Baitic, and received unqualified endorsement from such people as Bishop Taylor Smith, Lord Northetiff, and hosts of doctors, bankers and profespional men, as well as leading club women.

A great number of letters from personages of international renown—people we all know—together with much pither interesting and valuable information are contained in an attractive booklet, which will be sent free upon refeipt of your name and address.

Motherall's is guaranteed not to contain cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral, or any coal-tar products. 50c. box is sufficient for twenty-four hours, \$1.00 box for a Transtitlantic voyage. Almost all druggists sell it, or you can obtain it direct, postpaid, from MOTHERSILL REMEDY COMPANY, 359 Scherer Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Also New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg, and at 19 St. Bride St., London.

#### NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY S. S. "NORTH LAND"

Leaves Buffalo Wednesdays and Chicago Saturdays. Meals a la carte.

To all Lake resorts including Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Season from June 19th to first week in September.

TICKETS OPTIONAL—Rail or Steamship on small additional payments.

Write for particulars and printed matter to

W. M. Lowrie, G. P. A., 1164 Broadway.



Commonwealth Avenue. Boston

100 yards west of Massachusetts Avenue car lines.

# Hotel LeMarquis

12 to 16 East 31st Street New York

A half block from Fifth Avenue. this modern fireproof hotel offers exclusive, fuxurious surroundings, combined with faultless service, an excellent cuisine, and every latest improvement.

Apartments of any size may be rented furnished or unfurnished.

Transient rates \$3 per day and up.

All outside rooms flooded with sunlight.

Booklet and Prices Mailed on Application

E. H. CHATILLON

#### The Distinctibe Boston Bouse

and one of the most attractive hotels in the world to those who demand the best.

O. P. COSTELLO, Manager.

# GRAFLEX

CAMERAS

With this Camera you can make better pictures.

There is no uncertainty with a Graflex You see the image the size it will appear in the negative, up to the instant of exposure. You can watch the changing composition and expression until you see the picture just as you want it, when a slight pressure releases the shutter. There is no guess work—no finder nor focusing scale.

The Graflex shutter works at any speed from "time" to 1-1000 of a second. With the Graflex you can make snapshots indoors or in the shade.

Send for our illustrated catalog.

Felmer & Schwing Division, Eastman Kedak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

# MANHATTAN BEACH

"SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZE"

**NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE RESOR** 

Where the temperature seldom varies from 70°. Within the city limits, oby train; one hour by automobile. Excellent garage and parking according

UNSURPASSED SURF BATHING CELEBRATED MUSICAL CONCERTS DEEP SEA FISHING NEW TENNIS FAMOUS OUT-DOO BOATING AN

Various other attractions and out-door pastimes

AMERICA'S LEADING SEASHORE HO

# Oriental Hote

OPENS JUNE 27th

Conducted entirely on the European plan.

MERCADANTE'S ORCHESTRA MORNING AND EVENING

Ideal auto roads lead directly to the hotel entrance.

JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager

New York Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave. Florida East Coast Hotel Co. \_ \_ Tels. 9230 & 9231 Madison Square.

#### --away with suspenders and belts



Adopt the only practical way of holding your trouser.

Suspendent are uncomfortabledrag—they make men stoop the round shouldered—they tear off be Belta are staff—binding and make

#### Wear Stanford "H

The "invisible" trousers suppose instes suspenders and belts—gives; perfect neathers perfect bodily tunes, under all circumstances. C bind. Can't work out of adjustment. Takes all weight and pressure off the shoulders. Has elastic over hips and back—yields to every unoversent—pressure gentle and evenly distributed; acts as an abdominal support.

Sanitary—Cool—Serviceable

Thomsade in use, all giving perfect astifaction—so boy or men will wear suspenders or belts after wearing a "hip-fit." If your tailor or dealer cannot supply you, send waist measure taken saugly above hips under troupers, accompanied by money order for \$1, and we will promptly fill your order.

Satisfaction Gaaranteed or Money Refunded

#### FARMERS SAVE YOUR GRAIN

BY USING THE

# eerless" SEPARISE

With Grain Plate and Roller System in comb with our Automatic Blast Regulator.

Threshes clean from the heads, separates clear from a straw, cleans perfectly clean ready for need or make a saves the grain, even light outs which other machines him se

It is a Simple, Convenient, Efficient and Durable Machine.

Made in sizes to suit the need of custom thresher wwo vidual farmer.

No riever or riddles to choke, break down and case #4

#### EACH MACHINE FULLY WARRANID

We also make High Grade Steam and Gasoline Espe-Steam Plowing Outfits and other modern agricultural media:
Write for Catalogue "RR and prices before besits.

The Geiser Manufacturing (4 Waynesboro, Pa., U. S. A.

## Good to use. Good to look at

From every viewpoint—convenience. appearance, strength—the BEST. If you know anything about THE SAFE-CABINET, very likely you are already acquainted with

THE **S-C** FILING-UNITS

Send for allustrated circular &-

THE SAFE-CABINET OF Dupt. R Mariette, Olio

Manufacturers of THE SCUT OF STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE

# STRATHMORE PARCHMENT

You will take pride in signing letters written on Strathmore Parchment. They give inviting presentation to your thoughts. Their dignified appearance bespeaks the highest business tideals and begets the deepest consideration. The Strathmore Parchment Test Book sent free on request-or ask your printer.

<sup>★</sup> The "Strathmore Quality" line includes high caste papers for artistic printing ★

Get Your Canadian Home
From the Canadian Pacific

Maker

Manitoba, Saakatchewan and Alberta. Go where you can prosper, earn a farm home in a few years -farmers have paid for their farms with one crop. First prize of \$1000.00 for best wheat in the world was awarded by American judges at the New York Land Show to a western Canadian farmer. Anyone can own land in Western Canada.

# Land From \$10 to \$30 An Acre Ten Years in Which to Pay

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines. Land adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune.

To renters having sufficient farming experience and equipment the Canadian Pacific will lean mency for a period of ten years at 6% for the purposes of erecting buildings and completing the improvements on their newly performed Western Canadian farms.

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Baskatebewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps with full information free. Write today.

C. Z. Thornton, Colonization Commissioner

### Canadian Pacific Railway

Colonization Department

112 W. Adams St. Chicago FOR SALE Town Lots in all growing towns

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

In Every Style For Every Handwriting

Sample card of 12 different pens and 3 good penholders sent for 10 cts.



SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway New York

Berkshire Hills Sanatorium

The only private institution of magntude in the United States for the exclusive treatment of cancer and other malignant and benign new growths. Conducted by a physician of standing. Established 35 years.



# Poultry Brings Cash Salt River Valley, Arizona

The climate is just right for chickens, turkeys and ducks. The food is there, green stuffs are plentiful the year round.

There's a big home market. Phoenix alone imports 400 cases of eggs a week. Fresh eggs bring 35 to 50 cents a dozen except for a few weeks in spring.

The Salt River Valley is irrigated by waters from the great Roosevelt Dam.

Electricity is available for domestic purposes at surprisingly low rates.

Land selling now for from \$100 to \$150 an acre will grow anything raised in the United States—and irrigation makes crops certain.

The Santa Fé will send booklet free. We have no land to sell.

We only want to let the "land hungry" know what satisfaction awaits them here.

C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen. Colonization Agent. A. T. & S. F. Ry. 2341 Ry. Exch., Chinage

## EVER NEED DUPLICAT

From Lettern, Price Lists, Bills, involues, Branch appets, anything? These take advantage of our district truly advantage of our district truly a visit being a visit by the price of the adaptive, enciust and quicken reside of deplication on the name true of deplication of the price of the p

PELIX A. H. DAGS DUPLICATOR CO., Dass Deliding, \$12 John St., Jon Tol

For the Scientific and Effective Treatment of

### Cancer

Without the Use of the Essle
For complete information wider

WALLACE E. BROWN, M.D. (Person) Des. W. E. Brown & Sam North Adams, Massachuserth

The	Review	of	Reviews-	-Advertising	Section

# Stop the leaks in your accounting

There is much waste in the ordinary bookkeeping routine, waste of time, useless transcribing, repetition of entries, etc., and there is also risk of error, of falsification. Bookkeepers default because there is no automatic check on their records.

## Our Safeguard Ledgers, bound or Loose Leaf, save one-third

of your bookkeeper's time. They are self-proving, eliminate thousands of operations, locate errors quickly, increase the difficulty of falsifying accounts, and afford you a concise and comprehensive story of your business any time you want it.

#### How they safeguard

Briefly, by making it very difficult, if not impossible without detection, to post to ledger accounts any items which have not been passed through cash book, journal or other book of original entry, thereby affording a check which is invaluable. This check involves no extra work. It is automatic.

## And when you want statistics from your ledgers

as to volume of business, income, outgo, collections, assets, liabilities—comparative figures by months or territories, they do not have to be dug out of the books by a laborious process. In Safeguard Ledgers they are quickly available, without any interruption of current work. Posting can also continue immediately after the first of the month—without delay.

### **Used by Standard Oil Company**

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Diamond Match Co., to Cudahy Packing Co., and over 5,000 other progressive and successful business houses. Safeguard Ledgers represent the most efficient system of accounting extant — labor saving, self proving, statistical, simple.

#### A Safeguard Ledger with Proof Book for \$25

If it is not all we claim for it, you may return it at our expense; any money paid us will be promptly refunded. We know what our ledgers accomplish. Before ordering one, send for our sample sheet and descriptive literature. They will convince you at a glance. Address

## Safeguard Account Company Safeguard Ledger Department

Chicago { Room 947 29 LaSalle St. New York 27 Cedar St.

Boston 49 Federal St.

## For Your Information!

DIRECTORY, made up of reputable banking houses, trust companies, savings banks, brokers, and other financial institutions, is published each month in

## The Review of Reviews

THE institutions whose advertising this magazine accepts for publication under this heading comprise a select group, whose acquaintance investors find it to their advantage to cultivate. Consult the Financial Directory

The Readers' Investment Bureau is also at your service.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO. NEW YORK

# 50 ERRRAYED CARDS OF YOUR NAME \$1.25

SAMPLE CARDS OR WESSIMS INVITATIONS MOUNT STREETS

SOCIAL STATIONERS HOSKINS

PHILA.

THE LAXATIVE FOR MAN AND WOMAN.



BUTTLED AT THE SPRINGS. BUCA PEST. HUMBARY.

### The Review of Reviews Advertising Section

ar rn

QΨ

rung the reguet who wishes to purchase a

home in the West or the South or some other section, to obtain employment or to buy any of the different classes of articles listed, may find these pages a time-saving guide to the exercise of his judgment regarding suitable opportunities. Pictures and other "display" will not be permitted except in the cases of offerings of real estate, in connection with which views of the property, maps, etc., are, of course, not only appropriate, but often necessary.

We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement.

#### REAL ESTATE



# \$4:º A Week Buys

## Southeast Georgia

## 35-Acre ALL-YEAR Farm

slutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

## er \$100.00 A Month!

IATE POSSESSION

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your jets and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No that can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your was little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot laving yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farmite fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a pince to get in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southenstern Georgia Ail-Year Lands are within a few siles of Waycross and Valdoots, Georgia — the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Lac and Georgia Southern and Florida Rallroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you se detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you or have an assured independent living income if you are willing to make an assured independent living income if you are willing to make the re ult will be financial independence.

I want the name and address on one of these compone, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$6.00 a weak if I can prove that the re ult will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I despecially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has

This Coupon Worth \$5,00 35 Ac 30 Days \_

ed la th

Others h from date maded you? Don's deliga of

#### GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President

GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO., 867 Central National Bank Building, St. Le

#### REAL ESTATE

#### WEST

CHOOD LAND, OHEAP, IN PROVEN DAIRYING Condition. 2500 acres—only \$7.50 per acre. Splendid location is Boo Line in Wisconsin between Twin Cities and Duluthian portor. Frontage on beautiful lakes. Ideal tract for stock marage or coloutation. Easy terms. Baker, W. 32, St Croix Caalls, Wis

#### VIRGINIA

VIROINIA FARM LANDS \$15.00 per acre and up—easy syrums. We will send you our beautifully illustrated magazine >me year free if you will send names of two friends who might >me interested in the South. Address F H LaBaume, Agr'l Agrent, Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 3088, Roanoke, Va.

#### TEXAS

TIRED OF RENTING and want your own farm? Nothing down—9 years to pay—buys rich fertile land in the prospectous Terms Panhandle. Only \$20 acre—6 per cent. Interest. Panhandle folder describing soil, climate, rainfall and crops, and 6 months Earth free. C. L. Beagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1883 Ry. Exch., Chicago.

#### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

6% FREE BOOKLET on Farm Mortgages 6% \$500 up-wards on North Central Texas farms. No better safe invest-ment. Panics, strikes, trusts do not affect well-selected farm ment. mortgages. Investigate us. Our methods guarantee the safety of your money. Write for valuable booklet.

A. Y. Creage: Co., Sherman, Texas.

#### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START YOU IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS WITH US AND FURNISH EVERYTHING. We have new casy selling Plans and seasonable leaders in the Mail Order Line to keep the factories busy. No canvassing Small capital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write to-day for (copyrighted) plans, positive proof and sworn statements.

J. M. Pease Mig. Co.
544 Pease Bidg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE SALES MANAGER WANTED. establish his own agency in cities where we are not repre-sented. No capital required, except ability to purchase Demonstrating Car. Best references demanded. Carbartt Automobile Corporation, 479 to 487 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

Free sample goes with first letter. Something new. Every firm wants it. Orders from \$1 to \$100. Nice, pleasant business. Big demand everywhere. Write at once for free sample and particulars. Metallic Sales Co., 421 N. Clark St., Chicago.

DOLLARS raising I'VE MADE THOUSANDS OF giuseng. You can do the very same thing. I'll teach you free and buy all you raise. Worth \$6 a lb now. Grows about 5000 lbs. to the acre. Only your spare time and little capital necessary. Write now for my easy natural method. T. H. Button, 950 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

#### HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

GASOLINE SELF-HEATING FLAT IRON. Pump and Sad-Iron Stand sell for \$6.00. Agents' price, complete outst, \$3.50. Riches awaiting you. Agents, this is a money-coining proposition. A few of our best Agents are selling 135 outsits a month. It's wonderful how eager every family is to get this absolutely safe New Air-Pressure Self-Heating Sad Iron. Selling like wildfire everywhere. Rush your remittance, \$3.50, for the above described outsit. Town, County and State Agents wanted. Agents Money-Making Catalog of many other articles Free. New Process Mig. Co., Sad Iron Room 26, Sallna, Kansas.

AGENTS—To sell the newest electric appliance on the market, sold everywhere there is electricity, in the home and office, liberal profit, sales-driving sample, weighs a pound, no experience or knowledge of electricity required, it shows how to use one light instead of two and get the same results, sells for \$3.50 and saves the purchaser an investment of \$25, write for particulars. The Handy Light Co., 735 East Eighth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DODD, MEAD & CO, desire representatives to sell the New Thin Paper Edition of The New International Ency-clopedia. Full or part time, Special proposition. Big earn-ings for live canvassess. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men invited to communicate with us. Ad-dress Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

YOUR SALES GUARANTEED, SAMPLE FREE TO HUSTLERS. Men buy on sight. Only device that scientifically Hones and Strops any rasor—old style or safety Gives correct diagonal stroke. Famous Rubirundum Honing Strop in every machine. Sold on money-back guarantee. 100% profit. Write quick for particulars, Sales Manager, 710 Victor Bidg., Canton, O.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—HUSTLERS TO HANDLE our attractive 1912 combination packages of soap and toilet articles with valuable premiums. One Michigan agent made \$65.00 in 47 hours; another \$21.00 in 8 hours; another \$22.50 in 10 hours. Write to-day. Davis Soap Works, 272 Davis Bldg., Chicago.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SOLICI-tors easily earn liberal commissions also can pick up extra prize money. For full particulars regarding commissions, prizes, free advertising matter, sample copies, etc. Address Desk 7, 156 Pifth Ave., N. Y. City.

ACENTS make big money selling our new gold letters for office windows, store fronts and glass signs. Any one can put them on. Write to-day for free sample and full particulars, Metallic Sign Letter Co., 421 N. Clark St., Chicago.

ACTIVE SALESMEN easily make \$300 monthly solilow our perfect dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher: 500% profit, buyers everywhere, exclusive territory assigned District Managers wanted. United Mfg. Co., 1142 Jefferson, Toledo, O.

HUSTLERS WANTED for a wonder selling line of sanitary household brushes. Big profits; territory going fast. Write

Fuller Brush Co., 15 Hoadley Place, Hartford, Coan,

MANUFACTURER of new exclusive linen beel and toe guaranteed hosiery wants agent in every county. Sales enormous Re-orders insure permanent, increasing income. Exclusive territory. Credit. A. Parker Co., 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### LAWYERS, PATENTS, CHEMISTS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send Sketch for free report as to patentability. Guide Book and What to Invent, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. One million dollars offered for one invention; \$16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. \$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent," sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents obtained or fee returned. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Address Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attorneys, 941 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS BRING RICHES when of value. Our free books cover the subject in a thorough manner. We give personal scrvice. Wide experience. Trade Marks Registered. Write to-day. Beeler & Robb, 255 McGill Bldg., Washington, D C.

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability write Randolph & Briscoe, Patent Attorneys, 607 F St., Northwest, Washington, D. C., for list inventions wanted, and prizes offered by leading reanylant leaves.

#### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

SAMPLE PRINTS.—Send negatives for free sample of our work. Films developed 10c. roll. Velox prints 21/x31/, 3c. Other sizes proportionately cheap. Photo enlarging a specialty. 8x10's. 20c. unmounted. Highest grade work. Columbia Photo Supply Co., Dept. L. Washington, D. C.

#### **TYPEWRITERS**

SENSATIONAL SALE: Visible Underwoods, Olivers, Smiths and others, \$18 to \$38; Sent on approval; write now; supply limited; Never such bargains; Old Reliable, Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 6 Remingtons \$18.00, No. 2 Smith Premiers \$17.00, and all other standard makes of typewriters at lowest prices. Many only slightly used. Fresh stock. Perfect condition. True bargains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue, specimens of writing and price list on request. N. Y. Typewriter Exchange, 92 Leonard St., N. Y.

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS IN AMERICA. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. ½ to ½ Mfrs. prices. Rented anywhere—applying rent on price. Write for catalogue 97. Typewriter Emporium (Est. 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

GENUINE TYPEWRITER bargains; no matter what make, will quote you lowest prices and easiest terms, or rent, allowing rental on price. Write for big bargain list and catalogue 3. L. J. Peabody, 278 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

REAL Remington, Densmore, Jewetts, Manhattans, \$10 ea. Franklins, Chicagos, Postals, Hammonds, \$7 ea. Olivers, Underwoods, \$17.50 ea. Get our list before buying. Standard Typewriter Exchange, 23 GG., Park Row, N. Y.

### PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRU-MENTS, MUSIC

BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS. Hundreds of dollars have been made by writers of successful words or music. Past experience unnecessary. Send us your song poems, with or without music, or write for free particulars. Acceptance Guaranteed if available. Washington only place to secure copyright. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Dept. 254, Washington. D. C.

SONG POEMS WANTED. Send us your words or melodies. They may become big hits and bring fortune. Copyrights secured. Information Free. Marks-Goldsmith Co Desk 13, 506 14th St., Washington, D. C.

## MOVING PICTURE PLAYS

MAGAZINE WRITERS!—Good, quick money for you in moving picture stories. Simple plot with one corking incident brings best price immediately upon acceptance. Will buy as many good ones as you can send in every month. Try your hand at it at once. Address Story Department. IMP FILMS CO., 102 W. 101st Street, New York City.

#### INVALID FURNITURE

ROLLING CHAIRS. We make 70 styles, Carrying Chair, Invalids' Lifts, Beds, Tables, Bed Trays, Back Rests, Commodes, etc. Catalog "B" illustrates—describes—free. Send for it. Geo. F. Sargent Co., 292 Fourth Ave., New York.

#### SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION

FREE TUITION by Mail: Civil Service, Drawing, Engineering, Electric Wiring, Agricultural, Poultry, Normal, Academic, Bookkeeping, Shorthand Courses, Matriculation, \$5. Tuition free to first applicants. Apply to Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohlo.

#### MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM, pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog free. Rif-Ram Oo., 2191 Trinity Building, New York City.

#### **POSITIONS OPEN**

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—\$90.00 month. Steady work. Thousands of appointments coming. Max examinations everywhere. Common education sufficient Sample questions and coaching free. Write, Franklin Institute, Dept. A16, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 varancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just a-k for booklet A 13. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

# Is Your Boy or Girl Going to School?

We call your especial attention to the Educational Directory which appears in the front section of the magazine regularly. This Directory is comprehensive and reliable.

You will find The Review of Reviews Educational Directory helpful in selecting suitable schools for your children. Consult it right now.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY
30 IRVING PLACE. NEW YORK

# Popular Educational Food Campaign

Striking Effects of Different Foods

NOTE. The New Brainy Diet System was originated by S. Leppel, the London dictitian, and is a science based on Dr. Reliows' standard work "The Philosophy of Esting."

Philosophy of Esting."

YOU probably know something of the effects of different foods. For instance, an excess of starchy (paste making) foods produces sluggishness, dull, splitting headaches, lapse of memory and concentration, drowsiness and inertia. A change to digestible brainy foods, such as suitable meats, dairy produce, fish and game will produce a marked improvement. An excess of viscid foods, such as eggs, cream, butter, cheese, etc., causes catarrh, which frequently results in dealness and other complaints. Irritating or foreign elements, such as table selt, soda water, and some other drug-store beverages, and certain elements

plaints. Irritating or foreign elements, such as table selt, soda water, and some other drug-store beverages, and certain elements of foods, cause kidney and bladder troubles. Some foods specially affect the liver or the heart or the lungs and skin, according to the nature of the food. Accumulated waste, deposits of foreign elements and poisons from wrong combinations of foods cause diseases; right foods cure. Diseases supposed to be incurable and to bear no relation to foods and some diseases uselessly treated by surgery have yielded to the new dietary treatment. I CAN TEACH YOU TO CURE YOURSELF.

One group of foods, such as lean tender fresh meat, game, poultry, fish, curdled custard, curd cheese, apples, lemons, tomatoes, cucumbers, rice, bread, etc., when rightly combined and proportioned, generates great vitality and magnetism. Another group, including game, poultry, whites of eggs, almonds, pears, asparagus, spinach, celery, etc., is productive of superior intelligence and psychic development. Another group is chiefly productive of strong nerves, moral strength, presence of mind, strong eyes, an even temper and the strong will power which underlies success.

Undesirable foods, such as pork pies, bacon, rich and spiced dishes, grocers' cheese, alcohol, coffee, etc., make one irritable, violent tempered and even immoral; and still others, such as tea and wrong quantities of fatty, starchy and sweet foods, make one

others, such as tea and wrong quantities of fatty, starchy and sweet foods, make one nervous, shy and low spirited and lead to premature old age.

Whites of eggs are the elixic of life for the toothless and aged.

Dried peaches and dried apricots are suited to society ladies who wish to be

attractive.

Juicy fresh fruit is far more suitable than stewed fruit for business people who interview their clients and wish to be persuasive.

Brilliancy as a speaker or writer is secured by eating green grapes, provided that strong brainy meals have previously been taken.

Knowing something about these effects, would you not like to know ill about the influence of foods in your own case and for your own ambitions? No subject is more important—none strikes home more closely to your own welfare, and the welfare of

No technical terms, such as "proteids," "carbo-hydrates," etc., are used. No foods for sale. No fasting, exercising nor drugs are required. FULL NOURISHMENT IS ESSENTIAL.

To Increase or to Reduce Weight

Thin people after strengthening their nerves and digestive power by suitable brainy foods increase their weight by the proper use of cereal foods. Similarly in combination with a simple exercise women can develop the bust.

One chronic sufferer, weighing 415 pounds, unable to exercise, took correct combinations of ordinary daily foods and reduced over 150 pounds, gaining strength with firmness

of flesh and losing rheumatism

Eczema, other skin troubles, and all blood diseases yield to suitable diet.

A Few Opinions

"Your criticism of osteopathy, physical culture. Fletcherism and fasting, in Booklet No. 2, is enlightening. Your recipe in Booklet No. 3, for clear complexion, bright eyes and alert brain, is worth dollars to every one."

"Your little books eliminated chronic catarrh from my system in about three weeks. To put it weakly, I was astonished"

"My brain power and general efficiency have been doubled this year by selecting brainy foods. I have made a fortune in real estate and the credit is honestly yours."

"The government should investigate and teach the Brainy Diet System for the good of the nation."

of the nation.

Send ten cents for mailing. Send addresses of sick friends to—

# G. H. BRINKLER, Food Expert, Dept. 26 F, Washington, D. C.

Memorize this address to give to friends in urgent need, \$3" Wire BRINKLER, WASHINGTON, D. C. "E&





Four booklets which have tempt mady TO CURE thomselves:

3. The New Brainy Diet

2. Diet versus Drugs

3. Effects of Feeds

4. Key to Lengevity

# Fifty Thousand Perfect Water Systems

Think of nearly 50,000 'Reeco' Water Supply Systems now in use and giving perfect service! Thousands of these have been in Only the constant use 20 years and more

"REECO" Water System

can boast such a record of actual performance. It is a guarantee of reliability and efficiency, carrying far more weight than mere words. "REECO" HOT AIR PUMPS and "REECO" ELECTRIC PUMPS provide unlimited water for factories, hotels, country residences, etc. Equipped with elevated or pressure tanks—any capacity. Simplest, most economical—safest and most dependable water systems in the world. We make complete installations—furnish all equipment when desired.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Bostreal, P. Q. Sydney, Analysis

#### TIMES 4 TIMES TRIM YOUR HEDGE-

With The Unique Hedge Trimmer

Cuts a 13-inch swath. Saves energy No skill necessary to operate, Blades cut both opening and closing, Unique Combined Hedge Trimmer and Cutter.



Send for free booklet, "STOCESS WITH MEDGES"

FOUNTAIN CUTLERY CO., 2425 Lecent Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sew York Office, 1 W. 24th Street, appealts Walder-Asteria.

to have our catalogue of Garden Furniture beautifully modeled from Old World Masterpieces and original designs.

Our models are executed in Pompeian stone, an artificial product that is practically everlasting. Prices most reasonable and work guaranteed to be the best.

Write for catalogue J. Mailed free upon request.



THE ERKINS STUDIOS

The largest manufacturers of Ornamental Stone, 222 Lexington Ave., New York. Factory, Asteria, L. I.

NEW YORK SELLING AGENTS, Riccert Florentine Terra Cotta,

# Does Magazine Advertising Pay?

HISTORY OF DISPLAY ADVERTISERS IN 1911

670 advertised 1 year or more

480 e	dvertised	2	TOLIN	90	more	124 m	dvertis	49	71477	-	mer
378	44	7	44	**	**	182	**	10	44	44	-
304		Ă	44	**	40	79	86	11	••	44	-
262		i	44	44	46	<u>#</u>	60	12	44	•	44
228	86	ĕ	-	-	44		44	12	44	•	-
194	**	7	66	44	44	35	06	ü	•	**	-
145	**	š	4.6	*		20	**	15	949	-	-

During 1911 there were 670 display advertisers in the Review of Reviews. This statement shows display advethere only and the number of years each concern has used the Review of Reviews, as far back as 15 years. We have taken all the display advertisers in 1911 and classified them according to the number of years they have used the Review of

len't this convincing proof of the worth of a magazine
as an advertising medium?

# Dutch Bulbs direct from Holland

Non-while your Bulb Beds are in bloom—is the tense to get our 1918 BULK CATALOG the real Dutch Bulb Book, issued by the largest quality growers in Holland. Full of vital facts, lists newest varieties, gives new bedding combinations proved successful in our unique testing beds. Comparisons prove our quality the best—our prices reasonable. Write today.

Gt. van Waveren and Kruijff American Branch House, 138 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Franches in Russ's, Argentiae Republic, Cormany, England

ROLLERS Original and unequaled. od or tin rollers. "Improve

*ORIGINAL—GENUINE* 

The Food-Drink for all ages. Better than Tea or Coffee.

Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch. Keep it on your sideboard at home. Avoid Imitations — Ask for "HORLIOK'S" — Everywhere



Cornell Sectional Cottages Complete Painted Ready to Set Up

GARAGES, STORES, CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, PLATHOUSES, STUDIOS, ETC.

Built in sections, convenient for handling and are quickly and easily exected simply by boting whose together. Skilled labor is not necessary to set them up, as all sections are numbered and even thing to Board of first class material in the largest and best portable house factory in America. Buildings are material and as durable as it built my the ground by local contractors. Are handsomer and COST MI CHILES We build discusses to meet every req frement. We pay freight. Art catalog by mad on receipt of a same.

WECKOPF LUMBER & MFG. CO., 412 Lahigh Etreet. Unions, New York.

·k

de-

adi-

ond

face

sur-

adi-

acı-

you

are insured to respond immediately to your loss and its ability to meet any loss which may come to it. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company is always ready. It pays promptly every honest loss, big or little.

Its service to the American people is measured to date by a grand total of more than 150 millions in payments for losses. When

you need fire insurance

INSIST on the HARTFORD

Agents Everywhere

The	Review o	f Reviews	-Advertising	Section	

# JE ABEL ETCHUP

Leeps when it is opened

ed from selected red-ripe tomatoes, delind cooked very lightly, thus retaining the tural flavor of the tomato. Put up in ttles.

ains only those ingredients Recognized Endorsed by the U.S. Government.

Ask for goods bearing our label, — Soups, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Meats, Canned Fruits and Vegetables; all as satisfying as Blue Label Ketchup; a trial will convince you.

Write for our illustrated booklet, "Original Menus." It will aid you materially. Sent free on request.





# When You Buy a Refrigers

tures-active cold air circulation-sanitary lining-perfect drainage-

e you will find in a McCray—the standard of refrigerators. Its features tented and because of these, it keeps food to perfection.

Cray Refrigerators

toe to enit a sotteme or a mension. There

# Direct from Factory to User

The exterior is solid oak. The food compartment and door are lined with the famous

epal glass, 7-16 inch thick. "Better than marble." Opal glass is the most sanitary lining produced by science. It is as easily washed as a pane of glass. Double re-frigeration from every yound of ice is given by our exclusive system of con-

MEASUREMENTS Height 45 in. Width 36 in. Depth. 21 in. See Capacity, 100 Sec.

# The Wickes 1912 Model No. 230, Only \$31.75

Conferring in army respect to the high standards set by The Bronzwick Balks-Cultural Company, maintenance for over 60 years. The name back of this refrigerator is the highest toourness of its merit.

Our Maney-Rack Guaranty. True super refused if the Wicket is not smally at represented.

Your day the Wicket Refrigerator direct from the factory at army factory drifted.

SEND FOR FREE BEAUTIFUL ART CATALOG

Being with the former Wiches Befrigerators of all plan-limites and out. Grapusted and will by

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

(Established Over 41 Years)

Dept. 42, 324-328 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago
Dept. 63, 29-35 W. 32d St., New York

130-132 E. Sixth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio (29)



The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

Chiclets are the refinement of chewing gum for people of refinement. Served at swagger luncheons. teas, dinners, card parties. The only chewing gum that ever received the unqualified sanction of best society. It's the peppermint—the *true* mint.

 Look for the Bird Cards in the packages. You can secure a beautiful Bird Album free.

For Sale at all the Better Sort of Stores 5c. the Ounce and in 5c., itc. and 25c. Packets

SEN-SEN CHICLET
COMPANY
Metropolitan Tower
New York



"Now, will I make them as beautiful as they are practical,"

said O. H. L. Wernicke - the father of Sectional Bookcases when he became president of The Macey Co.



Do Not Look Sectional-But They Are

You would like them in your bome!

They have the style of Old Master furniture. You can see it yourself; it stands out so you can't belp seeing it.

You may have them in Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Arteraft or Mission design, any size; any finish; and they actually cost less than ordinary bookcases.

Macey Book Cabinets are on sale with merchants in every locality and are warranted to give complete satisfaction.

Our Style Book and Price List is full of helpful and interesting facts for all book lovers, and contains some charming suggestions on home decoration by William Morris. Sent anywhere for the asking. Address—

The Macey Co., No. 948 Sc. Division St. Grand Repids, Mich., "The Home o Good Furniture."

nelleening-gamanilleen, Julieteisens-green Hillian

# Notice how the diagonal stroke idea is creeping into safety razor advertising?

But it isn't creeping into the razors—that's the trouble. No use telling men they can acquire this stroke. It's like asking them to learn the barber's trade.

You tilt the blade like this

But the diagonal stroke is the thing; all razor makers admit it. It is not a matter of preference, it is the only way to get a real shave.

And the way to get this stroke is to use the razor that gives it—the Young

like this

# Any-Angle Razor

Note the pictures—a touch tilts the blade and there is your slanting stroke!

Nothing to learn, nothing to do but shave as you've always shaved!

Try the Any-Angle Razor.

Your money back without a word if dissatisfied after a thirty day trial.

All dealers are authorized to refund your money if you use the Any-Angle Razor 30 days and do not like it. If your dealer cannot supply you, send the price of the razor to us with same return privilege.

The price of the Any-Angle Razor and 12 keen blades, in rich, genuine leather case is

Young Safety Razor Company, 1737 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

- 1. Power at Keokuk will be the cheapest and most reliable in the United States.
- The Mississippi will keep railroad freights low—Keokuk has seven competing railroads running in seven different directions.
- 3. The dam will create a large lake, the level of which for miles above the dam will not vary over four feet in drought or in flood, affording docking facilities which cannot now or hereafter be equalled by anything of the kind at any point on the Mississippi, Missouri, or Ohio Rivers.
- Keokuk is in the centre of raw materials of all kinds—coal, iron, timber, hides, wool, copper and all grains.
- 5. Labor around Keokuk is plentiful—the city is high, clean, healthy and taxes very low.

  Investigate Keokuk now—before your competitor—write for illustrated pamphlet and tearn all the facts about "The City of Power."

KEOKUK INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, Keokuk, Iowa



# MOTTS PLUMBING

HE noise of flushing has been reduced to a minimum in Mott's "Silentis" and "Silento" Closets.

Running water cannot be further silenced and still produce a sanitary flush.

In the "Silentis" and "Silento" Closets, the bowls and seats are extra large. They represent the highest type of quiet action closets.

# QUIET-ACTION CLOSETS

A special booklet on quietacting closets will be mailed upon request.

Modern Write for "Modern Plumbing," an 80-page booklet
which gives information about
every form of modern bathroom equipment.
It shows 24 model bathroom interiors, ranging
from \$73 to \$3,000. Sent, on request with
4 cents for postage.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

1828 EIGHTY FOUR YEARS SUPREMACY 1912

FIFTH AVENUE AND SEVENTEENTH ST., NEW YORK

WORKS AT TRENTON, N. J.

BRANCHES. - Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, San Antonio, Atlanta, Scattle, Portland (Ore.), Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Cicveland, O., Kansas City, Sait Lake City.

CANADA -Mott Company, Limited, 138 Bleury Street, Montreal,

# A Nation In Revolt Against The Political Boss

By Mr. Munsey

is one of the notable contributions to Munsey's Magazine for June. It is a reprint of an address Mr. Munsey made to the voters of Massachusetts through his Boston paper, the Boston Journal, on Thursday, April 25, just before the recent primary election in that state. "I am reproducing this address here," says Mr. Munsey in his introductory remarks, "because a discussion of the preferential primary, with its relation to the political boss, is equally applicable to the whole nation."

# THE MUNSEY

## FOR JUNE

is another number of infinite variety and strength. The magazine has been enlarged to 168 pages, which are made more attractive through the use of 109 illustrations. There is a timely article of interest to business men by ISAAC F. MARCOSSON, entitled "THE MILLIONAIRE YIELD OF SAN FRANCISCO"; an authoritative summary of the achievements of aviation by AUGUSTUS POST. ex-secretary of The Aero Club of America, entitled "THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MAN FLIGHT"; an illuminating article on an almost forgotten but influential socialist by LYNDON ORR, entitled "FERDINAND LASSALLE AND HELENE VON DONNIGES"; an entertaining article on STONEWALL JACKSON by COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY, the famous commander of Mosby's Partizan Rangers; a fund of able EDITORIALS, the usual FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, comprising special articles and advice to investors, an illustrated section of comment on the THEATRE, together with a number of clever short stories and

Generous Instalments of Three Great Novels by Will Irwin, George Barr McCutcheon and Louis Tracy

15 Cents a Copy

at all newsstands or sent direct by the publisher on receipt of price

THE FRANK A. MUNSEY COMPANY

175 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

The	Review	of	Reviews	-Advertising	Section
				-	

Western-Electric

Business Helps

Mazda Lamps for effective illumination. The sturdy "wiredrawn" filaments make Sunbeam lamps the best.

Fans

put new vitality into your working force, your business and vourself.

Inter-phones

for instant inter-communication. You are your own operator. Just push a buttonand talk.

Motors

for every known requirement. Power bill reducers and output increasers.

Valuable suggestions for business efficiency in our booklet No. 9316, "Silent Partners." Write for a copy.



#### WESTERN **ELECTRIC COMPANY** Manufacturers of the 6,000,000 "Bell" Telephones

New York Buffalo Philadelphia Boston Richmond Atlanta

Savannah

Chicago Milwaukee Pittsburgh Cincinnati Indianapolis St Louis

EGUIPMENT

Kansas City Oklahoma Čity Minneapolis St. Paul Omaha Dallas San Francisco Oak land Los Angeles Salt Lake City Port land

Montreal Torouto Winnipeg Calgary Antwerp

Berlin Paris Rome Johannesburg Sydney

# The Tree System—The Bell System

A NOBLE tree thrives because the leaves, twigs, branches, trunk and roots are all working together, each doing its part so that all may live.

Neither the roots nor the branches can live without the other, and if the trunk is girdled so that the sap cannot flow, the whole tree dies.

The existence of the tree depends not only on the activity of all the parts, but upon their being always connected together in the "tree system."

This is true also of that wonderful combination of wires, switchboards, telephones, employes and subscribers which helps make up what is called the Bell Telephone System.

It is more than the vast machinery of communication, covering the country from ocean to ocean. Every part is alive, and each gives additional usefulness to every other part.

The value of telephone service depends not only on the number of telephones, but upon their being always connected together, as in the Bell System.

# AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

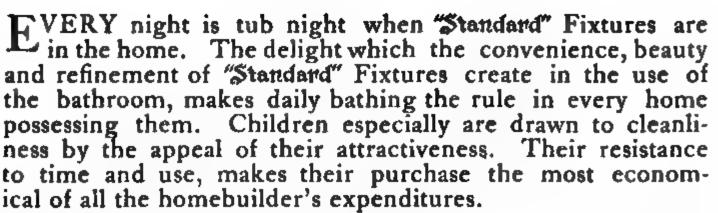
One Policy

One System

Universal Service

The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section





Genuine "Standard" fixtures for the Home and for School, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label, with the exception of one brand of baths bearing the Red and Black Label, which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameling, and thus meet the requirements of those who

demand "Standard" quality at less expense. All "Standard" fixtures, with care, will last a lifetime. And no fixture is genuine unless it bears the guarantee label. In order to avoid the substitution of inferior fixtures, specify "Standard" goods in writing (not verbally) and make sure that you get them,

# Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dept. D.

New York35 W. 31st Street	N
Chicago 415 Ashland Block	
Philadelphia 1 [28 Walnut Street	
Toronto, Can. 59 Richmond St., E.	
Pittsburgh 106 Sixth Street	L
St. Louis 100 N. Fourth Street	C
Cincinnati 663 Walnut St.	ī
Cincinnett 11003 without St.	4

_	_
Nashville31	5 Tenth Avenue, So.
New Orleans, Be	ronne & St. Joseph Sts.
	215 Constine Bldg.
	John Hancock Bldg.
	319-23 W. Main Street
	48 Huron Road, S. E.
Hamilton, Can	20-28 Jackson St., W.

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

London....53 Holborn Visduct, E. C., Houston, Tex., Preston and Smith Sts. San Francisco...Metropolis Bank Bldy. Washington, D. C.....Southern Bldy. Toledo, Ohio ..... 311-321 Eric Street Fort Worth, Tex., Front and Jones Sts.



# What the Government Found Out About Tarvia

THE Office of Good Roads, Department of Agriculture, built an experimental road at the country club at Greenville, S. C., in 1909, following very closely our specifications for two-coat penetration work, using "Tarvia X."

After two years the above photo of the road was taken at a point where it adjoins a stretch of plain macadam. The intention of the Department was to find out just how much difference the tarvia treatment made.

The picture tells the story. The plain macadam in the foreground is wern out. The tarviated surface is in perfect condition and the difference is so great that a clear division line is seen in the above photograph.

This is a typical instance of the success of Tarvia as a road binder. A tarviated road is automobile proof, waterproof, dustless and mudless. It is so much cheaper to maintain that the cost of using Tarvia in the construction is more than compensated for.

Tarvia is made in three grades:

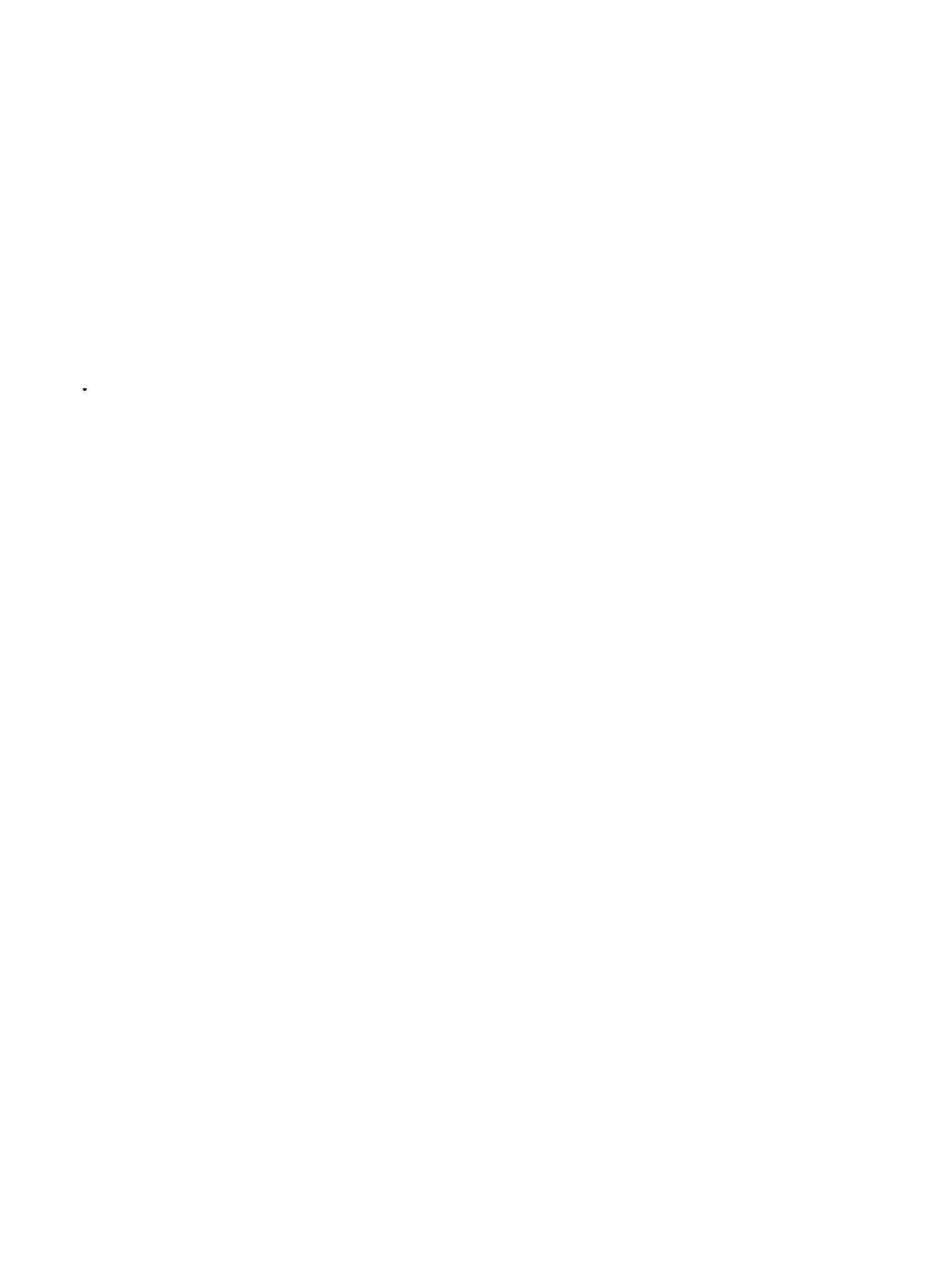
- "Tarvia X" for use in constructing roads and pavements.
- "Tarvia A" for hot surface applications.
- "Tarvia B" (applied cold) for dust prevention and road preservation.

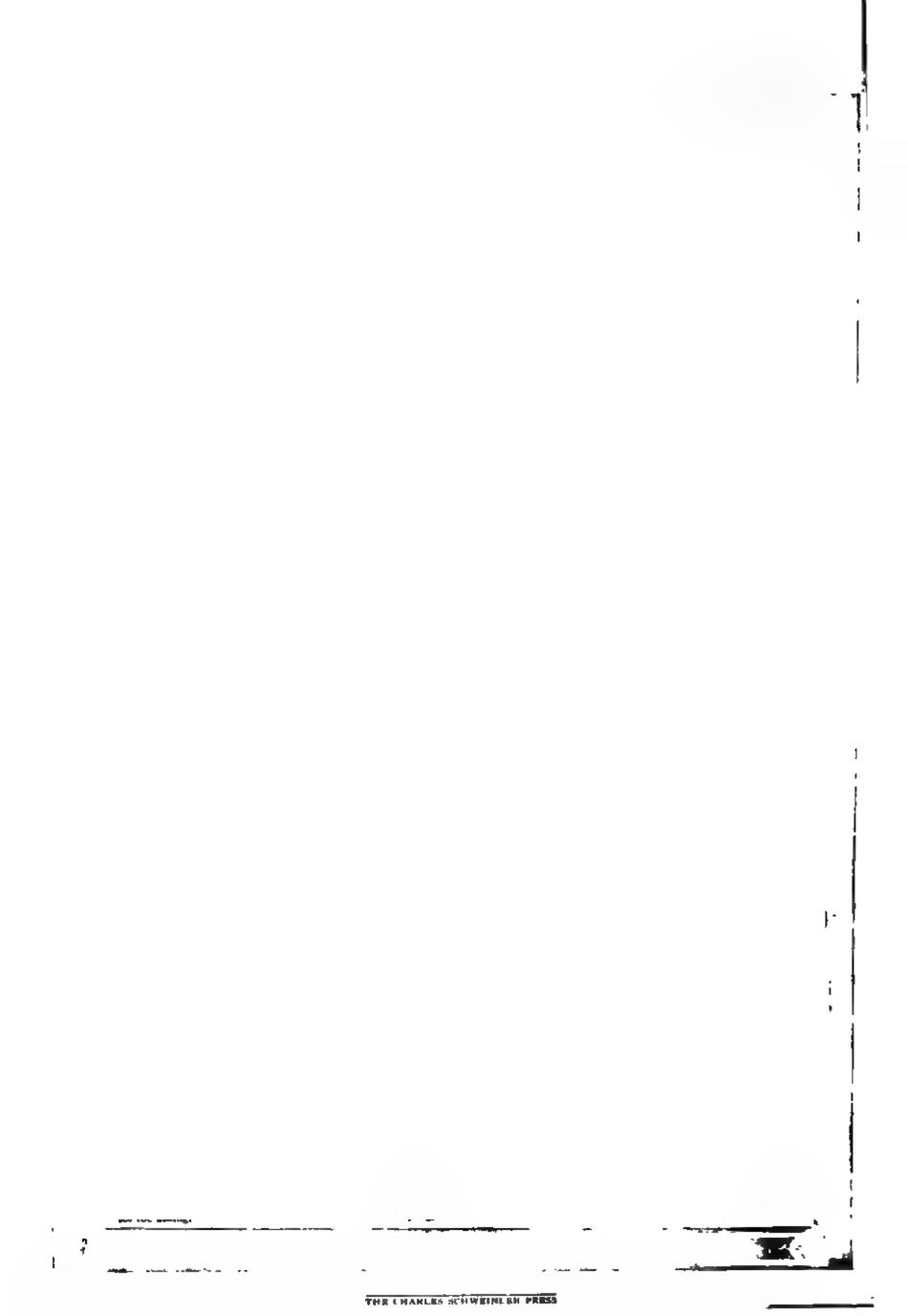
Tarvia booklet mailed free to anyone interested. Address our nearest office.

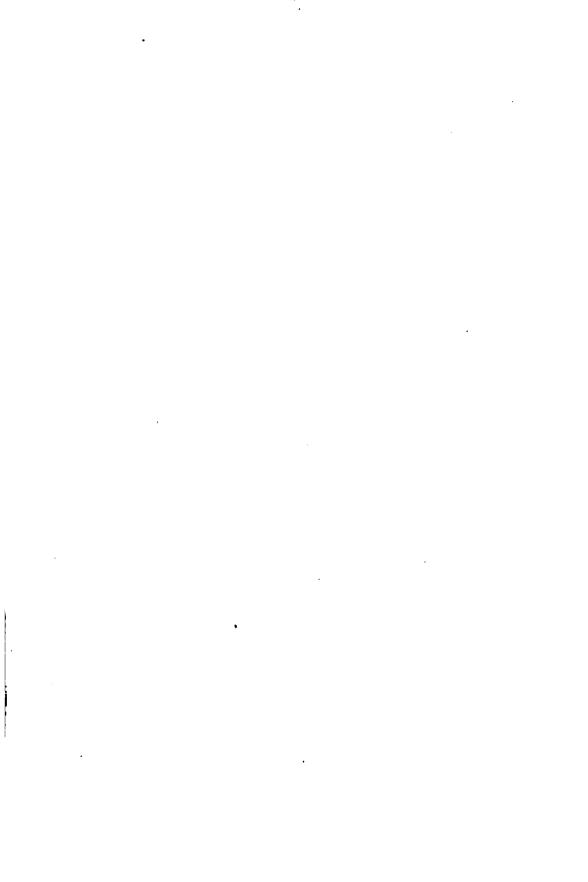
## BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburgh
Cincinnati Kanssa City Minneaposus New Orleans Scattle London, Eng.
THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B. Halifax N. S.









•

•

.

			•
,	·		
•			
		,	
		,	
		,	

